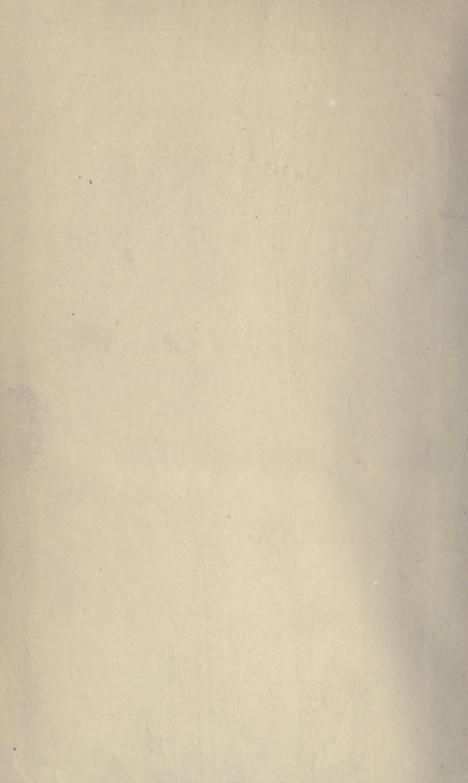


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HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL RECORD

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

DURING THE CENTURY FROM 1784 TO 1884.

BY

FRANKLIN B. HOUGH, M. D., PH. D.

WITH

AN INTRODUCTORY SKETCH

BY

DAVID MURRAY, Ph. D., LL. D., SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

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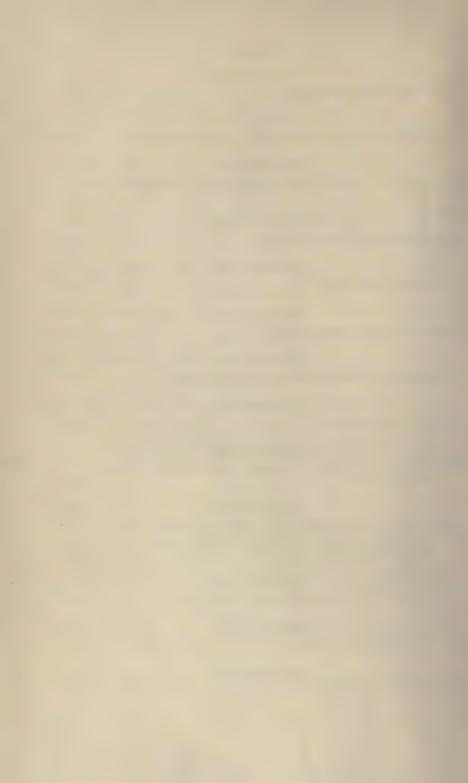
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PREFACE.

The compilation of this volume was undertaken in connection with the celebration, in 1884, of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the University of the State of New York. It was designed to comprise a full record of the educational work of the Board of Regents, and of the several institutions and trusts which by law had been placed in its care. The execution of this task was intrusted to Dr. Franklin B. Hough, who by natural taste, by his long experience in such investigations, and his familiarity with the sources of information to be explored, was possessed of all the qualifications for its successful accomplishment. Amid the sorrow with which we make record of his death,* we must note it as a fortunate circumstance that his labors on this volume were substantially completed before he was attacked by the fatal illness which ended his life. The little that remained to be done, in the adjustment of portions of the prepared material, and in the correction of the proofs, has been done by the hands of those whom he had trained to such tasks. And though there is little need for such apology, I am charged by those upon whom this work was so sadly devolved to ask for it such consideration as may be due to the fact that a part of it lacked the critical revision of him who had planned and written it. To those who desire to investigate the early history of education in this State, and trace the broad stream to its small beginnings, the present compilation, drawn from original and authentic sources, must always possess a special interest and value.

The period covered by this record begins with the year following the close of the revolutionary war, when the Legislature, adopting the courageous and inspiring counsels of Governor George Clinton, took the first steps toward the "revival and encouragement of seminaries of learning." During this period New York has done much to justify for herself the title of the Empire State. In population,

^{*} Dr. Hough died at Lowville, N. Y., June 11, 1885.

in wealth, in all the wealth producing industries, in commerce, in her great cities, in her lines of transportation, in her public works, in her contributions to the establishment and maintenance of the Union. she stands pre-eminent. But her best title to greatness lies in none of these evidences of political power or commercial superiority. Her chief glory and her chief assurance of continued prosperity are found in the system of education which she has established,—a system which compasses in its beneficent folds her entire population. — a system which comprises her colleges of arts with 378 professors and 4.165 under-graduate students, with endowments aggregating \$22.812.835; her professional colleges of medicine, law and science with 374 professors and 7.252 students; her academies and high schools with 1.400 teachers and 34.162 scholars, and expending an annual revenue of \$1,359,945; her State Normal Schools with 120 instructors and 2.393 students: her classes in academies for training teachers with their 1,616 pupil-teachers; her teachers' institutes and city training classes; and last and greatest of all, her 11.921 public schools free to every child of the State, employing 21,411 teachers, and instructing 1,000,057 children, at a total cost of \$11,834,911. The inception of this system was largely the work of the great men whose names appear in the long list of the Board of Regents. To its care the State has committed its institutions for higher education. and through it has distributed the funds which she has given for their aid. The history and statistics of these institutions as given in the following pages are creditable alike to the great State whose liberality and protection have made them possible, and to the board which for a hundred years has rendered to the State its unpaid service of supervision and visitation.

D. M.

ALBANY, August 1, 1885.

INTRODUCTORY SKETCH OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.*

By DAVID MURRAY, Ph. D., LL. D, Secretary.

1. The Board of Regents.

The University of the State of New York is an organization including all the incorporated colleges of the State, together with the incorporated academies and the academical departments of public schools. The governing body of this University is a Board of Regents, composed in part of State officers, who are Regents, exofficio, and in part of members elected by the Legislature. Their functions are those of supervision and inspection, and not of instruction. The original theory of the corporation was that of an English University, composed of separate and independent colleges, established not necessarily in the same locality, but distributed through the State, as circumstances might call for them. Certain parts of this original plan proved impracticable, and changes, some of them radical, were introduced by subsequent legislation.

The original act creating the University was passed by the Legislature, May 1, 1784, at its very first session after the close of the Revolutionary War. It was in response to a very strong appeal from Governor George Clinton, in his annual message. It is entitled "An Act for granting certain privileges to the college heretofore called King's College, for altering the name and charter thereof, and erecting an University within this State." King's College had been broken up by the war, its property had been sacrificed, many vacancies existed in its corporation, and legislative intervention had become necessary to effect a reorganization. By this act the corporate rights of King's College were vested in a new corporation thereby created and termed "The Regents of the University of the State of New York." The principal State officers were made ex-officio Regents; twenty-four others, men of the highest character and distinction, were named in the act, and it was provided that "the clergy of the respective denominations might meet together and appoint one of

^{*}Reprinted by permission from the "Public Service of the State of New York," with additions, bringing it down to 1884.

their body to be a Regent." and keep his place filled. The Fellows, Professors and Tutors of any college were also empowered to act as Recents in respect to their own college. The Recents were empowered from time to time to establish such additional colleges as they might think proper, such colleges to be considered as parts of the State University and to be under the control of the Regents. Experience, however, very soon showed that a body constituted, like this Board, of men residing in different localities and engaged in engrossing occupations, could not be assembled for business except on very urgent occasions. An enlargement of the number and a limitation as to a quorum were found necessary. Hence, on the 26th of November, 1784, the act previously passed was amended, by adding to the Regents named in the preceding act thirty-three others therein named, and providing that a legal quorum for the transaction of business should be eight besides the Chancellor. The Board was organized by the election of Governor George Clinton, Chancellor, Pierre Van Cortlandt, Vice-Chancellor, and Robert Harpur, Secretary. Its meetings were chiefly held in the Assembly Chamber in New York city, but sometimes at the Exchange, and sometimes at the house of one "John Simmons, innkeeper." Its chief business, during this period, was the government of Columbia College, which, up to 1795, constituted the only college of the University.

The Board created by these two acts proved a cumbrous body. Its members were so numerous (sixty-four, exclusive of clerical representatives) and so widely scattered, that full meetings could not be obtained. Its powers extended to the financial as well as the educational control of the colleges, and already Columbia College felt the inconvenience of having its finances administered by a body so little identified with its interests. The movement for a reform began in the Board itself. A committee was appointed to consider the defects of the organization and submit to the Legislature a revised form of a law. Alexander Hamilton and Ezra L'Hommedieu, both at that time Regents, the former a member of the Lower House of the Legislature and the latter a member of the Senate in 1787, were the leading spirits in this reform. This committee presented to the Board an elaborate and able report, setting forth the defects in the law and the urgent importance of making provision for the spread of education in the State. This report contains one notable passage, which serves to show that this Board appreciated the value of general education, as well as of the higher education with which they were more particularly charged. These are their words: "But before

your committee conclude, they feel themselves bound in faithfulness to add that the erecting of public schools for teaching reading, writing and arithmetic is an object of very great importance, which ought not to be left to the discretion of private men, but be promoted by public authority. Of so much knowledge, no citizen ought to be destitute, and yet it is a reflection as true as it is painful, that but too many of our youth are brought up in utter ignorance."

The committee embodied its views in a bill which was passed by the Legislature, April 13, 1787. This law in all its general provisions, after a hundred years, still remains in force, and forms the basis of the present system of collegiate and academic education in the State. It repeals, specifically, all preceding legislation on the subject and begins entirely anew. It enacts "That an University be and is hereby instituted within this State, to be called and known by the name or style of The Regents of the University of the State of NEW YORK." It fixes the number of Regents at twenty-one, of whom the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State for the time being shall be two. It names the remaining nineteen, and provides that they are to hold office during the pleasure of the Legislature, and that vacancies are to be filled by the Legislature. It is made a corporation, with power to hold property to the amount of the annual income of forty thousand bushels of wheat. It authorizes the Regents to visit and inspect all the colleges, academies and schools, which are or may be established in this State, to examine into the state of education and discipline, and to make a yearly report thereof to the Legislature. It gives them power to confer degrees above that of Master of Arts. It empowers them to grant charters of incorporation to colleges and to academies, and to grant collegiate charters to such academies as may grow to be worthy of it. Besides the provisions relating to the University, the act ratifies and confirms the charter of Columbia College, names a Board of Trustees, and invests it with power to hold property, and with all other rights and powers possessed under its charter of 1754. It thus lays down the principle which has been since followed in the State, that the University should include and have the oversight of all the colleges and academies of the State, but that each should have its own Board of Trustees, who should constitute a body corporate for the management of its individual affairs.

A glance at the names of those who constituted the first Board will evince its high capacity. George Clinton, the Governor, was, by character, experience and learning, fitted to be its Chancellor.

It is to his honor that, from the beginning, he used his high opportunities to advance popular education. He was the first Governor to propose "the establishment of common schools throughout the State." Others of this Board deserve particular mention because of their enlightened attention to the important duties of their positions. and because of their great public services. Dr. John Rodgers was the pastor of the Brick Church in Beekman street. He was a man of great learning, and an ardent patriot in the Revolutionary struggle. He was of courtly presence, and, with his buzz-wig and threecornered hat, his gold-headed cane and his silver shoe-buckles, was a conspicuous figure. He was Regent from 1787 till his death in 1812, and from 1790 was Vice-Chancellor. Egbert Benson, one of the most learned jurists of his time, was born in 1746 and died in 1833. He was educated in Columbia College, and distinguished himself as a lawyer, as a judge, and in the State and National Legislatures. He was the first President of the New York Historical Society. He resigned the Regency in 1802. John Jay, the distinguished statesman, and the first Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Governor of the State, was the first Vice-Chancellor. No man had wider or more practical views as to education. or was more active and earnest in the work of the Board. Matthew Clarkson had been a member of the first Board of Regents, and had visited Europe as its agent in the interests of Columbia College. Others might be specially named: Dr. Benjamin Moore, afterward President of Columbia College, and Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York; Dr. Girardus Westerlo, the distinguished pastor of the Collegiate Dutch Church, New York; Dr. William Linn: Rev. John McDonald, and Frederick William Baron de Steuben.

The first meeting of this new Board was held July 17, 1787, at the Exchange, in the city of New York. Governor Clinton was chosen Chancellor, John Jay, Vice-Chancellor, and Richard Harrison, Secretary. There were present Dr. John Rodgers, Egbert Benson, John Jay, Matthew Clarkson, Dr. Benjamin Moore, Dr. William Linn and Frederick William de Steuben. An application was received for the incorporation of an academy at Flatbush, to be denominated Erasmus Hall. This application was referred to a committee for examination, and at the next meeting, November 17, 1787, the charter prayed for was granted. This was the first academy chartered in the State, and the venerable institution still survives as a living memento of the first deliberations of the Board. The Clin-

ton Academy, at East Hampton, received a charter at this same meeting, and others followed rapidly in successive years, so that by 1813 there were thirty academies incorporated. These were the pioneer institutions of learning in the State, preceding the establishment of common schools, and by their influence making common schools possible. The first college chartered by the Board was Union College, at Schenectady, in 1795.

The first annual report of this new Board to the Legislature was made in 1788, and consists of about two foolscap pages. The successive reports of the Board contained valuable suggestions as to legislation, and nearly all the early laws relating to education, which are enacted by the Legislature, may be traced to the enlightened counsel of the Board. The recommendation, contained in the second report, that the State grant its unused lands to the Regents for educational purposes, may be considered to have been the origin of the Literature Fund. The Board was, to a certain extent, a legislative body, authorized to frame ordinances for the institutions under it. With the increase of the number of institutions, the duties of the Board were greatly multiplied. The places of holding the annual meetings of the Board varied with the migrations of the Legislature. Until 1798, when the Legislature found a permanent home in Albany, the Board alternated between New York, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and Albany. The special and adjourned meetings of the Board. however, up to 1798, were chiefly held in the city of New York, in and near which the greater number of the Regents resided.

Leaving the details of legislation to be described elsewhere, it will be sufficient to give here a summary statement of the laws at present in force relating to the powers of the Board, and of the various duties which are now devolved on it.

ORGANIZATION. — In 1842 the Secretary of State was created a Regent ex officio, and in 1854, in the act creating the office, the Superintendent of Public Instruction was also added. With these additions the Board now consists of twenty-three members, of whom four are Regents ex officio, viz.: the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, while the remaining nineteen are chosen by the Legislature in the same manner as United States Senators. The elected members hold their office during the pleasure of the Legislature. A Regent must be a citizen of the State, and cannot be a Trustee, or any other officer, of any college or academy under the visitation of the Board. The officers of the Board are a Chancellor and Vice.

Chancellor, who are members thereof, and a Secretary and Treasurer, and an Assistant Secretary. The officers hold their positions during the pleasure of the Board. The business of the Board is conducted principally by means of standing committees. Of these, there are ten, viz.: On Incorporations; on the State Museum; on the State Library; on the Instruction of Common School Teachers; on the Distribution of the Literature Fund; on Appropriations for the Purchase of Books and Apparatus; on the Annual Report; on the Visitation of Colleges and Academies; on Academic Examinations; on Printing and Legislation, and on Degrees. The annual meeting of the Board is fixed by law to be held on the evening of the second Thursday in January at the Senate Chamber, and other meetings by order of the Board, or on the call of the Chancellor. Adjourned meetings are held during the sessions of the Legislature, and a semi-annual meeting in July. Six members constitute a quorum.

The powers and duties of the Board may be enumerated under the following heads, viz.:

INCORPORATION. - By the original act establishing the University. the Regents were empowered to incorporate colleges and academies. whenever the conditions set forth in the applications were approved by them. This power was confirmed by legislation in 1853, and the Regents were authorized to prescribe by general regulations the conditions for such incorporation. This power was not originally understood to include the incorporation of medical colleges. In the instances where the Board had incorporated medical colleges, as in the cases of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1807, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Fairfield in 1812, it had been under special powers conferred for this purpose. But, in 1853, the Legislature enacted that the Board should, whenever specified conditions were complied with, have power also to grant charters for medical colleges. The conditions, which they fixed, required that \$50,000 should be secured for the college before a permanent charter could be granted. The Regents, by general ordinance made under authority of the act of 1853, established also the conditions on which charters are granted to literary colleges and academies. In the case of colleges, they require that funds to the amount of \$100,000 shall be secured, and that, in addition, suitable buildings and equipments shall be provided. In the case of academies, they require that the property, including lot, buildings, library and apparatus, shall not be less than \$5,000, and that the library and philosophical apparatus shall be worth each at least \$500. The

Board is also authorized to annul and amend charters, on due notice and due cause being shown.

VISITATION. — The Board is authorized by its officers, committees and accredited agents to visit and inspect all the colleges and academies which are or may be established in the State, and "examine into the state and system of education therein." This authority of visitation extends, not merely to the institutions chartered by the Board itself, but also to those receiving their charters from the Legislature. Each such college and academy is required by law to make to the Board an annual report of its affairs, according to such instructions and forms as the Board may establish. This report pertains to its financial condition, its means of imparting instruction, its departments of study, and its statistics of attendance. The results of the information gathered by the visitation, and from the returns made to the Board, are embodied in a report, which has been annually, since the establishment of the Board, sent to the Legislature.

Degrees. — The Board of Regents, according to the original charter, possessed the power of conferring honorary degrees above that of Master of Arts. This power has been very sparingly exercised. Since its organization the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred only on fifteen persons. The degree of Doctor of Civil Law has been conferred only once, in 1873, on William Beach Lawrence. The degree of Doctor of Literature has been conferred only since 1864 on twelve persons. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy has been conferred since 1860 on twenty-three persons. The honorary degrees are confined to cases where the persons have performed some signal service to literature, science or education, and the special cause is recited with the degree.

By special statute the Board is also empowered to grant other degrees on certain conditions. It may confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Me licine each year on four candidates nominated by each of the State Medical Societies. This degree does not, however, carry with it the right to practice medicine. It is empowered, by an act passed in 1872, to appoint Boards of Medical Examiners, on whose nomination it may grant the full degree of Doctor of Medicine. It is also empowered to establish a system of examinations for the bestowal of degrees of any grade.

Convocation. — The Board established in 1863 a Convocation of the University, of which the Regents and the officers of all colleges and academies and normal schools within the State are members. The Convocation is held in July, at the Capitol, in Albany, and is

presided over by the Chancellor. The business is the consideration of topics relating to the organization and administration of the institutions comprised in the University, and of questions relating to the general interests of education. The sessions extend through three days, and at the final session the honorary degrees granted by the Board are conferred by the Chancellor. The papers and discussions of the Convocation are printed with the annual report of the Regents to the Legislature. A large amount of valuable pedagogic literature is the result of these convocations.

STATE LIBRARY. — The Regents, in 1844, were constituted the Trustees of the State Library. In this capacity they are charged with the administration of the laws and the enactment of regulations as to its management. Their care also extends to the historical documents belonging to the State, and to the papers and documents left by the Legislature. They serve as the agents of the State for the distribution of law reports and legislative documents among the States and Territories, and the public libraries and institutions entitled by law to receive them. They are also the Trustees of certain law libraries established at Syracuse, Rochester, Brooklyn and Buffalo. The special supervision of the State Library is intrusted to a Standing Committee of the Regents. The Staff of Librarians is appointed by the Board.

STATE MUSEUM. — The Regents were, by an act of 1845, created the Trustees of the State Museum of Natural History. The supervision of it is intrusted to a Standing Committee. The scientific staff is appointed by the Board, and consists of a Director and assistants, and of the State Entomologist and the State Botanist. The Legislature makes an appropriation each year for the support of the Museum, which is expended under the supervision of the Standing Committee. The Trustees make to the Legislature each year a report on the Museum, to which is appended the reports of the Director and of the Entomologist and Botanist.

NORMAL SCHOOL AT ALBANY. — The law authorizing the establishment of this institution was passed in 1844, and provides that it be placed under the joint management of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Regents of the University. An Executive Committee, appointed by the Board of Regents on the nomination of the Superintendent, has the immediate supervision.

Boundaries of the State. — By direction of the Legislature, the Board has conducted an extended investigation into the condition of the boundaries of the State. Valuable reports embodying the his-

tory of these boundaries have been made to the Legislature, and for several years the work of restoring the monuments of the lines between New York and its neighbors has been in progress, under the charge of Commissioners appointed on the part of New York by the Board from its own members.

Publications. — Some of the publications of the Board of Regents have a standard educational value. The annual reports of the Board to the Legislature contain a vast amount of information as to the colleges and academies in the State and as to the general history of education. The manual of the Regents, issued first as "Instructions," is a collection of all the laws, ordinances and instructions relating to the institutions under their care. The Regents, as Trustees of the State Library, present annual reports to the Legislature which contain a statement, in detail, of the annual additions. They have also issued at various times catalogues of the books in the different departments of the library. The annual report of the Regents, as Trustees of the State Museum, besides the statements as to the condition and progress of the Museum, contain a large amount of valuable scientific material. Several special volumes have also at various times been issued by the Board.

Personal History. — The personal history of the Board of Regents would contain many matters of interest. During its extended existence an unusual number of distinguished men have been connected with it. Leaving out of account the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors and others, who have been ex-officio Regents, there have been one hundred and twenty-six Regents chosen by the Legislature. Of these, forty-three resigned, fifty-two died in office, ten vacated their places by removal or otherwise, and nineteen are now in office. The longest term of office was that of Gulian C. Verplanck, who served from 1826 to 1870, a period of forty-four years. Matthew Clarkson served thirty-nine years, and Simcon De Witt thirty-seven years.

By far the longest connection with the Board, however, was that of Gideon Hawley, who acted as Secretary of the Board from 1814 to 1841, and then, after an interval of only a few months, having been elected a Regent, served till his death in 1870. This constituted a total of fifty-six years; and they were years full of useful and active service. When only a young man, in 1813, he was appointed to the office, then first created, of Superintendent of Common Schools, and he has been justly called "the father of the common-school system of the State." He was soon after, in March, 1814, appointed Sec-

retary of the Regents of the University. His official career extended through the formative period of the educational system of the State, and much of the good work done must be justly attributed to him. Mr. Hawley's character for integrity and purity, and his great administrative ability, gave to his opinions decisive weight in all deliberations, and, for a long time before his death, he was looked upon by his associates in the Board as "a living epitome of its history, its progress, its labors and its influence."

The lists given below show the officers of the Board from its organization in 1784 to 1881. The early Chancellors of the Board were in each case the Governor for the time being. Thus, George Clinton, who was Governor at the time of the organization of the first Board, was chosen Chancellor, and so continued through his successive terms. Then John Jay, his successor as Governor, was chosen Chancellor. This continued until the time when Governor Tompkins was elected Vice-President of the United States and Lieutenant-Governor John Tayler, as acting-governor, was chosen Chancellor. Being also a Regent by election, he continued to hold the office after his official term as Lieutenant-Governor expired. From that time the office of Chancellor has been disconnected from the office of Governor. The longest period was the Chancellorship of John V. L. Pruyn, who held it nearly sixteen years.

CHANCELLO	RS OF	THE UNIVERSITY.	
		STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER	1835
JOHN JAY		JAMES KING	
GEORGE CLINTON		PETER WENDELL	1842
MORGAN LEWIS	1805	GERRIT Y. LANSING	1849
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS	1808	JOHN V. L. PRUYN	1862
JOHN TAYLER	1817	ERASTUS C. BENEDICT	1878
SIMEON DE WITT,	1829	HENRY R. PIERSON	1881
VICE-CHANCEI	LORS	OF THE UNIVERSITY.	
		DANIEL S. DICKINSON	18.13
JOHN JAY		JOHN GREIG.	
JOHN RODGERS		GULIAN C. VERPLANCK	
JOHN TAYLER		ERASTUS CORNING	
SIMEON DE WITT			1872
ELISHA JENKINS			
LUTHER BRADISH		GEORGE W. CLINTON	
Sacran	D. T. T. C.		
		F THE BOARD.	1 200
		FRANCIS BLOODGOOD	
RICHARD HARRISON	1787	GIDEON HAWLEY	1814
NATHANIEL LAWRENCE	1790	THEODORIC ROMEYN BECK	1841
DE WITT CLINTON	1794	SAMUEL B. WOOLWORTH	1855
DAVID S. JONES	1797	DAVID MURRAY	1880

2. The Colleges of New York.

The earliest efforts for the establishment of a college within the bounds of New York were made in the city of New York, and resulted finally in the founding of King's College. It was for a long time a reproach, which some of the inhabitants felt very deeply. that, whereas Massachusetts had founded a college at Cambridge in 1650, and Connecticut a college at New Haven in 1701, New York. which was richer and more prosperous than either, had made no serious movement in this direction before 1746. The reason for this backwardness may probably be found in the fact that the population of New York was of a more mixed character, and that a much smaller proportion of men of liberal education was to be found among its people than in New England. It was said that in 1746 there were in the province, outside of the clergy, only thirteen men who had taken a degree, and for many years there were but two. But, in 1746, a movement was begun by the passage of an act by the Colonial Legislature for holding a lottery, under which the sum of £2,250 was raised toward founding a college. Other sums were raised from subsequent lotteries, and by the appropriation of excise money, and from private benefactions. Trinity Church, which had received the valuable grant of the "King's Farm" for the support of institutions of religion and education, made over a part of this grant to the Trustees of the college. In 1754 the charter of incorporation was granted, and the institution began its career. During the troubles of the Revolution the college was suspended, its property in part sacrificed, and its Faculty and Trustees scattered. Hence, at the close of the war, it was necessary to begin almost anew. In the acts passed for the establishment of the University of New York, in 1784 and 1787, provision was made for re-incorporating the college and restoring all the rights and immunities secured to it in its original charter. As the subsequent college charters in the State usually conferred "all the rights and privileges enjoyed by Columbia College," it may be useful to enumerate briefly the provisions of its charter.

1. The number of Trustees is fixed at twenty-four, with power, in case of vacancy, to elect successors. 2. All the property of the old corporation (1754) is vested in the new, and it is empowered to take over the buildings, grounds and equipments before held by the Governors of Kings' College. 3. The Board of Trustees is empowered to appoint a President, to hold his office during good behavior,

and to appoint Professors and Tutors, to hold office during the pleasure of the Trustees. 4. The Board of Trustees is empowered to make ordinances for the government of the college. 5. The Board of Trustees is empowered to grant such degrees "as are usually granted by any or either of the universities of England."

The next step in founding colleges in the State was taken in 1795, when Union College was chartered by the Regents of the University. The first application for this college was made in 1792, but it was denied on the ground that sufficient funds had not been procured. Again, in 1794, the Academy at Schenectady applied to be erected into a college, under the provisions of the act of 1787, but this was denied on the ground that its literary and financial condition did not warrant it. Finally, in 1795, a proposition, satisfactory to the Regents, was made and a charter was granted, with provisions similar to those of Columbia College. Full university powers were given to "grant all such degrees as are known to and usually granted by any university or college in Europe."

Following this, many other applications for college charters were made, but most were denied on the ground of insufficient funds. The Board of Regents pursued a conservative policy, and resisted the imprudent zeal of those who desired to fill the State with weak colleges. In 1795 an application for a college at Albany was denied. The same fate awaited the applications, in 1802, for a college in Cayuga or Onondaga county; in 1804 for a college at Kingston and from the Kingston Academy to confer degrees; in 1809 for a college at Fairfield, in 1811 for a college at Kingston, and for Hamilton-Oneida Academy to be made a college, and many others in subsequent years. Several charters for colleges were granted. but upon terms as to funds, buildings, etc., which were never complied with, and hence failed. The next college to secure a sufficient foothold to justify a charter was Hamilton College. The application was granted on condition that funds to the amount of \$50,000, exclusive of investments in buildings, should be received. This was accomplished in 1812, and a charter, in all respects similar to that of Union College, was granted. Following this came, in 1822, an application to bestow on Geneva Academy a college charter; this was granted on condition that in three years adequate buildings and funds, yielding an annual revenue of \$4,000, should be received. This was accomplished so far that, in 1824, a fund of \$60,-000 was reported and the charter was granted. With these institutions established, the Board of Regents were disposed to rest satisfied, and to resist the pressure for further charters until these proved inadequate for the wants of the State. Columbia College might be regarded as providing sufficiently for the city of New York and the regions adjacent; Union College and Hamilton College for the eastern and central parts of the State, and Geneva College for the west.

Down to 1831 the Legislature had incorporated no colleges. had left this duty to the Board of Regents, who, under the authority granted to it, had established, as conditions of incorporation, rules as to endowment and suitable equipment of the institutions. These rules had nipped many budding enterprises, and repressed into the category of academies many that aspired to the dignity of colleges. The pressure was finally brought to bear upon the Legislature, and, for the next thirty or forty years, most of the new institutions sought charters directly from the Legislature. In some cases, as in the case of the Cornell University, the circumstances were such as to justify and require legislative intervention; but very many of the charters were sought from this source, because the requirements imposed by the Board of Regents, as to endowment, could not be complied with. The first institution to be chartered by the Legislature was the University of the city of New York, in 1831. The plan proposed was, in some respects, novel. The institution was to be a stock corporation, with shares of \$100 each. It was to be governed by a Council elected by the shareholders. This Council, by the charter, was invested with corporate powers, and, as a university, was empowered to grant all degrees. It was to be subject to the visitation of the Regents. Under its university powers it established a Medical Department and a Department of Law, Madison University at Hamilton, and St. John's College at Fordham, were each chartered by the Legislature in 1846. All were granted similar powers, and made subject to the visitation of the Regents. The subsequent incorporations will be given in the statistical summary.

STATE AID TO COLLEGES. — In its early history the State assisted liberally in the establishment and the support of these pioneer colleges; but the greater and more pressing demands for popular education gradually gained the ear of the Legislature and taxed the liberality of the State. The generous spirit in which the great State has treated its colleges, especially its early colleges, is worthy of being here recounted.

The following summary includes the grants so far as ascertained.

In respect to the grants by lotteries, the sums realized did not always correspond to the amounts named, sometimes being in excess and sometimes falling short:

1.	Columbia College: Grants to King's College by lotteries and excise	017950
	*£6,943,	\$17,358
	Grants of land, including botanical garden†	83,647
	Grants in money, 1792, *£11,608; 1819, \$10,000.	39,125
	Total	\$140,130
2.	Union College:	
	Grants by lotteries, 1805 and 1814	\$280,000
	Grants of land, 1800 and 1802	52,861
	Grants in money	25,250
•	Total	\$358,111
3.	Hamilton College:	
	Grant from sales of land, 1812	\$50,000
	Grant by lottery, 1814	40,000
	Grants of money, 1836-46	30,000
	Total	\$120,000
4	Geneva College:	
	Grants of money, 1838-46	\$63, 000
5.	University of the City of New York: Annual grant for five years, 1838, \$6,000	\$30,000
6.	Elmira Female College, 1867	\$25,000
7.	Ingham University, 1861	\$5,000
8.	College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York; Lotteries	\$ 45,000

[•] Converted into approximate value in dollars according to the rates of exchange prevailing at the time

[†] For which the State paid Dr. Hosack \$74 268 75

9.	Fairfield	Medical	College:
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Grant from sales of land, 1812	\$10,000 5,000
Total	\$15,000
10. University of Rochester, grant 1857	\$25,000

Plans of Study. — It will be interesting to trace briefly the progress of the educational system which grew up in these colleges. The origin of the plan of study in our American colleges must be sought in the English and Scotch universities, from which came the educated men of the English colonies. They brought with them their ideas of organization, discipline and instruction. The studies were therefore what were common in the English and Scotch institutions of the time. These were Latin, Greek, mathematics and natural philosophy. In the earliest report from the visitors to Columbia College (1788), it is stated that "the students are regularly instructed in the Latin and Greek languages, geography, natural and moral philosophy and the mathematics." In 1793, it is reported that Columbia College has established a "professorship of chemistry, natural history and agriculture." We copy from the statutes of Union College for 1802 the course of study prescribed:

"The Freshman Class shall study the Latin, Greek and English languages, arithmetic, Sheridan's Lectures on Elocution, and shall

write such Latin exercises as the Faculty shall appoint.

"The Sophomore Class shall study geography, algebra, vulgar and decimal fractions, the extraction of roots, conic sections, Euclid's Elements, trigonometry, surveying, mensuration of heights and distances, navigation, logic, Blair's Lectures, and such parts of eminent authors in the learned languages as the officers in college shall prescribe.

"The Junior Class shall study the elements of criticism, astronomy, natural and moral philosophy, and shall perform such exercises in the higher branches of mathematics as the Faculty shall prescribe.

"The Senior Class shall study select portions of ancient and modern history, such parts of Locke's Essay Concerning Human Understanding as the President shall direct, Stewart's Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind, and shall review the principal studies of the preceding years, and also such portions of Virgil,

Cicero and Horace as the President shall direct, and shall be accus-

tomed to apply the principles of criticism."

Scientific studies crept into the college curriculum very slowly. Chemistry had appeared in Columbia College in 1793, but it was untimely fruit. Down to 1830, or even later, there was little or no botany, geology or mineralogy taught in the colleges. Before 1840 the great geological survey of the State of New York had been begun, and, as a result, we see in the college plans of study a recognition of the light that had dawned. Electricity and galvanism made their appearance with the great wave which brought in the telegraph. A chemical laboratory was unknown in an American college before the time of John William Draper, and it was not till 1855, when the Laboratory of Union College was opened, and, in 1864, when the Columbia College School of Mines was organized, that New York colleges could be said to have laboratories.

The credit of initiating the elective system of studies in colleges is due to Dr. Nott, at Union College. We find, indeed, that, in 1797, it was proposed to give an option between Greek and French in that institution; but it was not till 1828 that the plan is reported to the Regents as established, of having a regular scientific course, co-ordinated throughout with the classical course, with studies which should be allowed as alternatives. The plan has continued in force since that time, and has been developed into a system of electives

such as now exists in nearly all colleges.

Schools of Science. - The great impulse given to industrial development in the State, by the building of the Erie canal and the construction of lines of railways, called in our country for a new type of education. The demand for civil and mechanical engineers brought into existence institutions and departments of instruction for teaching these branches. The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, founded in 1826 by General Stephen Van Rensselaer, was the first of this class. Other institutions followed more slowly. Union College established its Department of Civil Engineering in 1845, and Columbia College its School of Mines in 1864. The rise of the system of agricultural colleges in the United States dates from an effort in the State of New York to found the People's College. To effect this object, the bill making the grant of land to the States for establishing "Colleges for Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts" was carried through Congress. It was passed in 1864. The portion of land coming to the State of New York was nine hundred and ninety thousand acres. This immense inheritance was wisely bestowed by

the State in such a way as to bring the best results. In 1865 Ezra Cornell made the munificent offer to the State to give to a university two hundred acres of land in Ithaca, and a money endowment of \$500,000, provided the State would bestow on it the proceeds of this land grant. This offer was accepted, and the Legislature, in 1865, incorporated Cornell University, bestowing on it the proceeds of the land grant, and constituting it the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

Female Colleges. - Female education has kept pace with other departments in New York, and to-day can point with satisfaction to five colleges devoted entirely to the education of women, and four others in which they are received on equal terms with men. The earliest efforts in the direction of a higher education for women were doubtless those of Mrs. Emma Willard at Waterford and Troy, and although she never realized her plan of establishing a college for women on a broad and permanent foundation, she did much toward preparing the way for what has been since accomplished for female education. Elmira Female College, chartered in 1855, and Ingham University, chartered with college powers in 1857, were the earliest institutions authorized to confer degrees on women in this State. The State aided Elmira College with a grant of \$25,000, and Ingham University with a grant of \$5,000. In 1861 Vassar College was founded with more distinct purposes and plans. It was designed to create an institution which should do for women what our regular colleges do for men. Rutgers Female College began its collegiate existence in 1867. The last of the sisterhood is Wells College, organized in 1870, which two good and liberal men, Mr. Henry Wells and Mr. E. B. Morgan, have generously endowed.

Medical Colleges as standing on a different basis from those for science and the arts. Columbia College was vested with the rights and powers of a university, and therefore could confer medical degrees. So, too, those colleges which were chartered on the same model had like powers. Under these powers Columbia College and Geneva College, and the University of the city of New York established medical departments, gave medical education and conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The establishment of separate medical colleges was begun by the incorporation, in 1807, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York. This was so unusual a proceeding that the Legislature passed a special act empowering the Board of Regents to grant the charter. Subse-

quently, in 1812, a College of Physicians and Surgeons was authorized by the Legislature and chartered by the Board at Fairfield. Herkimer county But, in the case of both these colleges, the power to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine was vested in the Board of Regents. This continued down to 1860, when (the Fairfield College having closed) the power to confer the medical degree was, in the case of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, transferred to its Board of Trustees. The later acts of incorporation, such as those establishing the Bellevue Medical College in 1861, the Homeopathic Medical College of New York in 1860. and others, vested the power of conferring degrees in the Boards of Trustees. And this is the established system at the present time. But the possession of a medical degree did not, in the earlier part of the history of the State, entitle the holder to practice medicine. There were two sources from which such licenses might emanate: First, the diploma of the Board of Regents was a sufficient license; second, the State and County Medical Societies were authorized and directed to examine and license candidates on certain prescribed conditions. One by one, however, the medical colleges obtained from the Legislature special enactments sanctioning their diplomas as licenses to practice medicine, until all are now included.

The act of 1853 made general provision for the chartering of medical colleges by the Board of Regents, and established as a condition that each such college shall possess an endowment of \$50,000, shall be subject to the visitation of the Regents, and may grant diplomas to persons who have studied medicine a specified time and are duly qualified. But the good to be anticipated from this law was in part defeated by the practice, which still continued, of seeking special charters from the Legislature. In 1880 a medical registration law was enacted, requiring all physicians and surgeons to be registered, and giving to medical diplomas of incorporated medical colleges the force of licenses, and repealing all other powers to license except by the Board of Regents on examination.

Law Schools.—The first professorship of law in an American college is believed to have been established at Philadelphia in 1790. A more important and more successful experiment was, however, that at Litchfield, Connecticut, where Timothy Reeves, in connection with Judge Gould, established a school of law which attracted students from all parts of the country. In the State of New York there were various early private schools of law, but the first incorporated school was that at Albany, begun in 1851. The Law School of Columbia

College and the Law Department of the University of the City of New York were each begun in 1858, although lectures on law had been given many years before by Judge Kent in Columbia College. The plans of study in all the law schools of the State are nearly the same, and include courses of lectures on the several departments of law, combined with the study of text-books and practice in mootcourts. The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred upon those who successfully complete the course of study. For admission to the bar, the present law of the State requires an examination under the direction of the Supreme Court, according to regulations drawn up by the Court of Appeals.

Summary Statement. — It only remains to give a brief statement as to the present condition of the colleges and professional schools comprised in the University. In all there are forty separate incorporations, including the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, which is also the Medical Department of Columbia College, and the Albany Medical College, the Albany Law School, and the Dudley Observatory, which, although incorporated separately, are also departments of Union University. In the summary which follows this sketch, will be found some account of these institutions. For purposes of comparison it will be convenient to arrange them in distinct groups: 1. Colleges of Arts: 2. Medical Colleges; 3. Law Schools; 4. Colleges of Science.

In the table given below is presented a statement of the property of all classes of colleges for the year 1883. This statement is one of great interest, indicating, as it does, the very large investment in the institutions designed for a liberal education. Of this large sum, however, more than one-third is invested in buildings and grounds. This circumstance indicates what is really a very lamentable fact in regard to these colleges, that a great number of them are very insufficiently endowed.

PROPERTY OF THE COLLEGES.

Value of buildings and grounds	1,621,670 71
Total value of property	\$21,525,052 04

In the following table is summed up the statistics of the several classes of institutions enumerated below, giving for each class the number of schools, the number of instructors, the number of students and the number of graduates for the year 1884, with the total number of graduates from the beginning:

Colleges of New York.

1884.	Number of colleges.	Number of instruct- ors.	Number of students.	Number of grad- uates.	Total number of grad- uates.
Colleges of Arts		363 214 20 78	3,626 2,330 506 2,774	494 709 215 58	12,582 13,399 *2,775 1,260

1. Colleges of Arts.—Under this head are included those institutions or departments of institutions whose end is the Baccalaureate degree. Of these there are twenty-three, of which number five are exclusively for women, and four are for men and women. The following table gives the number of instructors, the number of students and the number of graduates for the year 1884:

COLLEGES OF ARTS.

1884.	Number of instruct- ors.	Number of students.	Number of grad- uates.
Columbia College	32	286	52
Union College	19	163	57
Hamilton College		186	51
Hobart College		51	22
University of the City of New York	18	51	22
Madison University	12	93	20
St. John's College		74	15
University of Rochester		165	27
St. Lawrence University	8	63	3
Alfred University		101	9
St. Stephen's College	6	46	7
College of St. Francis Xavier		79	10
Manhattan College	10	254	24
Cornell University	42	460	61
College of the City of New York	26	546	44
Syracuse University	20	323	34
St. Bonaventure's College	12	92	6
Niagara University	11	107	5
Niagara University	13	45	10
Canisius College	10	40	N.
EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN.			
	15	139	9
Elmira Female College. Ingham University	11	129	14
Vassar College	34	240	31
Rutgers Female College	11	37	91
Wells College	14	52	0

^{*} Columbia College Law School only.

2. Medical Colleges.—The institutions here classed as medical colleges include several groups, viz.: 1. Colleges of Medicine and Surgery, comprising the several institutions having the legal right to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine; 2. Colleges of Pharmacy, which confer no degree, but which grant certificates as graduates in Pharmacy; 3. Colleges of Dentistry, which confer the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery; 4. Veterinary Colleges, which confer the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Science. The following table gives the principal facts as to their educational condition:

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

1884.	Number of instruct- ors.	Number of students.	Number of grad- uates.
1. Colleges of Medicine and Surgery. College of Physiciaus and Surgeons, New York. Medical Department of University, City of New York. Albany Medical College. Medical Department of University of Buffalo. Long Island College Hospital. Homoropathic Medical College of New York. Bellevue Hospital Medical College Eelectic Medical College. Medical Department of University of Syracuse. Medical Department, Niagara University.	14 22 27	505 551 • 149 165 122 152 434 102 46 13	105 164 43 62 37 53 149 19
2. Colleges of Pharmacy. College of Pharmacy, New York	5 2	316 37	71 13
3. College of Dentistry. New York College of Dentistry	11	142	42
4. Veterinary Colleges. New York College of Veterinary Surgeons American Veterinary College	14 16	4 92	22

3. Schools of Law.—The table given below enumerates the statistics of the Law Schools. They confer the degree of Bachelor of Laws; but the degree does not give the right to practice in the courts.

LAW SCHOOLS.

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Number of institutions	19 616	4 25 603 170	4 24 609 245	4 20 506 215	4 31 511 190

3. The Academies of New York.

In the early annals of the Dutch Colony of the New Netherlands there are frequent allusions to the schools which were established for the benefit of the colonists. These schools were, however, of an elementary character and only aimed at teaching to read, write and cipher. The school-masters, like the clergy of that day, were chiefly sent out from Holland, and were in the employ of the Dutch West India Company. The only school of a higher grade, of which we find any trace in the Dutch period, was one established in 1659, when the company, at the earnest petition of the "burgomasters and schepens" of New Amsterdam, sent over Alexander Carolus Curtius. The petition alleges that "the burghers and inhabitants are inclined to have their children instructed in the most useful languages, the chief of which is the Latin tongue;" and that there are no means to do so, nearer than Boston; and expresses the hope that the Latin school may in time "attain to an academy." Rector Curtius, however, did not justify the hopes entertained of him, and was succeeded by Rev. Aegidius Luyck, who was more successful, and maintained the school down to the surrender of the Colony to the English. During the English rule there were various efforts made to maintain a Latin school. Under Governor Dongan, in 1688, such a school was opened in the city by the Jesuit Fathers. And again. when Viscount Cornbury was Governor, by authority of an act passed November 27, 1702, appropriating £50 annually for seven years, a Latin Free School was established under "the ingenious Mr. George Muirson," who was in 1704 duly licensed to instruct the children "in the English, Latin and Greek tongues or languages, and also in the arts of writing and arithmetick." A similar license. in 1705 is on record to Mr. Henry Lindley to teach a school in the town of Jamaica. The most important enterprise of this kind, however, was the establishment, in 1732, of a public school to teach Latin, Greek and Mathematics in the city of New York. This was under the charge of Mr. Malcolm, and is believed to have formed the germ of Columbia College. This school was authorized by an act of the General Assembly in 1732, which appropriated for its support for five years the amount received annually for licenses of hawkers and peddlers in the city of New York; to which was added the sum of £40, annually levied by tax. This act specified the number of pupils which were to be received free from the several counties of the State. At the expiration of the five years an extension of one year was obtained, after which the school was probably continued as a private enterprise.

During the exciting and troublesome times of the French and Revolutionary wars, we find little in the legislation of the Colony or State relating to education. Latin schools doubtless existed, but they must have been conducted chiefly as private schools. King's College was opened in 1754, and it is to be inferred that schools for preparing candidates must have existed in the city of New York, if not in other towns of the Colony.

INCORPORATION OF ACADEMIES.—It was not, however, till the organization of the University of the State, under the law of 1787. that provision was made for the incorporation of "academies." In the report made to the Board of Regents in 1787, proposing a revision of the law, the committee says: "That liberal protection and encouragement ought to be given to academies for the instruction of vouth in the languages and useful knowledge." "These academies * * * owing their establishment to private benevolences, labor under disadvantages which ought to be removed." Accordingly, in the law thereupon enacted, it was made the duty of the Regents to grant articles of incorporation upon the application of the "founders and benefactors of any academy now or hereafter to be established." At the very first meeting of the Regents after their organization, an application for the incorporation of Erasmus Hall as an academy was received, and at their second meeting both this application and another for the incorporation of Clinton Academy, at East Hampton, Long Island, were granted. In 1790 North Salem Academy, in Westchester county, and Farmers' Hall, in Orange county, were incorporated. Two others followed in 1791, and year by year others, so that by 1800 nineteen academies had been incorporated. Of these, the Canandaigua (1795) lay farthest to the west, and Washington Academy (1791), in Washington county, was farthest to the north. During the next ten years the Regents granted eight additional charters, and during the ten years following this, sixteen more. Five others were chartered by the Legislature, making in all, up to 1820, forty-eight chartered academies. Some of these, however, which had been incorporated, had failed to comply with the conditions imposed, and others were unable to obtain a successful footing and had passed out of existence. In the report of the Regents to the Legislature in 1820, only thirty are mentioned as making returns and receiving their share of the Literature Fund. Of the nineteen chartered before 1800, two have been merged into colleges, viz.: Schenectady Academy and Hamilton Oneida Academy, and twelve still survive, viz.: Erasmus Hall, 1787; Clinton, 1787; North Salem,

1790; Farmers' Hall, 1790; Montgomery, 1791; Washington, 1791; Dutchess County, 1792; Union Hall, 1792; Oxford, 1794; Johnstown, 1794; Canandaigua, 1795; Lansingburgh, 1796.

In granting academic charters in the early days, we have the best evidence that the Regents exercised great discrimination. They not only required satisfactory proof that sufficient funds were provided, and that buildings of a suitable character were or would be furnished, but they refused in many cases to sanction the establishment of new institutions in localities where they were not likely to flourish, or could only flourish by injuring the prosperity of others already founded. In later years recourse was often had to the Legislature for charters, which in general was much less rigorous in its requirements as to property and outfit. Between 1819 and 1830 more than forty academic charters were granted by the Legislature, in most of which no conditions were imposed. Under the general authority granted to them the Regents, in 1851, established fixed regulations for chartering academies. They required in all cases that the grounds and buildings should be worth at least \$2,000; that the library must be worth at least \$150, and the philosophical apparatus \$150. They required also that academies chartered by the Legislature, when received under the visitation of the Regents, must hold their building and grounds, library and apparatus, without incumbrance, unless their value were at least \$5,000, with incumbrances less than onethird their value. By a law passed in 1851, authority was given to form joint-stock companies for the establishment of academies. The stockholders were empowered to nominate a Board of Trustees, who should hold the property and manage its affairs. Such joint-stock academies, whenever they were shown to be possessed of the amount of property required by the ordinances of the Regents, could be received under visitation and be entitled to the rights and privileges conferred by law on academies.

Academical Departments of Union Schools. — The General School Law passed in 1864 contained very important provisions in regard to academic instruction. It gave authority to the Board of Education of any "union free school district to establish in the same an academical department whenever, in their judgment, the same is warranted by the demand for such instruction." This academical department is by law made subject to the Board of Regents in all matters pertaining to its course of education; but not in reference to its buildings. The same act further authorizes the Board of Education, after submitting the question to the voters of the district,

and obtaining the consent of the Trustees of the academy, to adopt an incorporated academy existing therein as the Academical Department of the Union School. The academical departments organized under this law are entitled to the same benefits and privileges as the academies of the State. The effect of the passage of this act has been the establishment of many academical departments, or free academies, in the cities and villages of the State. And many of the old incorporated academies have, in like manner, been absorbed into the free school system of the State. Year by year the number of such academies has been diminished, and that of free academies increased.

The following table shows the changes which have gradually taken place in this particular:

Number of Academies and Academical Departments.

Institutions Reporting.	1865-6.	1870-1.	1875-6.	1880-1.	1883-4.
Academies	190 22	164 45	147 95	79 160	75 185
Total	212	209	243	239	260

STATE AID TO ACADEMIES. — The assistance extended to academies in the early history of their establishment consisted in part of grants of money and in part of donations of land bestowed on them for sites, or to be disposed of for their benefit. In 1786, when the Land Office was established, the law directed that the Surveyor-General, in every township of unoccupied land which he laid out, should set apart and mark on his maps one lot (six hundred and forty acres) for "Gospel and schools," and one lot for promoting literature. The land grants were to be at the disposal of the Legislature for the intended object. Accordingly we find frequent enactments as to the sale of these literature lots and the appropriation of the proceeds to the support of academies. In this way, aid was extended to Johnstown Academy in 1796, Oxford Academy in 1800, Cayuga Academy in 1806, Pompey Academy in 1813, Onondaga Academy in 1814, St. Lawrence Academy in 1816, Lowville Academy in 1818, Montgomery Academy in 1819, and many others. In other cases, where the academies were not contiguous to unoccupied State lands, or where such lands had already been disposed of, direct grants of money from the State treasury were made. In 1801 a lottery to

yield \$100,000 was authorized — \$25,000 per annum for four years — of which one-half was to be distributed by the Regents among the academies, and the remaining half to be used for the benefit of common schools.

LITERATURE FUND. — The liberal policy of the State, in granting aid to academies, was still further exemplified in founding what has been termed the Literature Fund. The origin of this fund may be traced back to 1790, when the Legislature authorized the Regents of the University to take possession of and lease out certain State lands, and to apply the rents and profits to aid the colleges and academies of the State. In 1813 the Commissioners of the Land Office were directed to sell military and other lands, and to invest the proceeds as a principal sum, whose interest the Regents were authorized to distribute among the academies under their care. The fund received further additions in consequence of an act, passed in 1819, which directed that one-half of all quit-rents and commutations for quit-rents, received by the State, should be appropriated to the increase of the Literature Fund, and the remaining half, to the further increase of the School Fund. Furthermore, in 1827, an act was passed conveying to the Literature Fund securities then belonging to the Canal Fund to the amount of \$150,000. Up to this time the securities composing the Literature Fund had been held in part by the Comptroller and in part by the Regents; but in 1832 an act was passed transferring all the securities to the custody of the Comptroller, and, since that date, the fund has been managed, as in the case of other funds, by the general financial officer of the State. The following table exhibits the condition of this fund at successive periods:

GROWTH OF THE LITERATURE FUND.

	1820.	1830.	1840.	1860.	1880.
Principal of Literature Fund		\$153,218	\$268,164	\$269,959	\$271,989

The income of this fund was, in early years, distributed in two ways. The part of it in the hands of the Regents was apportioned among the academies in proportion to the number of "classical students" in each. The part in the hands of the Comptroller was appropriated from year to year by the Legislature to such colleges and academies as were able to present sufficiently urgent claims.

From the returns made by the Regents to the Legislature, we learn the manner of distributing what lay within their jurisdiction. In 1794, the sum of £1,500 was distributed among twelve academies. to be applied to the purchase of books and apparatus, and to the education of indigent youth. In 1803, copies of the lately published State map were presented to the academies. In 1817 a general regulation was made that future distributions should be made in proportion to the number of students pursuing the branches of study preparatory to admission to "well-regulated colleges." In 1825, each academy was provided with a thermometer and a raingauge. In the law passed by the Legislature in 1827, and which was championed by John C. Spencer, it was directed that the basis of distribution should be the pupils "who shall have pursued classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both." The inclusion of higher branches of English, then first made, was for the purpose of encouraging the academies to form classes for the instruction of teachers of common schools. The Revised Statutes, which went into effect in 1829, required that in making this distribution the Regents should divide the amount to be distributed into eight equal portions corresponding to the eight Senatorial districts; and that each of these should be apportioned among the academies of the district. This plan, although palpably unjust and disapproved by the Board of Regents, was continued to 1847. In that year the Legislature, in making the appropriation as required by the new State Constitution, directed that the income of the Literature Fund be distributed by the Regents among the academies in accordance with the old system, and in disregard of the districts.

In the following table are given the amounts distributed, at intervals, in dividends to academies. The great increase as shown by the table in the amount apportioned in 1840 and subsequently, and which began in 1838, is due to the receipt of the United States Deposit Fund and its dedication to education:

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LITERATURE FUND.

	1820.	1830.	1840.	1860.	1880.	1884.
Number of schools Number of scholars	30 2,218	58 4,303	118 10,881	160 28,941	233 30,438	260 32,126
Number of academic scholars	636 \$2,500	2,222 \$10,000 \$172	8,841 \$40,000 \$339	16,514 \$40,000 \$259	8,485 \$40,000 \$171	10,126 \$40,000 \$154

• UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND. - In 1836, the revenue of the United States being in excess of the expenditures, Congress passed an act authorizing the deposit of the surplus with the several States then composing the Union, in proportion to their representation in the Senate and House of Representatives; and on condition that the States should pledge their faith to repay the amounts without interest, when demanded. The amount received by New York was \$4.014.520.71. This constitutes the capital of the United States Deposit Fund. The Legislature of New York accepted the deposit on the terms prescribed, and made laws as to the care and disposition of the fund and its revenue: 1. That the total revenue be devoted to education and the diffusion of knowledge. 2. That \$110,000 of the annual revenue be appropriated to the support of common schools. 3. That \$28,000 be annually transferred to the Literature Fund, to provide dividends to academies under the visitation of the Regents. The statutes directing the mode of distributing the revenue have been frequently modified. By the Constitution of 1846 the Literature Fund was declared to be devoted to education. According to the statutes at present in force, out of the income of the United States Deposit Fund, \$25,000 is each year added to the principal of the School Fund; \$28,000 is transferred to the revenue of the Literature Fund for dividends to academies: \$75,000 is appropriated to the support of common schools; \$30,000 is appropriated for the instruction of teachers' classes, and \$10,000 for the maintenance of advanced examinations in the academies. and \$3,000 for aid to academies for the purchase of books and apparatus.

ACADEMIC EXAMINATIONS.— The Legislature appropriates annually \$40,000, to be divided among the academies under the visitation of the Regents. The distribution is directed to be made in proportion to the number of students in each who are pursuing classical or higher English studies; that is, studies that are properly academic. Previous to 1866 the Regents relied on the returns of the academies to determine the number of qualified scholars. At this time they arranged to hold simultaneous written examinations in all the academies under their care, and to grant money in proportion to the number in attendance of those who could undergo this test. The subjects chosen were arithmetic, English grammar, geography and spelling. It was deemed just that only those who could pass a fair and reasonable examination in these subjects were fitted to be classed as academic scholars. The first effect of this test was to reduce the

number of academic scholars from 21,947, claimed in 1865, to less than 6,000. From that point, owing to improved standards of instruction and to the increased attendance in academies, the number has steadily risen until, for the year ending June, 1884, it reached 10,873.

The influence of this practical supervision of the instruction was so salutary, and so much prized by the academies themselves, that the Legislature, in 1877, authorized its extension to advanced studies, and in 1880 made the future distribution of the Literature Fund depend, in part, upon the examinations in these studies. The Regents, in carrying out this branch of their work, laid down two courses of academic study, on the subjects of which they proposed to hold stated examinations. The first of these was intended to form a sufficient preparation for entering college, and was fixed after extended correspondence with college authorities. The other was designed as a course of English studies of a grade equal to the college entrance course. A liberal number of optional branches was arranged in order to meet the varying circumstances of schools in different localities. The candidates are allowed to offer the prescribed subjects in any order and any number, and are credited on the record when each is passed.

The examinations are held three times in the year. Printed questions are sent out, and the candidates, under every essential precaution, are required to write out answers. The papers of those who are claimed to have satisfied the requirements are sent to the office of the Regents where they are reviewed and their sufficiency or insufficiency determined. Appropriate certificates are issued and records kept. The preliminary examinations were begun in 1866, and the advanced examinations in 1878.

The following is a statement of the certificates issued upon these examinations up to and including the academic year, 1883-4.

CERTIFICATES,	Issued 1883-4.	Total issued.
Preliminary Certificates. Intermediate Certificates. Academic Diplomas College Entrance Diplomas	5,835 1,115 420 64	71,571 2,729 1,216 118

As the studies in which the foregoing examinations are held compose the subjects in which instruction is given in the academies, a statement of these subjects is here given: First. Before pupils are considered as fitted to enter upon studies, which are properly academic, and hence to be counted in the apportionment of the Literature Fund, they must have passed the Preliminary Examination, which includes arithmetic, English grammar, geography, reading and spelling, as requisites for the Regents' Preliminary Certificate. Pass-cards are issued on passing in one or more of these subjects, and the preliminary certificate when all are passed.

The advanced examinations are arranged for two courses of study—the College Entrance Course, and the Academic Course. In the College Entrance Course, a diploma is granted on the completion of the entire group of subjects given in the fourth column.

In the Academic Course a diploma is granted for algebra (through quadratics). American history, physical geography, physiology, rhetoric and plane geometry, together with eight additional subjects, four to be chosen from group I, and four from group II. In each course a certificate of progress, termed an Intermediate Certificate, is granted, viz.: in the College Entrance Course for algebra (through quadratics), American history and Casar's Commentaries, and in the Academic Course for algebra (through quadratics), American history, physical geography, physiology and rhetoric. The substitution of language studies for others in the Academic Course is allowed as follows, viz.: Cæsar's Commentaries and Xenophon's Anabasis for three subjects, Virgil's Eneid, French translation, or German translation, for two subjects, and Sallust's Catiline, Virgil's Eclogues, Cicero's Orations or Homer's Iliad, for one subject; except that for at least two subjects in group I, and two in group II, and for algebra (through quadratics), geometry and American history, no substitution will be allowed. Pass cards are issued to the candidate on passing in one or more of the subjects, and when they show a sufficient number of subjects passed, a claim, including the date of preliminary certificate, must be sent to the Regents' office by the principal, and the certificate or diploma, to which the holder is entitled, will be issued.

SUBJECTS OF	COLLEGE EN-			
INTERMEDIATE.	GROUP I.	GROUP II.	TRANCE COURSE	
Algebra (through quadratics). American History. Physical Geography. Physiology. Rhetoric.	Book-keeping. Civil Government. English Literature. History of England. History of Greece. History of Rome. Mental Philosophy.	Algebra (bigher). Astronomy. Botany. Chemistry. Drawing. Geology. Physics.	Algebra (th. quad.) American History Plane Geometry. Cæsar's Com., bks. 1-4. Sallust's Catiline. Virgil's Æneid.	
SUBSTITUTES IN ACADEMIC COURSE.	Moral Philosophy	Plane Trigonomet'y. Solid Geometry. Zoölogy.	books 1-6. Virgil's Eclogues. Cicero, six oratio's	
Latin and Greek, col. 4. French translat'n at sight. German translat'n at sight.	Plane Geometry required for either diploma.		Latin Compositi'r Xen. Anab., bs. 1-3 Homer's Iliad, bks 1-3.	

The magnitude of these examinations will appear from the following statement for the academic year 1883-84, showing the number of subjects to be thirty-nine, and the number of answer papers sent in and examined at the Regents' office to be 66,028.

DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.	Number of subjects.	Number claimed.	Number allowed.
Preliminary studies	4	39.166	31,333
Mathematical studies	7	5,519	4,705
Physical sciences	3	1,646	1,362
Natural sciences	5	6,765	6.088
English language	2	2,220	2,137
Social sciences	6	7,147	6,623
Philosophy	2	569	564
Ancient languages	8	2,371	2,210
Modern languages	2	625	564
Totals	39	66,028	55, 586

State Grants for Books and Apparatus.—From the origin of the academic system the Board of Regents found it a valuable aid to academies to make special grants for the purchase of books, maps and globes, and philosophical apparatus. What had long been practiced was put in the form of a law in 1834, when the Regents were authorized to grant, for this purpose, sums not to exceed \$250 in one year to any academy, on condition that the Trustees should raise an equal amount. This law was re-enacted in 1851, and the amount of the appropriation fixed at \$3,000. This appropriation was increased to \$6,000 by the Legislature in 1884. The Regents have established regulations in regard to the mode of making application for grants from this appropriation, and in regard to the

character of the articles to be purchased. In order to keep the applications within the limit of the appropriation, they have fixed the maximum grant at \$150, and do not allow the same academy to apply for two successive years.

INSTRUCTION OF COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The plan of emploving the academies of the State for the education of common school teachers was discussed as early as 1823. Among the laws of 1827 is one entitled "An act to * * * increase the Literature Fund and to promote the education of teachers." Even before this date certain academies had established classes for educating teachers. In the Report of the Regents for 1832, prepared by General Dix. then a Regent, St. Lawrence Academy is commended as having established a course of study for teachers, and sent out eighty during the preceding year. And in the report of the next year the Canandaigua Academy is reported as having, during the past two years, educated not less than fifty teachers. The Regents in their reports express regret that by law they could not make any discrimination in favor of academies which should maintain such classes. Their establishment was at this time purely voluntary. But in 1834 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the Regents to distribute the surplus of the revenue of the Literature Fund, which should remain over \$12,000, among the academies which should maintain classes for educating common school teachers. The Regents in carrying out this law in 1835, selected eight academies, one in each Senatorial district, to give this instruction; and appropriated \$4,000 for the first organization of these departments of instruction, and \$400 per annum to each for its support. When the United States Deposit Fund was received by the State the appropriations for this purpose were augmented. The number of academies was increased to sixteen. viz.: Two in each district. Aid was extended in the purchase of books and apparatus. Subsequent changes were made, both by legislation and by ordinance of the Regents, in the management of this service. Great difficulties were experienced in selecting the institutions to give the instruction. The payment made by the State for instructing a class was eagerly sought after, and it became an ungracious task to decide between applicants. Besides this, as the number of classes was increased it became impossible to give them the requisite supervision.

The present system, which has been reached after many trials, and which was embodied in chapter 318 of the Laws of 1882, is, to appoint each year a varying number of academies to instruct teachers'

classes - distributed, as nearly as may be, so as to accommodate the demand for such instruction. Each academy appointed is authorized to organize a class of not less than ten nor more than twenty-five members. The instruction is to continue at least ten weeks. As a condition for enjoying the benefits of this class the candidate must have passed the Regents' preliminary examination either before entering the class or as a requisite of graduation from it. A curriculum of instruction is prescribed, and a final examination is held. To those who pass this examination the Regents grant a testimonial of proficiency, which when indorsed by the school commissioner becomes a license to teach in the common schools of his district. For this service the State pays at the rate of one dollar per week for the instruction of each scholar. The law above quoted authorized the Regents to take measures to supervise the classes, and under this authority they have appointed an inspector who gives his entire time to the case and visitation of the classes. The following table exhibits the statistics of these classes for the past three years:

TEACHERS' CLASSES.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.
Number of classes instructed	102	95	111
	1,740	1,611	1, 875
	1,605	1,043	1, 336
	\$18,706	\$12,999	\$15, 836

Summary Statements. — The following tables present some important facts in regard to the academical institutions under the care of the Board of Regents:

1. STATISTICS OF ATTENDANCE.

	1882-83.	1883–84.
Number of academies	256 1,325 32,126 10,126	260 1,309 34,162 10,873

2. Property of Incorporated Academies.

	1882–83.	1883–84.
Number of schools	\$2,279,245 179,286 862,340 3,322,871	71 \$2,212,693 181,957 791,066 3,185,716 201,770

3. REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

IN THE YEARS.	1879–80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Number of schools Total revenue Total expenditure. Av'ge expenditure for each school.	\$1,058,776	\$1,035,229	255 \$1,195,084 1,146,451 4,496	\$1,254,990 1,235,016 4,901	260 \$1,359,94 1,385,119 5,320

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL RECORD OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

By FRANKLIN B. HOUGH, M. D., Ph. D.

CHAPTER I.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

Before noticing the organization of a Board of Regents, in 1784, it may be proper to refer back to proceedings had at an earlier period, in the establishment of a college in New York, which, with the exception of a few years of interruption during the Revolutionary War, has been continued to the present time, and since its reorganization, under the name of "Columbia College."

We find as early as 1703 an allusion to an intention of founding a college upon a part of the "King's Farm" in New York city. It was thought of again in 1729, but nothing effectual was done until December 6, 1746, when an act was passed by the General Assembly of the Colony, for raising the sum of £2,250 by a public lottery, for the encouragement of learning, and toward founding a College. Other acts² followed, and toward the end of 1751, the moneys raised, amounting to £3,443 18s. were vested in trustees. Of these, two belonged to the Dutch Reformed Church, one to the Presbyterian, and seven to the Church of England. After further delays, and much discussion as to the plan and control of the proposed College, a charter was granted on the 31st day of October, 1754, under the name of "King's College."

The trustees of the fund had in November, 1753, invited Dr. Samuel Johnson to accept the presidency of the intended College. He removed to New York in April, 1754, and in July following commenced a school. The College was not properly organized until the 7th of May, 1755, when formal proceedings were had, and the

¹ Moore's Historical Sketch of Columbia College, page 6. Pratt's Annals of Public Education in New York (Regents' Convocation, 1873), page 169.

² These acts are given at length in Pratt's Annals of Education above cited.

charter delivered to the Governors of the College. This charter named as Governors, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the first Lord Commissioner for Trade and Plantations, who might act by proxy, the Lieutenant-Governor, the eldest Councillor of the Province, the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, the Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Speaker of the General Assembly, the Treasurer, the Mayor of New York city, the Rector of Trinity Church, the Senior Minister of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, the Ministers of the Ancient Lutheran Church, of the French Church, and of the Presbyterian Church, the President of the College, and twenty-four citizens of New York city.

On the 13th of May, 1755, a piece of land on the west side of Broadway, bounded east by Church street, and running between Barclay and Murray streets, a breadth of four hundred and forty feet to the Hudson river, was conveyed by the corporation of Trinity Church to the Governors of the College. Upon the upper part of this plat, at the foot of what was formerly called upper Robinson street, and afterward Park Place, the College was built, and there the institution remained for more than a century. A part not occupied was leased, and became a valuable endowment to the College.

It is sufficient in this connection to remark, that the College continued in operation until April, 1776, when the building was taken for a military hospital and its students dispersed.

About four months after the city of New York had been evacuated by British troops, a part of the Governors of King's College addressed the following petition to the State Legislature then in session in New York city:

"To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York, the petition of the Subscribers, Governors of the College, commonly called King's College, humbly sheweth:

"That the greater part of the Governors of the said college have, since the commencement of the late war, died out or departed from this State, whereby a sufficient number of Governors cannot be convened for the carrying on of the business of the said College agreeably to its charter; that many parts of the said charter are inconsistent with that liberality and that civil and religious freedom which our present happy Constitution points out, and that an alteration of that charter in such points as well as an extension of the privileges of the said College so as to render it the mother of an University to be established within this State, would tend to diffuse knowledge and extend literature throughout the State.

"Your petitioners, therefore, influenced by these motives, humbly

submit the said charter to the revision and correction of the Legislature, so as to render it more adequate to these important ends, humbly hoping that your honorable body will confirm to the corporation of King's College such estate as was particularly appropriated to its use.

LEONARD LISPENARD,
JOHN LIVINGSTON,
WM. WALTON,
SAMUEL BAYARD, Jr.,
GEORGE CLINTON,
RICHARD MORRIS,
JAMES DUANE,
GERARD BANCKER,
EGB'T BENSON,
R. H. LIVINGSTON,
SAMUEL PROVOOST,
JOHN RODGERS,
JOHN MORIN SCOTT.

NEW YORK, 24th March, 1784."

It will be noticed that several of these persons were influential members of the State Government. Clinton was Governor; Scott was Secretary of State; Bancker was State Treasurer; Benson was Attorney-General, and Duane a State Senator and Mayor of the city of New York. The others were all men of influence and prominent in public affairs.

At the beginning of that session of the Legislature, Governor Clinton, in his message, had made the following reference to the subject of education, as a subject deserving of attention by that body:

"Neglect of the education of youth is among the evils consequent on war. Perhaps there is scarce any thing more worthy your attention than the revival and encouragement of Seminaries of Learning, and nothing by which we can more satisfactorily express our gratitude to the Supreme Being for His past favors, since Piety and Virtue are generally the offspring of an enlightened understanding."

In Assembly, Mr. Clark, of Orange, two days after, from the Committee of the Whole House on the speech of his Excellency, reported a resolution for the appointment of a committee to prepare a bill for the establishment of seminaries and schools, and it was done accordingly. Similar proceedings were had in the Senate very soon after, and thus the subject was brought before the Legislature in both Houses, near the beginning of that session, about two months before the petition from a part of the Governors of King's College had been presented.

A bill for establishing a University had already been reported.¹ In its discussion, a resolution was offered substituting a sum of money in place of the words "forty thousand bushels of wheat," but not adopted. Another, proposing to put the subject over to the next session, was voted down, and the bill became a law on the first day of May, 1784, as follows:²

"An act granting certain privileges to the College heretofore called King's College, for altering the name and charter thereof, and erecting an University within this State."

Passed the 1st day of May, 1784.

[Chap. LI, Laws of 7th Session (folio), p. 69.]

WHEREAS, By letters-patent under the Great Seal of the late Colony of New York, bearing date the 31st day of October, in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of George the Second, the King of Great Britain,³ a certain body politic and corporate was created by the name of The Governors of the College of New York, in the city of New York, in America, with divers privileges, capacities and immunities, as in and by the said patent will more fully appear; and

WHEREAS, There are many vacancies in the said corporation, occasioned by the death or absence of a great number of the Governors of the said College, whereby the succession is so greatly broke

in upon as to require the interposition of the Legislature;

² The original draft of this bill is preserved among the New York State Legislative papers (MSS.) in the New York State Library, being No. 274 of the series. The original title appears to have been "An act for granting certain new privileges to the colledge heretofore called King's Colledge, for altering the name and erecting the same into a university." A critical account of the erasures and changes made in the bill while passing through the two Houses is given in Mr. Pratt's

article, above cited.

¹ In a letter written by the Rev, John H. Livingston, D. D., to the Rev. Nichoolas Romeyn (both on the first Board of Regents) we find an allusion to the subject under discussion in the Board of Governors of Kings College, which shows that some differences of opinion existed with respect to the proposed plan of reorganization. Under date of March 18, 1784, he said:

[&]quot;That evening when I parted with you, the Governors of the College met, and a bill for erecting a University in the State of New York was read to us. Many observations upon the bill, in the form it then bore, were made, and some alterations were strongly urged. The alterations insisted upon were not essential with respect to the basis of the University, but only the form in which the matter was managed. There is no opposition from any quarter which occasions the least doubt but the business will be conducted with that spirit of catholicism and harmony which will insure a literary foundation of importance to the Church and State. As soon as the bill has obtained its proper alterations, and gone through its different stages, I will endeavor to obtain a copy for you, and send it over to you." (Gunn's Memoirs of Dr. Livingston, p. 270.)

WHEREAS, The remaining Governors of the said College, desirous of rendering the same extensively useful, have prayed that the said College may be erected into an University, and that such other alterations may be made in the charter, or letters of incorporation above recited, as may render them more conformable to the

liberal principles of the Constitution of the State:

I. Be it, therefore, enacted by the People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all the rights, privileges and immunities heretofore vested in the corporation heretofore known by the name of The Governors of the College of the Province of New York in the city of New York, in America, so far as they relate to the capacity of holding or disposing of property, either real or personal, of suing or being sued, of making laws or ordinances for their own government, or that of their servants, pupils and others under their care and subject to their direction, of appointing, displacing and paving stewards, and other inferior servants; of making, holding and having a common seal, of altering and changing the same at pleasure, be and they are hereby vested in the Regents of the University of the State of New York, who are hereby erected into a corporation or a body corporate and politic, and enabled to hold, possess and enjoy the above-mentioned rights, franchises, privileges and immunities, together with such others as are contained in this act, by the name and style of The Regents of the University of the State of New York, of whom the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the President of the Senate for the time being, the Speaker of the Assembly, the Mayor of the city of New York, the Mayor of the city of Albany, the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the State, respectively, for the time being, be and they hereby are severally constituted perpetual Regents, in virtue of their several and respective offices, places and stations; and together with other persons hereinafter named, to the number of twenty-four, to-wit: Henry Brockholst Livingston and Robert Harpur, of the city of New York; Walter Livingston and Christopher Yates, of the county of Albany; Anthony Hoffman and Cornelius Humfrey, of the county of Dutchess; Lewis Morris and Philip Fell, Jr., of the county of Westchester; Henry Wisner and John Haring, of the county of Orange; Christopher Tappen and James Clinton, of the county of Ulster; Christopher P. Yates and James Livingston, of the county of Montgomery; Abraham Bancker and John C. Dongan, of the county of Richmond; Matthew Clarkson and Rutger Van Brunt, of the county of Kings; James Townsend and Thomas Lawrence, of the county of Queens; Ezra L'Hommedieu and Caleb Smith, of the county of Suffolk, and John Williams and John McCrea, of the county of Washington, be and they hereby are appointed Regents of the said University; and it shall and may be lawful to and for the clergy of the respective religious denominations in this State to meet at such time and place as they shall deem proper after the passing of this act, and being so met shall, by a majority of voices of those who shall so meet, choose and appoint one of their body to be a Regent in the said University; and, in case of death or resignation, to choose and appoint another in the same manner; and the Regent so chosen and appointed shall have the like powers as any other Regent appointed or to be appointed by virtue of this act. And to the end that a succession of

Regents be perpetually kept up:

II. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever and so often as one or more of the Regents of the said University, not being such in virtue of his or their office, place or station, shall remove his or their place of residence from within this State, shall resign or die, that the place or places of such Regent or Regents so removing, resigning or dying, shall be filled up by the Governor, or person administering the government of the State for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Appointment, so that such appointments be of persons resident in the counties, respectively, wherein the former Regents did reside, other than where such vacancy may happen, of a Regent appointed by the clergy as aforesaid.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That as soon as may be after the passing of this act, the Regents of the said University shall, by plurality of voices, choose a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor a Treasurer, and a Secretary from among the said Regents; the said Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, to preside at all elections and other meetings to be held by the said Regents, and to have the casting vote upon every division; and

for the well ordering and directing of the said corporation:

IV. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Regents of the said University, or a majority of them, shall be, and hereby are vested with full power and authority to ordain and make ordinances and by-laws for the government of the several Colleges which may or shall compose the said University; and the several presidents, professors, tutors, fellows, pupils and servants thereof; and for the management of such estate as they may and shall be invested with; that they shall have full power and authority to determine the salaries of the officers and servants of the said College; to remove from office any such president, professor, Tutor, Fellow, or servant, as they conceive, after a full hearing, to have abused their trust, or to be incompetent thereto. Provided, nevertheless, That no fine to be levied by virtue of the said laws or ordinances shall exceed the value of one bushel of wheat for any one offense, and that no pupil or student shall be suspended for a longer term than twenty days, or be rusticated or expelled, but upon a fair and full hearing of the parties by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the said University, and at least ten of the Regents, not being President or Professors of the College to which the person accused belongs, or under whose immediate directions the same may be; and the said Regents are hereby further empowered and directed, as soon as may be, to elect a President and Professors for the College heretofore called King's College, which

President shall continue in place during the pleasure of the Regents of the University. And that from and after the first election, the said President and all future Presidents shall be elected from out of the Professors of the several colleges that may or shall compose the said University; and that no Professor shall be in any wise whatsoever, accounted intelligible for, or by reason of any religious tenet or tenets that he may or shall possess, or be compelled by any bylaw, or otherwise, to take any religious test-oath whatsoever. And to the end that the intention of the donors and benefactors of the said before mentioned college be not defeated.

V. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all the estate, whether real or personal, which the said Governors of the corporation of King's College held by virtue of the said beforementioned charter, be held and possessed by the said Regents, and applied solely to the use of the said college; and that the said Regents may, and they hereby are empowered to receive and hold for the use of the said college, an estate of the annual value of three thousand and five hundred pounds, in manner specified in the said first above recited charter or letters-patent of incorporation; and for the further promotion of learning and the extension of literature.

VI. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Regents may hold and possess estates, real and personal, to the annual amount of forty thousand bushels of wheat, over and above all profits arising from room-rent or tuition money, and that, whenever any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or other estate, real or personal, shall be given, granted or conveyed to the Regents of the University of the State, without expressing any designation thereof, such estate shall be applied in such manner as to the said Regents shall seem most advantageous to the said University.

Provided, always, That whenever any gift, grant, bequest, devise, or conveyance, shall express the particular use to which the same is to be applied, if adequate thereto, it shall be so applied and no otherwise.

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Regents be, and they hereby are empowered, to found schools and Colleges in any such part of this State as may seem expedient to them, and to endow the same, vesting such Colleges so endowed with full and ample powers to confer the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, and directing the manner in which such Colleges are to be governed, always reserving to the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University, and a certain number of the Regents to be appointed by a majority of the said Regents. a right to visit and examine into the state of literature in such College, and to report to the Regents at large any deficiency in the laws of such College, or neglect in the execution thereof, every such school or College being at all times to be deemed a part of the University, and

¹ Thus in folio edition of laws; evidently intended for "ineligible." The word is correctly spelled in the MSS. law in Secretary's office.

as such, subject to the controll and direction of the said Regents: and if it should so happen that any person or persons, or any body politic or corporate, should, at his or their expense, found any College or school, and endow the same with an estate, real or personal, of the yearly value of one thousand bushels of wheat, that such school or College shall, on the application of the founder or founders, or their heirs or successors, be considered as composing a part of the said University; and the estate thereunto annexed shall be and hereby is vested in the said Regents of the University, to be applied according to the intention of the donor; and that the said founder and founders. and their heirs, or if a body corporate, their successors, shall be, and hereby are forever hereafter entitled to send a representative for such College or school, who, together with the President, (if the estate be applied to the use of the College), shall be and they hereby are at all times hereafter to be considered as Regents of the said University, and vested with like powers and authorities in all things as in and by this act is given to the other Regents of the said University, and the said College or school shall, in all things not particularly restricted by the donor, conform to the general laws and regulations of the said University.

Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to deprive any person or persons of the right to erect such schools or Colleges as to him or them may seem proper, independent of

the said University.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever any religious body or society of men shall deem it proper to institute a Professorship in the said University, for the promotion of their particular religious tenets, or for any other purpose not inconsistent with religion, morality, and the laws of the State, and shall appropriate a fund for that purpose, not being less than two hundred bushels of wheat per annum, that the Regents of the said University shall cause the same to be applied as the donors shall direct, for the purposes above mentioned; the said Professors so to be appointed, to be subject to the like rules, laws and ordinances, as other the Professors of the said University, and entitled to the

like immunities and privileges.

IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Regents and their successors forever shall and may have full power and authority, by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the said University, or any other person or persons by them authorized or appointed, to give and grant to any of the students of the said University, or to any person or persons thought worthy thereof, all such degrees as well in divinity, philosophy, civil and municipal laws, as in every other art, science and faculty whatsoever, as are or may be conferred by all or any of Universities in Europe; and that the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, of the said University, for the time being, do sign and seal with the seal of the said corporation, diplomas or certificates of such degrees having been given, other than the degree of Bachelor of Arts, which shall and

may be granted by the President of the College in which the person taking the same shall have been graduated, and the diplomas shall be signed by the said President; that the persons to be elected fellows, professors or tutors as aforesaid, be also Regents of the said University, ex officiis, and capable of voting in every case relative only to the respective Colleges to which they shall belong, excepting in such cases wherein they shall respectively be personally concerned or interested.

X. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the college within the city of New York, heretofore called King's College, be forever hereafter called and known by the name of "Columbia College."

Upon the 5th of May, a quorum was obtained and the following appointments to office were made by the Board:

Chancellor — His Excellency, Governor Clinton.

Vice-Chancellor—The Hon. PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT, Lieutenant-Governor.

Treasurer — Brockholst Livingston, Esq. Secretary — Robert Harpur, Esq.

The Treasurer was instructed to demand and receive from the late Treasurer and Clerk of King's College all' records, papers and property, giving receipts therefor. The new Treasurer was required to give bonds; a committee for repairing the building was appointed, and measures were adopted for filling, without delay, the various offices in the faculty, and in the administration of the affairs of the College. A seal was ordered to be prepared, the occasions for its use prescribed; — a committee was authorized to send a person to France to solicit subscriptions, and measures were to be adopted for obtaining aid in other countries of Europe, as might be judged most effectual, and attended with the least expense. ¹

On the 17th of May, DeWitt Clinton presented himself as a candidate for admission to the junior class, was examined, and admitted as the first student under the new organization. A grammar school was instituted under Mr. Wm. Cochran, who previously had a private school in the city, and he was made temporarily an instructor in Greek and Latin. The Rev. John Peter Tetard, who had been ap-

¹ On the 4th of June, Col. Clarkson, one of the Regents, was appointed to proceed to France and the United Netherlands to solicit funds, and he accepted the appointment without pay, beyond his expenses. He was furnished with credentials, and authorized to purchase such philosophical apparatus for the college as Dr. Franklin, Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, ministers of the United States, might advise, and as his collections would admit.

pointed professor of French at the first meeting, was allowed to move his school into the College.

Although much zeal was shown by this Board of Regents, as Trustees of the College, in the recovery and care of funds, and in the organization of a faculty, it became apparent that the act above given required amendment, by reducing the number necessary for a quorum and in some other respects, in order to render it more easily and effectual in its operation. An amendatory act was accordingly obtained at the next session, as follows:

"An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act for granting certain privileges to the College heretofore called King's College, for altering the name and charter thereof, and erecting an University within this State.' Passed the 1st day of May, 1784."

PASSED 26th November, 1784.

[Chap. XV, Laws of 8th Session (folio), p. 23.]

Whereas, It is represented to the Legislature, that from the dispersed Residences of many of the Regents of the University of this State, and the largeness of the quorum which are made capable of business, the interest and prosperity of the said University have been greatly obstructed. And it is also represented that certain doubts have arisen in the construction of the act, entitled "An act for granting certain privileges to the College heretofore called King's College, for altering the name and charter thereof, and erecting an University within this State, passed the first day of May, 1784."

For remedy whereof:

I. Be it enacted by the People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same, That in addition to the Regents appointed in and by the before-mentioned act, the several persons hereinafter named shall be, and hereby respectively are constituted, Regents of the said University (that is to say), John Jay, Samuel Provost, John H. Livingston, John Rodgers, John Mason, John Ganoe, John Daniel Gros, Johann Ch. Kunze, Joseph Delaplain, Gersham Seixas, Alexander Hamilton, John Lawrence, John Rutherford, Morgan Lewis, Leonard Lispenard, John Cochran, Charles McKnight, Thomas Jones, Malachi Treat and Nicholas Romain, of New York; Peter W. Yates, Matthew Visscher and Hunlock Woodruff, of Albany; George J. L. Doll, of Ulster; John Vanderbilt, of Kings; Thomas Romain, of Montgomery; Samuel Buel, of Suffolk; Gilbert Livingston, of Dutchess; Nathan Kerr, of Orange; Ebenezer Lockwood, of Westchester; John Lloyd, Jr., of Queens; Harmanus Garrison, of Richmond;

¹ See "Legislative Papers," No. 384, State Library.

² The name of Aaron Burr was in the original draft, at this place.

³ This name and all the following ones were inserted by way of amendment.

and Ebenezer Russel, of Washington. And that the said respective Regents hereby constituted shall enjoy the same power and authority as are granted to, and vested in, the other Regents appointed by the said act as fully and effectually as if they had been therein expressly named.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Chancellor of the said University, and in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, and in the absence of both the Regent next nominated in the before-mentioned act. who shall be present, together with any eight or more of the Regents. duly convened, to form a quorum of Regents for the dispatch of the business and affairs of the said University, whose acts and proceedings shall be as valid and effectual to all intents and purposes as if all the members of the said Regency were actually present; Provided, always. That to constitute a legal meeting of the Regents the time and place for holding the same shall be previously fixed by the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, or in the absence of both the Regent next nominated in the said act, by writing under his hand and notice thereof, signed by the Secretary of the University, shall previously be advertised in one of the public newspapers for at least two weeks, to give all the Regents within a convenient distance an opportunity of attending.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That there shall be an annual meeting of the Regents of the said University, which shall be held at the time and place where the Legislature shall first be convened, after the first Monday of July in every year, and that at every such meeting the acts and proceedings of the Regents of the said University shall be reported and examined.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to, and for the clergy of each respective religious denomination in this State, respectively to meet at such time and place as they shall deem proper, after the passing of this act, and then and there, by a majority of voices of the members of each respective denomination so assembled, to elect one of each of their respective bodies to be a Regent of the said University, and in case of death or resignation, to elect successors in the same manner; and every Regent so elected shall have the like powers as any Regent constituted by this act, or the act hereby amended.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforcsaid, That the next meeting of the Regents of the said University shall be held at the Senate chamber, the day after the rising of the Legislature, if that day shall not happen on Sunday, in which case the said meeting shall be held on the day succeeding, and a sufficient quorum of the Regents being assembled, shall have power to adjourn from time to time, and to any place they shall think fit for the dispatch of the business of the said University

VI. And he it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Treasurer of this State, and he is hereby authorized and required to advance to the Treasurer

of the said University for the use of Columbia College, a sum not exceeding £2,552, for which the said Regents shall be accountable, out of the funds of the said Columbia College."

During the following winter various Professors in the several departments were appointed, a Steward established in the College for the boarding of students and care of property, the lands not needed for present use were leased, and a Medical Faculty organized.

The College was still without a President; and on the 4th of April,

1785, it was resolved:

"That from the deranged state of, and great losses which the funds of Columbia College have sustained, they do not think the Regency have it in their power to offer such a salary as will be an inducement to a respectable character to accept the office of President; they, therefore, report that the present Professors in the Faculty of Arts shall be requested to execute the office of President for one year by monthly rotation."

This plan being adopted, the Regents found themselves left to the expedient of granting certificates to their graduates at the first commencement in 1786, showing that the holders were entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, as soon as a President should be appointed who could grant it.

It does not appear from the records that a farther attempt was made to fill the office of President by this Board of Regents, and this was not done until a separate Board of Trustees had been created under the reorganization to be soon noticed.

Although the Regents under the act of 1784 were empowered to found schools and colleges, it does not appear that any thing was accomplished in this matter, although the subject was not forgotten. At a meeting held February 28, 1786, on motion of Dr. Livingston it was ordered "that a committee be appointed to consider of ways and means of promoting literature throughout the State, and that Dr. Livingston, Dr. Rodgers, Mr. Mason, General Schuyler, Mr. Wisner, Mr. Haring, Mr. James Livingston, Mr. John, Mr. Dongan, Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Townsend, Mr. L'Hommedieu and Mr. Williams be a committee for that purpose.

An application was presented February 8, 1787, from Samuel Buell, Nathaniel Gardiner and David Mulford in behalf of themselves and other founders of an academy at East Hampton, in Suffolk county, was read and referred to Mr. L'Hommedieu, Mr. Tredwell, Mr. Stoutenburgh and Mr. Vanderbilt. The object of the petition is not mentioned, but it was doubtless for the incorporation of the institution afterward known as Clinton Academy.

But in the meantime the experience of three years had brought to notice serious defects in the law under which this first Board of Regents had been organized. Upon the last day of January, 1787, a committee, consisting of the Mayor (Mr. Duane), Mr. Jay, Dr. Rodgers, Dr. Mason, Dr. Livingston, Gen. Clarkson, Mr. Gros and Mr. Hamilton, was appointed, to consider the measures necessary to carry into effect the views of the Legislature with respect to the University, and particularly with respect to Columbia College. This committee reported February 16, 1787, as follows:

"First. With respect to the University. It appears to your committee that the acts by which it is constituted are defective and require amendment in the following particulars. Although in the first instance the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University are eligible by the Regents; no provision is made for supplying the vacancies which may happen in either of those offices. No effectual means are appointed for the convening of the Regents. The right of adjournment is unascertained. The annual meetings prescribed by the first act are not sufficiently definite. The presiding Regent at any meeting in the absence of the official Regents is not accurately described. These are objections in point of form evidently occasioned by the haste in which the act must have been prepared, amidst the multiplicity of business which employed the attention of the Legislature during their first session after the peace. But your committee are of opinion that to render the University beneficial according to the liberal views of the Legislature, alterations will also be necessary in the substance of its Constitution. At present, the Regents are the only body corporate for literary purposes. In them are not only the funds, but the government and direction of every College are exclusively vested, while from their dispersed situation, it must be out of their power to bestow all the care and attention which are peculiarly necessary for the well-being and prosperity of such institutions. Experience has already shown that Regents living remote from each other cannot with any convenience form a board for business. The remedy adopted by the second act was to reduce the quorum to a small number; but thus placing the rights of every college in the hands of a few individuals, your committee have reason to believe, excited jealousy and dissatisfaction, when the interest of literature require that all should be united. These reasons, without entering into a more full discussion, your committee conceive to ground their opinion that each respective College ought to be intrusted to a distinct corporation, with competent powers and privileges, under such subordination to the Regents as shall be thought wise and salutary.

Secondly. Your committee are of opinion that liberal protection and encouragement ought to be given to Academies for the instruction of youth in the languages and useful knowledge; these Academies are of the control of the control

mies, though under the grade of Colleges, are highly beneficial, but owing their establishment to private benevolences, labor under disadvantages which ought to be removed; their property can only be effectually preserved and secured by vesting them in incorporated trustees. This act of justice to the benefactors and to the county town wherein any such institution may have taken place, by fixing a permanent superintendence, would greatly contribute to the introduction of able teachers and the preservation of the morals of the students as well as their progress in learning. Your committee also conceive that privileges may be granted to such Academies, which will render them more respectable, and be a strong incitement to

emulation and diligence both in the teachers and scholars.

Your committee beg leave to submit the draft of a bill for the purposes they have suggested, to the consideration of the Regents; the provision which it details so fully explains the views and sentiments of your committee, that it is needless to be more explicit in this report. But before your committee conclude, they feel themselves bound in faithfulness to add that the erecting public schools for teaching reading, writing and arithmetic is an object of very great importance, which ought not to be left to the discretion of private men, but be promoted by public authority. Of so much knowledge no citizen ought to be destitute, and yet it is a reflection, as true as it is painful, that but too many of our youth are brought up in utter ignorance. This is a reproach under which we have long labored, unmoved by the example of our neighbors, who, not leaving the education of their children to chance, have widely diffused throughout their State a public provision for such instruction.

Your committee are sensible that the Regents are invested with no funds of which they have the disposal, but nevertheless conceive it to be their duty to bring the subject in view before the honorable

the Legislature, who can alone provide a remedy.

By order of the committee,

JAMES DUANE, Chairman.

This report was adopted, and the President of the Board was requested to present it to the Legislature, with the draft of a bill accom-

panying the same.

A report was introduced the next day in the Senate by Ezra L'Hommedieu, of Suffolk county, from the committee to which a petition for the incorporation of an Academy at East Hampton had been referred, in which this committee expressed an opinion that it would be proper to bring in a bill "for erecting an University and for granting certain privileges to Colleges and Academies within this State, and for repealing the acts therein mentioned." This was allowed, and Mr. L'Hommedieu was ordered to prepare and bring in a bill for that purpose. A bill was at once presented, and read

the first time on that day.' On the next day it was read the second time, and sent to the committee of the whole.

It does not appear from the record whether this bill was the same one that had been prepared by the Regents or another one, but there is ground for supposing it to have been different, from the following proceedings had by the Regents on the 8th of March — more than a week afterward:

Ordered, That the Secretary affix the University seal to the report of the committee of the Regency to be presented to the Legislature.

Resolved, That a committee of ex-members of the Regency be appointed to consider the most proper means for procuring an act of the Legislature for amending the charter of the University either in conformity to the bill directed to be presented by the resolution of the Board of the 15th of February last, or with such alterations as may be found necessary, and that they report to the Regency at the next meeting, and that the Speaker of the Assembly (Richard Varick, of New York), the Mayor of New York (James Duane), Col. Hamilton, Mr. Williams, Mr. L'Hommedieu and Mr. Jay be a committee for that purpose.

On the 12th of March another meeting was held, and the committee reported that they had made some progress in the business, and requested leave to sit again, which was agreed to.

At another meeting of the Regents, held March 15th, Colonel

¹ The promptness with which this order was complied with, seems to indicate that a bill had already been prepared, and that it was in readiness for use. Was it the same bill that had been in course of preparation in the first Board of Regents? Upon this depends the question of the claims that have been urged in behalf of Mr. L'Hommedieu as the originator of the law of 1787. It is evident that the subject was under active discussion among many persons, and there does not appear to have been any controversy over the law then enacted, which appears to have been the one prepared by the Board itself. In saying this, we do not wish to detract from the reputation of Mr. L'Hommedieu, who was one of the foremost men of his day in the active promotion of measures for the public good.

EZRA L'HOMMEDIEU was born in Southold, Suffolk county, N. Y., August 30, 1734, and graduated at Yale College in 1754, studied law, and became eminent in his profession. He was a member of the Provincial Congress through its whole period; a member of Assembly from 1777 to 1783, and of the State Senate from 1784 to 1809, excepting in 1793. While a member of the Legislature, he was appointed a Delegate in the Continental Congress in 1779, '80, '81, '82 and '88, and he held the office of County Clerk of Suffolk county, with the exception of one year, from 1784 to 1811. He was appointed one of the Regents in the act of 1784, and again in 1787, and held this office till his death, September 27, 1811. In fact, his whole life, from the beginning of the Revolution till the day of his death, was devoted to the public service. He was much interested in agricultural pursuits, and, by precept and example, did much to advance this interest.

Hamilton, from the committee appointed to consider the most proper means for procuring an act of the Legislature for amending the charter of the University, reported a bill to be laid before the Legislature, which, being read once, was again read by paragraphs, and on coming to the clause wherein the names of a number of persons were inserted as Trustees for Columbia College, some changes were proposed, but not adopted. These proposed to omit the name of George Clinton, and to leave out of the new Board of Regents the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

The question was then put upon the bill and amendments, and carried in the affirmative.

A bill entitled "An act to institute an University within this State, and for other purposes therein mentioned," was reported from the Committee of the Whole in the Senate March 19th, and passed by that body upon that day. It appeared in the Assembly the next day, and after discussion and amendments,' was passed on the 11th of April. It was accepted by the Senate with the amendments on the 12th, and became a law by approval of the Council of Revision on the 13th, as follows:

An act to institute an University within this State, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Passed the 13th of April, 1787.

[Chap. LXXXII, Laws of 10th Session (folio), p. 156.]

WHEREAS, By two acts of the Legislature of the State of New York, the one passed the first day of May, and the other the

¹ Among the amendments offered but not accepted was one directing the Commissioners of the Land Office to grant letters patent to the Regents for the literature lots reserved in the law of May 5, 1786, for the sale of unappropriated lands.

Another amendment proposed but not adopted would have allowed the Regents to grant their approbation of proposed Colleges, allowing a convenient time for completing the same. If, at the expiration of this time, the conditions were fulfilled, full charters of incorporation were to be granted, with all the corporate rights and privileges enjoyed by Columbia College.

This rejected clause was reconsidered April 6th, and then adopted. Alexander Hamilton, then in Assembly, voted in favor of this amendment upon both occasions. The motion made for reconsideration in Committee of the Whole was offered by the Speaker, Mr. Varick, and the amendment was passed by a vote of 27 to 12.

An engrossed copy of the records of the Regents from 1784 to 1787 was made in 1857, by order of the Trustees of Columbia College, from the original in their possession, and presented to the Regents of the University. The Hon. Erastus C. Benedict, one of the Regents, was particularly instrumental in procuring this copy. It was printed entire, in connection with Mr. Pratt's "Annals of Public Education," in the Regents' Report of 1876.

² See "Legislative Papers," Nos. 382, 383, 384, State Library.

twenty-sixth day of November, 1784, an University is instituted within this State, in the manner and with the powers therein specified: And.

WHEREAS, From the representation of the Regents of the said University, it appears that there are defects in the constitution of the said University, which call for alterations and amendments:

And,

Wiereas, A number of acts on the same subject, amending, correcting and altering former ones, tend to render the same less intelligible and easy to be understood. Wherefore, to the end that the constitution of the said University may be properly amended, and appear entire in one law, it will be expedient to delineate and establish the same in this, and repeal all former acts relative thereto:

I. Be it enacted, by the People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That an University be and is hereby instituted within this State, to be called and known by the name or style of The Regents of the University of the State of New York. That the said Regents shall always be twenty-one in number, of which the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State for the time being shall always, in virtue of their offices, be two; that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and John Rodgers, Egbert Benson, Philip Schuyler, Ezra L'Hommedieu, Nathan Carr, Peter Sylvester, John Jay, Direk Romeyn, James Livingston, Ebenezer Russell, Lewis Morris, Matthew Clarkson, Benjamin Moore, Eilardus Westerlo, Andrew King, William Lynn, Jonathan G. Tompkins, John McDonald, and Frederick William de Steuben, shall be, and hereby are appointed the present Regents; and they, and all the future Regents, shall continue in place during the pleasure of the Legislature; that all vacancies in the Regency which may happen by death, or removal, or resignation, shall from time to time be supplied by the Legislature, in the manner in which delegates to Congress are appointed. That the said Regents, as soon as may be after the passing of this act, shall convene at such time and place as the Governor shall appoint, and by plurality of voices, by ballot, choose a Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, to continue in office during the pleasure of the said Regents. That the said Chancellor, or in his absence from the said meeting, the Vice-Chancellor, or in case both be absent, then the senior Regent present (whose seniority shall be decided by the order in which the Regents are named or appointed), shall preside; and in case of division, having a casting voice at all meetings of the said Regents.

That all meetings of the said Regents, after the first, shall be held at such time and place as the Chancellor, or in case of his death, absence from the State, the Vice-Chancellor, or in case of the death, absence from the State, or resignation of both of them, then at such time and place as the senior Regent present in the State shall appoint. And it shall be the duty of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor or senior Regent, as the case in virtue of the above contin-

gencies may be, to order and call a meeting of the said Regents, whenever and as often as three Regents shall in writing apply for and request the same; such order or call to be published in one or more of the public newspapers in the city of New York, at least ten days prior to such meeting.

And further, that any eight of the said Regents, meeting at the time and place so ordered, shall be a quorum, and be enabled to transact and do the business which by this act shall be authorized or

directed to do and transact.

That the said University shall be and hereby is incorporated, and shall be known by the name of The Regents of the University of the State of New York, and by that name shall have perpetual succession and power to sue and be sued; to hold property, real and personal, to the amount of the annual income of forty thousand bushels of wheat; to buy and sell, and otherwise lawfully dispose of lands and chattels; to make and use a common seal, and to alter the

same at pleasure.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said corporation shall appoint by ballot a Treasurer and Secretary, to continue in office during the pleasure of the corporation. That the Treasurer shall keep fair and true accounts of all moneys by him received and paid out; and that the Secretary shall keep a fair journal of the meetings and proceedings of the corporation, in which the yeas and nays on all questions shall be entered, if required by any one of the Regents present. And to all the books and papers of the corporation every Regent shall always have access, and be permitted

to take copies of them.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Regents, and they are hereby authorized and required to visit and inspect all the Colleges, Academies and Schools which are or may be established in this State, examine into the state and system of education and discipline therein, and make a yearly report thereof to the Legislature; and also to visit every College in this State once a year by themselves or by their committees; and yearly to report the state of the same to the Legislature; and to make such by-laws and ordinances, not inconsistent with the Constitution and Laws of the State, as they may judge most expedient for the accomplishment of the trust hereby reposed in them.

And in case the Trustees of the said Colleges, or any of them, shall leave the office of President of the College, or the Trustees of any Academy shall leave the office or place of Principal of the Academy vacant for the space of one year, it shall in all such cases be lawful for the Regents, unless a reasonable cause shall be assigned for such delay, to their satisfaction, to fill up such vacancies; and the persons by them appointed shall continue in office during the pleasure of the Regents, and shall respectively be received by the College or Academy to which they may be appointed, and shall have all the powers, and exactly the same salary, emoluments and privileges as his next imme-

diate predecessor in office enjoyed, if any predecessor he had; if not, then such salary, as the Regents shall direct, to be paid by the Trustees, who shall, out of the funds or estate of their College or Academy, be compellable by the said President or Principal to pay the same.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That the said Regents shall have the right of conferring, by diplomas under their common seal [upon], any person or persons whom they may think worthy thereof, all such degree or degrees above or beyond those of Bachelor or Master of Arts, as are known to and usually granted by any University or College in Europe.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Regents, from time to time, to apply such part of their estate and funds in such manner as they may think most conducive to the promotion of literature and the advancement of useful knowledge within this State. Provided. always. That where grants shall be made to them for certain uses and purposes therein expressed and declared, the same shall not be applied, either in whole or in part, to any other uses.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That the Regents shall annually meet on the second Thursday next after the Senate and Assembly, at the annual session of the Legislature, shall have formed a quorum respectively, and at the Assembly chamber immediately after the Assembly shall have adjourned. That the said Regents, at such meetings, and all others, may adjourn from

time to time, not exceeding ten days at any one time.

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any citizen or citizens, or bodies corporate, within this State, being minded to found a College at any place within the same, he or they shall, in writing, make known to the Regents the place where, the plan on which, and the funds with which it is intended to found and provide for the same, and who are proposed for the first Trustees; and in case the said Regents shall approve thereof, then they shall declare their approbation by an instrument under their common seal, and allow a convenient time for completing the same. And if at the expiration of the said time it shall appear, to the satisfaction of the Regents, that the said plan and propositions are fully executed, then they shall, by act under their common seal, declare that the said College to be named as the founders shall signify, and with such trustees, not exceeding twenty-four, nor less than ten, as they shall name, shall forthwith become incorporated, and shall have perpetual succession, and enjoy all the corporate rights and privileges enjoyed by Columbia College, hereinafter mentioned.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the charter heretofore granted to the Governors of the College of the Province of New York, in the city of New York, in America, dated the 31st day of October, in the year of our Lord 1754, shall be, and hereby is fully and absolutely ratified and confirmed in all respects, except that the College thereby established shall be henceforth called Columbia College; that the style of the said corporation shall be

The Trustees of Columbia College in the city of New York, and that no persons shall be Trustees of the same in virtue of any offices. characters or descriptions whatever; excepting also such clauses thereof as requires the taking of oaths and subscribing the declaration therein mentioned, and which render a person ineligible to the office of President of the College on account of his religious tenets: and prescribe a form of public prayer to be used in the said College. and also excepting the clause thereof which provides that the bylaws and ordinances to be made in pursuance thereof should not be repugnant to the laws and statutes of that part of the kingdom of Great Britain called England; except also that in all cases where fifteen Governors are required to constitute a quorum for the dispatch of business, thirteen Trustees shall be sufficient. Provided, always, That the by-laws and ordinances to be made by the trustees of the said Columbia College shall not be contrary to the Constitution and Laws of this State.

IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That James Duane, Samuel Provost, John H. Livingston, Richard Varick. Alexander Hamilton, John Mason, James Wilson, John Gano, Brockholst Livingston, Robert Harpur, John Daniel Gross, Johann Christoff Kunze, Walter Livingston, Lewis A. Scott, Joseph Delaplaine, Leon [a]rd Lispenard, Abraham Beach, John Lawrence, John Rutherfurd, Morgan Lewis, John Cochran, Gershom Seixas, Charles Mc-Knight, Thomas Jones, Malachi Treat, Samuel Bard, Nicholas Romein, Benjamin Kissfalm and Ebenezer Crosby, shall be, and they are hereby constituted and declared to be the present Trustees of Columbia College, in the city of New York, and that when by the death or resignation or removal of any of the said Trustees, the number of those Trustees shall be reduced to twenty-four; then and from thenceforth the said twenty-four Trustees shall be and they hereby are declared and constituted Trustees of the said Columbia College in perpetual succession, according to the true intent and meaning of the said charter, and all vacancies thereafter shall be supplied in the manner thereby directed.

X. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That all and singular the power, authority, rights, privileges, franchises and immunities, so heretofore granted to, and vested in, the said Governors of the College of the Province of New York, in the city of New York, in America, by the said charter, excepting as before excepted, shall be, and the same hereby are granted to and vested in the Trustees of Columbia College, in the city of New York, and their successors forever, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if the same were herein particularly specified and expressed; and all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate, goods, chattels, rents, annuities, moneys, books, and other property, whereof the said Governors of the College of the Province of New York, in the city of New York, in America, were seized, possessed or entitled, under and in virtue of the said charter, or with which the Regents of the said University were invested, under or by virtue

of the said acts, for the use or benefit of the said Columbia College, shall be, and the same hereby are granted to and vested in the said Trustees of Columbia College, in the city of New York, and their successors forever, for the sole use and benefit of the said College; and it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Trustees and their successors, to grant, bargain, sell, demise, improve and dispose of the same, as to them shall seem meet. *Provided, always*, That lands given and granted to the Governors of the College of the Province of New York, in the city of New York, in America, by the corporation heretofore styled the Rector and Inhabitants of the city of New York, in communion with the Church of England as by law established, on part whereof the said College is erected, shall not be granted for any greater estate, or in any other manner than is limited by the said charter.

XI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any special meeting of the Trustees of the said College shall be deemed necessary it shall and may be lawful to and for the senior Trustee of the said College then in the city of New York, and upon taking upon himself the exercise of the office (which seniority shall be determined according to the order in which the said Trustees are named in this act, and shall be elected hereafter), and he is hereby authorized and required, on application for that purpose, in writing, under the hands of any five or more of the said Trustees, to appoint a time for such special meeting, in some convenient place within the said city, and to cause due notice thereof to be given in the

manner directed by the said charter.

XII. And whereas Academies for the instructions of youth in the languages, and other branches of useful learning, have been erected and instituted in different parts of this State, by the free and liberal benefactions of corporations as well as individuals; and the Regents of the University having represented, that the appointment and incorporation of the trustees for each of the said Academies, with competent power to manage the funds already appropriated, and the donations which may be made to such Academies, and to superintend the morals and education of the scholars, and the conduct of the Principal, masters and teachers, would greatly conduce to their security and pros-

perity. Therefore,

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That upon the application of the founders and benefactors of any Academy, now or hereafter to be erected or established within any of the cities or counties of this State, or as many of them as shall have contributed more than one-half in value of the real and personal property and estate, collected or appropriated for the use and benefit thereof, by an instrument in writing under their hands and seals, to the Regents of the University, expressing their request, that such Academy should be incorporated, and be subject to the visitation of the Regents, nominating in such instrument the Trustees, not more than twenty-four or less than twelve, for such Academy, and specifying the name by which the said Trustees shall be called and distinguished, and

whenever any such request shall be made to the said Regents, they shall in every such case, if they conceive such Academy calculated for the promotion of literature, by an instrument under their common seal, signifying their approbation to the incorporation of the Trustees of such Academy, named by the founders thereof, by the name mentioned in and by their said request in writing; which said request in writing, and instrument of approbation by the said Regents, shall

be recorded in the Secretary's office of the State.

XIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Trustees so constituted shall be the first Trustees for the Academy for which they shall be appointed, and immediately after recording the request in writing and instrument of approbation, shall be legally invested with all the real and personal estate appertaining to such Academy, or in any wise given or granted, for the use thereof; and the said Trustees, from the time of their appointment as aforesaid, and their successors forever thereafter, shall be a body corporate and politic, in deed, fact and name, known and distinguished by the name and style to be expressed in the said instrument; and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and be capable in the law to sue and be sued, and defend and be defended in all courts, and in all causes, plaints, controversies, matters and things whatsoever; and by the same name and style, they and their successors shall lawfully hold, use and enjoy the lands, tenements and hereditaments, in any wise appertaining to the Academy for which they shall be constituted Trustees, and shall and may lawfully have, take, acquire, purchase and enjoy lands, tenements and hereditaments, and use and improve such goods and chattels in such manner as they shall judge to be most beneficial for such Academy; provided that the annual revenue or income arising from the real and personal estate of any such Academy shall not exceed the value of four thousand bushels of wheat, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

XIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for such Trustees, and their successors forever, to have and use a common seal, and the same to alter, break and make a new at their pleasure, and as often as any three or more of the said Trustees shall think fit, and signify their request, the senior Trustee actually exercising his office, and residing within three miles of such Academy, shall call a meeting of the said Trustees, at such convenient time and place as he shall appoint, not less than eight nor more than twelve days from the time of such request, of which previous notice in writing shall be affixed on the door of the Academy, and of the church nearest thereto, within two days after such appointment, and at every such meeting the senior Trustee shall preside; such seniority in all cases to be determined according to the order of their nomination in the said instrument, or according to the priority of election after all the first Trustees shall become extinct, and the major part of such Trustees shall always be a sufficient quorum to proceed on business, and shall have full power and authority to adjourn from time to time, not exceeding seven days at one time,

as the duties of their trust may require. And it shall and may be lawful to and for such quorum of the said Trustees, when assembled and met in manner aforesaid, or the major part of them, from time to time to appoint a Treasurer and Clerk, Principal, Masters, Tutors, Teachers and other necessary officers; to ascertain their respective salaries, and to remove and displace any of them at their pleasure; and to make by-laws for the admission, education, government, and discipline of the scholars or students, and the establishment of the prices or terms of tuition; for securing, revising and paying out and disposing of the revenues, and in general for conducting and managing the estate, business, and affairs of thesaid Academy, and every matter and thing relating thereto, in such manner as they shall judge to be most conducive to its interest and prosperity, and the end of their trust.

And in order to preserve the succession of Trustees for the said

Academies respectively:

XV. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever a vacancy shall happen in any corporation of Trustees, by the death, resignation or refusal to act of any Trustee, it shall and may be lawful for the Trustees of such Academy, and they are hereby authorized and required, at any legal meeting of the Trustees, to elect and choose a fit person to fill up and supply such vacancy, and for the greater encouragement of such Academies, and to render them more useful and respectable.

XVI. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Regents of the University shall be Visitors of such Academies, and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or a Committee of the Regents, shall, as often as they see proper, visit such Academies to inquire

into the state and progress of literature therein.

XVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any scholar who shall be educated at any of the said Academies, on due examination by the President and Professors of Columbia College, or any other College subject to the visitation of the said Regents, shall be found competent, in the judgment of the said President and Professors, to enter into the Sophomore, Junior and Senior classes of such Colleges, respectively, such scholar shall be entitled to an admission into such of the said classes for which he shall be so adjudged competent, and shall be admitted accordingly, at any one of the quarterly examinations of such respective classes.

Provided always.

XVIII. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That to entitle the scholars of any such Academy to the privileges aforesaid, the Trustees thereof shall lay before the Regents of said University, from time to time, the plan or system proposed to be adopted, for the education of the students in each of the said Academies, respectively, in order that the same may be revised and examined by the said Regents, and by them altered or amended, or approved and confirmed, as they shall judge proper.

XIX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That

whenever it shall appear to the said Regents, that the state of literature in any Academy is so far advanced, and the funds will admit thereof, that it may be expedient that a President be appointed for such Academy, the said Regents shall in such case signify their approbation thereof, under their common seal, which, being entered of record as aforesaid, shall authorize the Trustees of such Academy to elect a President, who shall have, hold and enjoy all the powers that the President of any College recognized by this act shall or may lawfully have, hold and enjoy; and such Academy thereafter, instead of being called an Academy, shall be called and known by the same name it was called while it was an Academy, except that the word "College" shall be used in all cases instead of the word "Academy;" and be subject to the like rules, regulations, control and visitation of the Regents, as other Colleges mentioned in this act.

XX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no President or Professor shall be ineligible for or by reason of any religious tenet or tenets that he may or shall profess; or be compelled by any law or otherwise to take any test oath whatsoever; and no Professor or Tutor of any College or Academy recognized by this act shall be a Trustee of any such College or Academy, nor shall any President of any College, or Principal of any Academy, who shall be a trustee have a vote in any case relating to his own salary or emoluments; nor shall any Trustee, President, Principal, Tutor, Fellow, or other officer of any College or Academy, be a Regent of the

University.

XXI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever any person now or hereafter appointed a Trustee of any College or Academy shall be appointed or elected a Regent of the University, and whenever any person being a Regent of the University shall be appointed or elected a Trustee of any College or Academy, such person so appointed or elected shall, on due notice thereof, decide and elect in which of the said places he will serve, and by writing under his hand shall make known such election, whether of refusal or acceptance, to those by whom he was elect, to the end that such appointment may take effect, in case he accept it, or that they proceed to a new appointment in case he refuse it.

XXII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the act entitled "An act for granting certain privileges to the College heretofore called King's College, for altering the name and charter thereof, and erecting a University within this State," passed the 1st day of May, 1784; and the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled "An act for granting certain privileges to the College heretofore called King's College, for altering the name and charter thereof, and erecting an University within this State,' passed the 26th day of November, 1784, be and they are hereby severally repealed."

By this act the Board of Regents was divested of the direct charge of Columbia College, and has since had no control of the internal affairs of this institution or of any other, excepting as required by special acts, with respect to the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York and at Fairfield, and as found necessary in the discharge of their duties, under general rules.

¹ Although the act of 1787 left the Regents without duties in the immediate care of education, other than by way of supervision, in the hands of corporations created by themselves or by the Legislature, the idea of establishing some means for direct instruction under their immediate charge has not been overlooked.

On the 6th of March, 1856, the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That it be referred to a select committee of five to inquire and report whether it be practicable and expedient for the Regents to organize and maintain the University of the State of New York as an active University of Instruction."

On the 21st of April, 1857, Mr. Erastus C. Benedict, chairman of this committee, made an elaborate report, in which he presented the motives and the methods of a plan which may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. The institution to be under the management of the Regents.

2. All instruction to be by lectures free to all matriculated students who were or who had been not less than one year in a College or Academy, or who had received degrees from any college in the State, or who were residents of the State.

3. Ten faculties to be established, each with a dean at the head, one of whom was to be president. These faculties were to be:

I. THE NATURAL SCIENCES — Including applications of chemistry, geology and mineralogy to mines and mining.

II. AGRICULTURE AND THE USEFUL ARTS — A wide range, including practical applications being allowed.

III. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY — Including ethnology, antiquities and physical geography.

IV. DIALECTICS — Embracing the history of all schools, modes of instruction and systems of education, ancient and modern.

V. PHILOSOPHICAL SCIENCE — Embracing metaphysics, logic, psychology, moral philosophy and natural theology:

VI. PHILOLOGY — Embracing languages, literatures, poetry, rhetoric and oratory.
VII. MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE AND SCIENCES — With applications of every kind.

VIII. FINE AND ORNAMENTAL ARTS — Applied, including principles of beauty and taste.

IX. Physiology - Including scientific and professional medicine and surgery.

X. POLITICAL SCIENCE — Embracing political and administrative sciences and the profession of law.

Each of these faculties was to have a permanent seat at New York, Albany and Rochester, with full courses of lectures at each place. The deans were to be salaried and to devote their whole time to their duties; other lecturers were to be paid for the time employed. If deemed proper, the lectures were to be repeated in different localities other than those above named. No degrees to be conferred above that of Master of Arts, and only upon examination of the whole course, except honorary degrees.

An annual Convocation to be held at Albany, when the degrees were to be conferred and discourses pronounced by the most meritorious graduates.

With the exception of a Convocation organized many years afterward, and in greatly modified form from that proposed in this report, this scheme of education made no further progress. The paper in which its details were set forth, together with the draft of a bill for carrying it into effect, will be found in the Appendix of the first printed volume of the minutes of the Regents (1853-59). It was also printed separately.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF THE REGENTS.

The first meeting of the Regents after the passage of the act for their reörganization was held July 17, 1787. Governor George Clinton was elected Chancellor, Mr. John Jay, Vice-Chancellor, and Richard Harrison, Secretary. Dr. Rodgers, Baron Steuben and Mr. Moore were appointed to prepare a device for a seal, and a rule was adopted that all applications for incorporation be first referred to a sub-committee of at least three members, and afterward considered by the whole Board, before being issued. They also established as a rule, that at every annual meeting their will should be declared by vote, as to whether there should be an election of the officers of the Board. At this meeting an application was received for the incorporation of Erasmus Hall, in Kings county.

In the early years of their operation the Regents adopted the custom of designating committees from their number to visit institutions, and report their conditions and wants. The records of the Board show that this duty was faithfully performed, and the custom has been continued down through the century, more or less modified by inviting the coöperation of trustworthy citizens in distant localities.² But for a long period and down to comparatively recent times, the reports made by the Trustees of Academies were received without further verification, and the apportionment of moneys was made upon these returns.

Although several acts were passed assigning particular duties, there was no general act modifying their powers until the revision of the laws in 1813. On the 5th of • April of that year, an act was

[·] This committee, at the next meeting of the Board, held November 17, 1787, reported the following device, which was accepted:

[&]quot;Minerva and Liberty leading a youth. The motto—Quo ducunt ires. Exergue—Seal of the University of the State of New York."

The first seal was circular, three and one-quarter inches broad, with the figure of a youth covered by the shield of Minerva, while Liberty leads the way. The second seal was two and one-half inches broad, and the youth is pointed the way to a temple on a distant hill. The present seal, under a general law, contains only the State arms and the name of the Board.

² Perhaps the most important commission that had then been appointed was that of Addison Gardiner and Henry J. Whitehouse of Rochester, Albert H. Tracy of Buffalo, John B. Skinner of Genesee, Elial F. Foote of Jamestown, Jesse Hawley of Lockport, and Gideon Hard of Albion, who were appointed on the 11th of May, 1840, as visitors in the Eighth Senatorial District.

passed entitled "An act relative to the University," which superseded the act of 1787, and made the following changes:

The Regents then in office were named and appointed, to continue in place during the pleasure of the Legislature; the vacancies arising to be filled from time to time, as Senators in Congress are appointed.

The charter which had been granted by the Regents to the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York, June 4, 1812, was confirmed, and the amount of property it might hold was limited to \$150,000. The Regents were to reserve to themselves the right of conferring degrees and of filling vacancies in its Board of Trustees. They had discretionary power in respect to the appointment of Professors and teachers, and the future amendment of its charter.

The sections in the former act relating to Columbia College were omitted, and the Trustees of incorporated Academies were empowered to elect a President for one year, or until another was chosen, to perform all the duties required to be done by the senior trustee.

By another act, passed April 9, 1813,² entitled "An act relating to the different Colleges within this State," the powers and privileges of Columbia College and of Union College were separately defined.

EFFORTS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

It should be remembered that when the Board of Regents was established in 1784-7, there were no public common schools, and elementary education was wholly dependent upon individual or associated private effort. It was a purely voluntary matter with those who participated in the benefits and bore the expenses — with no guarantees as to the qualifications of those who assumed the duties of instruction — no stated arrangements for accommodation but such as were provided by those who sought patronage, or that were fitted up by patrons, and no pledge of continuance longer than was needed to meet the wants of those who sustained them.

Although the Regents of the University were created for the special purpose of caring for Columbia College, and for such other Colleges and Academies as they might think proper to incorporate, or take under their supervision, the public records of our State show

¹ This was borrowed from the former law, providing for the choice of Delegates in the Continental Congress, and has not since been changed. Each House first votes separately. They then meet in joint session and compare the votes. If not alike, a joint viva voce vote is taken, which decides the election.

² Chap. 82, Laws of 1813.

that they were not unmindful of the want of an organized and efficient system of popular education throughout every part of the State.

In their report made to the Legislature, February 5, 1793, in referring to this subject they say:

"On this occasion we cannot help suggesting to the Legislature the numerous advantages which we conceive would accrue to the citizens in general from the institution of schools in various parts of the State, for the purpose of instructing our children in the lower branches of education; such as reading their native language with propriety, and so much of writing and arithmetic as to enable them, when they come forward in active life, to transact, with accuracy and dispatch, the business arising from their daily intercourse with each other. The mode of accomplishing this desirable object we respectfully submit to the wisdom of the Legislature.

"The attention which the Legislature has evinced to promote literature by the liberal provision heretofore made, encourages, with all deference, to suggest the propriety of rendering it permanent by setting apart for that salutary purpose some of the unappropriated lands. The value of these will be enhanced by the increase of population. The State will thus never want the means of promoting useful science; and will thereby secure the rational happiness and fix the liberty of the people on the most permanent basis—that

of knowledge and virtue."

As a hopeful indication of the tendencies of the day in the diffusion of knowledge, they notice that two Academies had been incorporated in the course of the preceding year; "one at Schenectady, which from its liberal endowments promises to be of extensive utility, and another in the neighborhood of the Oneida nation; one part of the plan of which is to extend the blessing of science to the untutored savages, so as gradually to qualify them for all the duties of useful citizens. And we doubt not it will be to the Legislature, as it is to us, matter of refined gratification to see seminaries of learning rising in situations which a few years ago were altogether uncultivated and uninhabited by any civilized people. These pleasing prospects remind us of the glorious predictions of sacred writ; under the improvement of agriculture the wilderness blossoms as the rose, and by means of the light of science and religion the solitary place is made glad."

It will be seen that these first feeble rays of light shining in dark places, were not long in brightening into the full light of day, and that these two Academies within a very few years ripened into Union and Hamilton Colleges.

¹ Senate Journal, 16th Session, p. 90. The first Board of Regents had previously called attention to this subject.

In their next year's report, after expressing their satisfaction at the flourishing condition of the College and the several Academies incorporated in different parts of the State, the prosperity of which they ascribed to the judicious plans of education and government which the Trustees of many of them had recently adopted; to the information they had begun to derive from books and from the apparatus which had been supplied with, and the encouragement in some instances bestowed upon diligent and skillful teachers whose salaries had been judged inadequate for their support, the Regents recurred again to the subject of common schools, and renewed their solicitations in their behalf. They say:

"After another year's experience and observation, we beg leave again to solicit the attention of the Legislature to the establishment of schools for the common branches of education—an object of acknowledged importance and extensive utility. Institutions of this description, so well adapted for the diffusion of that kind of knowledge which is essential to the support and continuance of a Republican government, are greatly neglected, especially in those parts of our country remote from the Academies. The numerous infant settlements annually forming in our State, chiefly composed of families in very indigent circumstances, and placed in the most unfavorable situations for instruction, appear to call for legislative aid in behalf of their offspring.

"We are emboldened in this manner, with deference, to suggest the means of aiding the cause of learning more extensively, under the pleasing conviction that we address a Legislature whose inclinations dispose, and whose resources enable them to spread useful knowledge through every part of our happy and flourishing State."

Again in 1795, after describing at some length the condition of the two Colleges (Union College having just been incorporated), and twelve Academies under their supervision, the Regents, as if unwilling to lose an opportunity for a word in behalf of primary education, close their report as follows:

"These, with the establishment of schools for common branches of education, were the Legislature pleased to grant it, must soon have the most beneficial effects on the state of society. The streams issuing from these fountains must enrich the pastures of the wilderness and cause the little hills to rejoice on every side."

¹ Dated January 23, 1794. Senate Journal, 17th Session, p. 16.

² Senate Journal, 18th Session. p. 45. The quotation is italicised as in the Journal.

This gentle reminder, in connection with what had been repeatedly urged before, took effect before the end of this session in the passage of the first act of the Legislature of the State of New York for the encouragement of schools throughout the State.

It cannot be claimed that this legislation was the direct effect of this advice. It was probably the resultant of public opinion represented in the Legislature, and which had been created and animated by discussion among the intelligent portion of the community, who no doubt in a considerable degree felt the want of a systematic plan of public instruction. The Colleges and Academies had a plan for organization and enlargement — full of hope and promise, and already beginning to show successful results in operation. The extension of these facilities for popular education, suggested and urged by strong arguments, was a natural consequence, and it is but just to claim for the men who formed the Board of Regents of that day a full share of the merits in its adoption.

The first school act lasted but five years. And when it expired by limitation, a dozen years elapsed before a permanent common school system was established. It appropriated £20,000 (\$50,000) a year during this period, and fixed the quota by counties; but beyond this, the apportionment was made on the number of taxable inhabitants, and to towns that raised a certain amount of money by tax for school purposes.

The funds derived from the Literature Lotteries of 1801, and from the lands that had been set apart for the support of common schools, having accumulated to some extent, a plan for their application became necessary, and this was particularly mentioned by Governor Tompkins in his message at the opening of the session of 1811, as one of the subjects that ought to attract notice.

An act was accordingly passed April 8, 1811, authorizing the Governor to appoint five Commissioners to report a system for the organization of common schools, and under this act, Jedediah Peck, John Murray, Jr., Samuel Russel, Roger Skinner and Robert Macomb were appointed.

They reported February 7, 1812, and the system began under this recommendation has been continued with sundry changes to the present time.

¹ Chap. 75, passed April 9, 1795, entitled "An act for the encouragement of schools." Laws of 18th Session (folio), p. 50.

¹ Assembly Journal, 1812, p. 102.

The School Fund at that time consisted of the following items:

Bonds and mortgages for part of the consideration money of lands sold by the Surveyor-General		37
Three hundred shares of the capital stock of the		
Merchants' Bank		00
Three hundred shares of capital stock of the Hudson		
Bank	15,000 0	
Mortgages for loans	101, 924 5	
Bond of Horatio G. Spafford and sureties for a loan.	3,000 0	
Bond of Mechanics' Bank in the city of New York	10,000 1	10
Arrears of interest due on the bonds and mortgages		
of the fund	35, 831 1	
Balance in the treasury belonging to the fund	2,338 3	5.1
	\$558, 464 6	39
The revenue consisted of the following items:		
Annual interest on loans and mortgages	\$21,766 9	95
Dividend on bank stock	14,850 0	
Probable collections from persons refusing to do mili-		
tary duty	1,600 0	00
Proceeds of the clerk's office of the Supreme Court	7,000 0	00
		-

Of the 500,000 acres of land which the Legislature had ordered to be sold for the benefit of the school fund there remained 301,492.3 acres, and the time was near when \$50,000 could be distributed annually.

It is not our purpose to notice the common school system of the State further than it may relate to the instruction of teachers in Academies and the Normal Schools. We have deemed it proper to give these details of the origin of the system, because the Regents as a body had taken action strongly favoring legislative aid and some efficient plan of management. It does not, however, appear that any effort was ever made for placing the common school system of the State under the care of the Regents, it being uniformly regarded that their proper duties should be limited to the supervision of the higher department in education and to the general interests of literature and science.

GENERAL OUTLINE OF HISTORY IN LATER YEARS.

It may be noticed that the activity shown by the Regents in the first years was not uniformly sustained; at least so far as may be learned from their annual reports. A system of printed blanks came into use in 1804, and for four years statistics of attendance were published in detail. But after this the reports became very brief, simply stating in a few words the numbers in attendance in Colleges, the numbers graduating, and as to Academies that their affairs "were in a flourishing condition," without further specification.

The awakening of interest, which appeared about 1818, may be ascribed to the results of legislation begun some years before, which had laid the foundation of a permanent Literature Fund, and had placed it under the Regents' control.

As this fund began to be productive, it became necessary to devise rules for its distribution. In 1827 it was largely increased, and more definite provision was made by law for the apportionment with the view of encouraging a higher grade of scholarship than had formerly been sustained.

The various provisions of law in force at the time of their adoption were embodied in the *Revised Statutes*, which took effect at the beginning of 1830. They introduced some new features, one of them providing for an equal division of the income of the Literature Fund among the eight senatorial districts of the State. The operation of this rule will be particularly noticed in the following pages.

The act of 1827, by which the sum of \$150,000 was added to the capital of the Literature Fund, appears from its title to have been intended to promote the education of teachers in the common schools, although no provision was expressly made for that purpose in the body of the act.

In 1833 the question of providing special education in Academies for the preparation of teachers of common schools came up for discussion, and measures were adopted which in improved form have been continued down to the present time. This subject will be found fully presented in an article prepared by one highly qualified for the task, in the following pages.

By the aid of an appropriation begun in 1834, and continued annually since that time, the libraries and apparatus of Academies have been steadily increased, but in no instance has this aid been fur-

nished without evidence beforehand that an equal amount had been raised from other sources than invested funds, and proof afterward that the whole sum had been properly applied.

In 1835, the condition of Colleges and Academies began to be published in greater detail, and from this time we may begin to date the series of educational statistics, which illustrate so fully the history of the Colleges and Academies of New York, and in which this State stands alone—for in no other State in the Union has there been preserved a record which in even a remote degree can be compared with our own. In fact, before the labors of the National Bureau of Education had begun in recent years to bring together an annual statement of the operation of our educational systems, there were no means whatever for ascertaining the condition of the Colleges and Academies of other States, except by collecting their individual reports, and compiling from them such few statistics as could be brought into comparable form.

The operation of the Board of Regents has been continuous from the beginning, with but slight changes in organization, excepting as new duties have been imposed by law from time to time, requiring new agencies for their execution, and new rules for their management. The Constitutional Conventions of 1821 and of 1846 found no occasion to place any limitations with regard to its operations, and scarcely mentioned it excepting by way of inquiry as to certain matters under its charge.

In the convention of 1867-68 numerous petitions were presented asking for a provision abolishing the office, and creating a single department, including in its charge all the educational institutions of the State. These were met by other petitions praying for the maintenance of the Board in its present form, and as the result, the form of a constitution recommended at that time left the subject as before. While the question of adoption of this constitution was still under discussion, a legislative inquiry was made, which we may here notice:

THE POWERS OF A BOARD OF VISITATION OF COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES — THE QUESTION OF A CHANGE OF ORGANIZATION CONSIDERED.

On the 8th of May, 1869, the following resolution was adopted by the Senate, and communicated to the Regents of the University:

"Resolved, That the Regents of the University be instructed to report to the next Legislature what, in their judgment, should be the

power of a Board of Visitation of the Colleges and Academies of the State, and whether any change in the organization of that Board is desirable to render it more effective in the supervision of those institutions."

The Regents, in compliance with this resolution, having given the subject-matter the consideration which its importance required, on the 10th of March, 1870, submitted the following report:

The resolution presents two distinct subjects of inquiry:

1. What should be the powers of a Board of Visitation?

2. Is any change in the organization of the Board of Regents de-

sirable ?

The Colleges and Academies of our State, subject to the visitation of the Regents, are corporate bodies, holding their charters by act of

the Legislature, or under its authority.

The administration of their affairs is committed to Trustees, whose powers and duties are clearly defined, and, in addition to the general powers of a corporation, embrace the management of the finances, the appointment of Professors and Teachers, the direction of the course of discipline and study in the institution, and, in the case of Colleges, the granting of literary honors.

Many of the details of internal management are intrusted to the Faculty, who act under a general authority derived from the Trus-

tees.

In every country, education is regarded as a high public interest, and over it the government exercises a watchful and fostering care.

In many of the countries of Europe, this care extends to every part of the system of public instruction, because the system is estab-

lished and entirely maintained by the government.

In this State, only what are known as the public schools, mostly elementary, are so established and maintained. They are supervised by public officers, at the head of whom is the Superintendent of Public Instruction. His power is necessarily comprehensive, and his decisions, in many cases, are final.

The exercise of such full and summary power is necessary to the proper and successful administration of the common school system.

If the Colleges and Academies were institutions of the same nature as the public schools, and were supported in the same way, the supervision of their affairs by the State would properly be of the same thorough and comprehensive character. As, however, they have had their origin in voluntary private action, are endowed chiefly by private contributions, and are mainly supported by the payment of tuition fees, it seems quite clear that the State cannot fairly extend over them the same supervision, in details, which it exercises over schools which it alone creates and supports. And yet their relations to the State, as quasi public institutions, demand watchfulness, guardianship and care from the power which has given

them corporate existence, both for their protection and for securing

to the public their proper administration.

To most of the Colleges, and to all the Academies, the State has made grants of money, sometimes for general, and sometimes for specific purposes.

The endowments of most of the Colleges are on foundations es-

tablished by private liberality.

Under the general law, the condition of the incorporation of Academies is, that a certain sum shall be raised by voluntary contribution for the erection of buildings and other purposes. In many instances, the minimum required by law has been greatly exceeded.

The State owes it to itself, and to those whom it has encouraged to liberality, to see that its appropriations and their gifts are properly applied. Men of fortune, with a disposition to devote their wealth to educational purposes, are often deterred by an apprehension that their gifts may be misapplied or squandered.

Public policy demands that the strongest guarantees of the faith-

ful administration of such trusts should be given.

A Board having authority, on its own motion, or on representations made to it, at any time to inquire into the mode in which an institution is conducted, may correct a wrong in its incipiency, or by the mere possession of the power may exert a silent but constantly restraining influence against maladministration. It is believed that cases will rarely occur in which the full exercise of the power which ought to be committed to a visiting and supervising board will be demanded.

Trustees of Colleges are, as a class, men of intelligence and education, selected in view of their peculiar fitness for the trust. They may call in the counsel and assistance of the President and Professors, who have made the philosophy of education a life study, and who have a thorough knowledge of its practical workings. The details of management of the institution committed to their care will be safe in their hands, while subject for wise purposes to the general supervision of a Board of Visitors.

The annual subsidy which the State grants to the Academies under prescribed conditions of its application, renders it proper that a more specific supervision should be exercised over them than over the Colleges. But even this cannot extend to personal administration, which must of necessity be influenced by local circumstances.

A Visiting Board must look after the execution of the conditions of the subsidy as well as of the charter, and in doing this can hardly fail to exert a positive influence over the whole system of instruction.

If it does not command, or even positively direct, it may make itself felt by advice, which will often be sought, and will seldom be

disregarded.

The policy of granting corporate powers under general laws is universally conceded. The extent to which Colleges have been established in this State by special acts of the Legislature, in most cases without adequate endowments, has multiplied these institu-

tions beyond the public wants. A Visiting Board may properly exercise this power under general rules to be prescribed or approved by the Legislature.

In accordance with these views the powers and duties with which a Board of Visitation of the Colleges and Academies of the State

should be invested may be enumerated:

1. The exclusive power of incorporating Colleges and Academies under general regulations, with the exercise of which, for the time being, the Legislature should not interfere, except so far as modifications of the organic law may become proper.

2. The power to require reports, under forms to be prescribed by the Board, of the literary and financial condition of each institution,

and the mode in which it has been conducted.

3. The power to make special investigations as to the affairs and condition of any institution, whenever in the judgment of the Board, or on representations made to it, such investigation is believed to be

necessary.

4. The power of personal visitation by its committees or officers, and of adopting such measures as, in the judgment of the Board, are calculated to improve the character of academic and collegiate education, and to bring the Academies and Colleges into united and harmonious action as parts of the University of the State.

The exercise of coercive power by such a Board, and the infliction of penalties, will seldom be required, nor would it be salutary.

It is suggested, however, that whenever a condition of things exists which is thought to demand judicial action, provision may be made for placing the facts found in the hands of the Attorney-General of the State, or for submitting them to the Legislature, for such action as may be demanded for the protection of public interests or of private trusts.

The second inquiry of the resolution is, whether any change in the organization of the Board of Regents is desirable to render it more

efficient in the supervision of the Colleges and Academies.

With respect to its powers, the Board possesses most of those which have been enumerated as desirable for a Board of Visitation.

The statute confers on it the power "to visit and inspect," and "to send for persons and papers." This power it is believed will

be sufficient even in extreme cases.

The organization of the Board of Regents was made with a view to give it a near relation to the government of the State by constituting the high officers of the State members. Thus, the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, are always members, and this Board, thus directly connected with the Executive Department of the government, and its members appointed by the Legislature, is fitly required to report annually to that body the condition of the institutions committed to its care.

The duties of the Regents have always been discharged without pecuniary compensation. It cannot be expected, nor would it be reasonable to claim, that the same amount of service is to be rendered by each member as would be expected from officers receiving salaries from the public treasury.

The Board refers with gratification to the results secured to the education of the State through its instrumentality, from its organiza-

tion, in 1784, to the present time.

Twenty-seven Colleges (literary, law and medical), and more than two hundred Academies, are now in active operation as parts of the University. The aggregate of their property and endowments is more than fourteen millions of dollars. The salaries of their instructors amount to nearly a million of dollars annually, and there are taught within their walls about forty thousand students. Many of these institutions have attained a high reputation both at home and abroad, and may justly be regarded with pride by the citizens of the State.

The work of the Board has been quiet and unostentatious, but constant. It has been performed by gentle influences and kindly advice, and not by the exercise of coercive power.

The Regents have never asked for an extension of their powers, and they are of opinion that the powers now possessed under the

statute are as large as any Visiting Board requires.

The tenure of office is during the pleasure of the Legislature. It has been objected that this is virtually perpetual. It does give to some members a long continued term. But changes frequently occur The ex-officio members, four in number, seldom conin the Board. tinue in office more than four years consecutively, and the average term of one-half of the permanent members is less than seven years. The statute requires that the seats of non-attending members shall be declared vacant, and, by making six members a quorum for the transaction of business, wisely provides against injury to public interests which might arise from so large a Board widely dispersed throughout the State. Whether a limited term and fewer members would render it more efficient is, to say the least, questionable, unless the Legislature is prepared to incur a heavy expenditure, by providing for the payment of salaries involving large annual appropriations.

Though not required by the terms of the resolution, it may not be improper, in this connection, to mention other duties which have

from time to time been devolved on this Board. They are:

1. The charge of the State Library.

2. The system of State and international exchange.

3. The custody of the State Cabinet of Natural History.
4. The direction of the teachers' classes in academies, and, with

4. The direction of the teachers classes in academies, and, with the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the charge of the State Normal School.

5. The examination of the boundaries of the State and the condition of boundary monuments.

In conclusion, the Regents are of opinion that the Board would

not be rendered more efficient in the supervision of the colleges and academies by any change in its organization.

Respectfully submitted, in behalf of the Regents.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN. Chancellor.

S. B. WOOLWORTH, Secretary.

The Constitutional Commission of 1872-73, created for the special purpose of recommending such changes in the Constitution as might be found proper, passed over the question of our higher educational system, under the care of the Regents, as needing no recommendation.

In 1874 bills were introduced in the Legislature proposing important changes in the organization of the educational system of the State, and in the powers and duties of the Board of Regents. By one of these bills it was proposed to change the mode of electing the Superintendent of Public Instruction and to devolve the charge of the common school department, and the appointment of the Superintendent upon the Regents. Another bill proposed to abolish the Board of Regents and to vest its powers and duties in the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

It being deemed proper that the position of the Board of Regents should be fairly represented and understood by the Legislature, they passed, on the 11th of March of that year, a resolution disayowing any desire on their part for the passage of any act that should confer upon them any increase of power, at the same time expressing an unwillingness to avoid any duty or responsibility that might be imposed upon them. A committee of five, of which the Chancellor was one, and the chairman, was appointed to present to the Legislature not only the work of the Board but its position in relation to the questions then before the Legislature. This committee was charged with the duty of carefully examining any bills before the Legislature, that they might be properly guarded in their powers and responsibilities.

Although there has been no direct allusion to the Board of Regents in the Constitution, certain questions have been raised with regard to their powers and duties as affected by its provisions, which we will next notice.

CHAPTER III

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS.

Neither the Constitution of 1777, nor that prepared in 1821, had any reference to the higher educational interests of the State. The latter, which took full effect at the beginning of 1823, pledged the proceeds of all the lands belonging to the State, except such as had been reserved for public use, to be applied, together with the Common School Fund, for the support of common schools throughout the State; but it made no provision in respect to a Literature Fund.

The Constitution of 1846 contained in Article IX the following provision:

"The capital of the Common School Fund, the capital of the Literature Fund, and the capital of the United States Deposit Fund, shall be respectively preserved inviolate. The revenues of the said Common School Fund shall be applied to the support of Common Schools; the revenue of the said Literature Fund shall be applied to the support of Academies, and the sum of \$25,000 of the revenues of the United States Deposit Fund shall each year be appropriated to and made a part of the capital of the said Common School Fund."

No change has since been made in this provision, but in the revision prepared in 1867-8, it was proposed to cover certain other funds applicable to educational purposes, so as to place the principal of these funds secure against any loss, but this did not become the fundamental law.

Questions Raised under the Constitution of 1821.

The Constitution of 1821 (section 9, article VII), declared that the assent of two-thirds of the members of each house was necessary for the passage of every bill for creating, continuing, altering or renewing any body politic or corporate.

A question was raised whether this abrogated the powers formerly vested in and often exercised by the Regents, in incorporating Colleges and Academies, or if the power still continued, how it had been affected by this change in the Constitution.

The Board upon request, in a lengthy report, replied that it did not consider itself as affected by the change; that the language of the Constitution applied to the Legislature only, and that whatever powers had formerly been vested by law in the Board of Regents continued until changed by a legislative act.

¹ Senate Journal, 1825, p. 124.

Senator John C. Spencer, from the Committee upon Literature, to this replied, 'that the Legislature could not do that indirectly which it was prohibited from doing directly, and that any thing done under sanction of a law must be in accordance with the Constitution. The new Constitution 2 had elsewhere declared that all laws repugnant to its provisions were void, and hence, that the power of creating academic corporations, so far as it conflicted with the new organic law, had been abrogated by its adoption.

But there was again found a provision in the fourteenth section of the same article which declared that nothing in this Constitution should affect any grants or charters made by the State or under its authority; it was affirmed by the Regents that this latter was a saving clause protecting their acts from any impairment from any cause.

To this the committee further replied by questioning, whether the powers conferred could be claimed as one of those vested interests which are the subject of any charter. It was a delegation of legislative power which the State might resume when it pleased, and in the opinion of the committee it had been resumed by the Constitution when it prescribed a particular mode of creating corporations, and abrogated all laws inconsistent with it. But to remove all doubt they reported a bill for confirming the acts of the Regents since the Constitution took effect, which failed, however, to become a law.

Before this time, only half a dozen academies had been incorporated by special acts, but from this time forward, it became the more frequent mode of incorporation; but always coupled with the proviso, that they should receive no moneys in the apportionment made by the Regents, until they had complied with their rules. This was done, some months or years afterward, in many cases by a formal resolution of the Board, as they found their conditions fulfilled, and others never perfected an organization. They also continued to grant charters as before, without further challenge of their right to do so, by Legislature or other authority.

Another question was raised under the Constitution of 1821, which in the first section of article IX, declared, that the commissions of all persons holding civil offices on the last day of 1822 should expire on that day, or until their places were filled by new appointment or election. If the office of Regent was a civil office, there was need of a new organization. But the old Constitution, which had prohibited the Chancellor and Judges of the Supreme Court

¹ Ib., p. 355.

³ Senate Journal 1825, p. 356.

² Sec. 13, Art. 7.

from holding any civil office, had not been deemed to extend to the place of Regents, and several of them had been appointed. Two of the committee deemed this sufficient, but the chairman dissented from this view, claiming that they were as much civil officers as were any of the State officers then chosen by joint ballot of the Legislature. The question was laid aside at the time, and was not again raised, nor, so far as we are informed, was it ever judicially decided.

Changes under the Constitution of 1846.

The adoption of the Constitution of 1846 rendered it necessary to make some changes in the mode of distribution to academies, or to provide from other funds for continuing the grants that for some years had been annually made. Since 1838 the sum of \$40,000 had been given to the academies for general purposes, under the rules of appportionment based upon attendance of classical students: and of this, \$12,000 came from the income of the Literature Fund, and \$28,000 from that of the United States Deposit Fund. Most of the excess beyond \$28,000, received from the latter, had since its beginning (and from other funds since 1834), been applied to the purchase of text-books, maps, globes, and philosophical and chemical apparatus for such academies subject to the visitation of the Regents, as had raised an equal sum for the same object.

The question to be decided was, whether this appropriation should be continued, now that \$25,000 a year of the income of the United States Deposit Fund was to be added to the principal of the School Fund or whether it should be reduced by this amount. There were some other objects of expense to be likewise met from other sources.

The Legislature has acted upon this matter from year to year as the occasion required. The grant of \$25,000 to the Common School Fund, has been regularly and punctually made, and when occasional deficiencies have occurred in the revenue of these guaranteed funds, they have been made up from other sources by appropriations.

Another question indirectly affecting the higher educational institutions of the State was involved in an amendment to the Constitution adopted in 1874, in which neither the credit nor the money of the State could be given or loaned in aid of any association, corporation or private undertaking, with the following exceptions: "This section shall not, however, prevent the Legislature from mak-

ing such provision for the education and support of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and juvenile delinquents, as to it may seem proper. Nor shall it apply to any fund or property now held, or which may be hereafter held by the State for educational purposes."

The policy of this exception has been criticised, but no action has been had, or is in prospect for further action, and the relation of these institutions to the State remains as before

CHAPTER IV.

LITERATURE FUNDS.

The control of a fund for the promotion of literature, with power to regulate its distribution upon compliance with rules, has undoubtedly been the principal agency by which the Regents of the University have been enabled to secure a successful management of the academic institutions of the State. A beginning had been made for the formation of a fund for this purpose, before the Board of Regents in its present form was created.

By an act passed May 10, 1784, and intended to apply to all the unappropriated lands belonging to the State, the Board of Commissioners of the Land Office was created, and empowered to lay out the land into townships six miles square, and in each of these a lot of three hundred acres was reserved for the use of a minister of the gospel, and one of six hundred and ninety acres for a school or schools.

This was followed by another act passed May 5, 1786,² "for the speedy sale of the unappropriated lands of the State," in which the Commissioners of the Land Office were to cause one lot to be marked by the Surveyor-General "Gospel and Schools," and one other lot "for Promoting Literature." The former was reserved for the objects mentioned, within the township, and has since formed the basis of various local school funds, and the first help in the erection of churches; the other was reserved to the people of the State, to be afterward applied as the Legislature might direct, for the promotion of literature within the State.²

¹ Common School Report, 1874, p. 55.

² Chap. 67, 9th Sess. (folio), p. 129.

³ Under this act, the townships were to be ten miles square, and the Ten Towns of the St. Lawrence were laid out under its provisions. The lots were one mile square.

In the creation of the Board of Regents, no funds were assigned to their control, although the intention of placing means at their disposal was plainly expressed. The reservations proposed in this were for many years unproductive, and were afterward disposed of by the Legislature by special acts. The want of means for rendering their operations effective was felt from the beginning, and the subsequent creation of a Literature Fund, subject to the control of the Regents, was undoubtedly due to the representations which they made, and the influence which they controlled.

In their second annual report, dated December 27, 1788, after noticing the flourishing condition of the College and the two Academies then under their care, they added:

"But whilst we thus express our satisfaction at the circumstances already enumerated, we cannot but lament the existence of others which have a direct tendency to check the progress of science, and

in some measure to defeat the ends of our institution.

"As the education of youth and culture of learning are connected with the improvement of Useful Arts, and nourish both the disposition and abilities requisite for the defense of Freedom and rational Government, so they have been esteemed in every civilized country as objects of the highest importance. In our State it was evidently intended that the University should possess and exercise a general superintendence over all literary establishments which might be found among us, and that it should direct the system in such a manner as would conduce to the harmony and interest of the whole. In the course of our duty we have seen with regret, that several of the literary establishments in this State are destitute of funds for their support, and involved in debt or dependent on private bounty; that even Columbia College is in such a situation as to want a Library and proper Mathematical apparatus, and that a number of the youth belonging to our State are from these circumstances induced to finish their education at other Colleges, in preference to the one established among us.

"These we consider as evils of a serious nature, and if it was in our power, we should endeavor to rescue the seats of learning from a situation which circumscribes their utility and renders their duration limited or precarious. Our attention would naturally extend, not only to subsisting literary corporations, but to the erection of Academies in every part of the State; and it is obvious that the most important purposes might be attained by affording timely assistance to infant seminaries, which must otherwise languish for a time, and perhaps finally perish. But unfortunately the University is unprovided with the means even to pay the contingent expenses arising from the immediate duties which the Legislature has prescribed.

"In this situation we trust that it will not be deemed improper to suggest, that the land belonging to the State at Crown Point, Ti-

conderoga, and Fort George, contribute in a very trifling degree, if at all, to the public revenues, but would with careful management afford an income to the University, which might be appropriated from time to time to the most salutary purposes. We have the highest confidence in the wisdom of the Legislature, and their disposition to encourage those institutions upon which the happiness of a Republican Government in some measure depends, and, therefore, we hope that they will grant the lands above mentioned to the University, upon such conditions as may be judged expedient, and make such further provision for the support of learning as shall appear to be proper."

"Under these impressions we trust that the rulers of our country will think a part of the public property cannot be better employed than in removing those disadvantages to which learning is at present exposed, and enabling us to guard against their existence in future.

"We feel the greater anxiety on the present occasion because we are convinced that the public liberality would be productive of the most happy effects. Even under all the difficulties arising from existing circumstances, we have received applications for the incorporation of Academies in the counties of Westchester and Orange."

These recommendations led to the passage of an act, March 31, 1790, entitled "An act for the further Encouragement of Literature," which vested the title of lands at Crown Point, Ticonderoga and Fort George, and of Governor's Island in New York harbor,

¹ North Salem Academy and Farmers' Hall at Goshen.

² Chap. 38, Laws of 13th Sess. (folio), p. 31.

³ Chap. 28, 25th Sess. 1802.

⁴This island in New York Harbor was known in Colonial times as "Nut Island," or "Nutten Island," and was held for the Governor's use. By an act passed March 29, 1784, its name was changed to "Governor's Island," and it was continued for the Governor's use until otherwise disposed of by the Legislature.

By an act passed March 31, 1790, for the encouragement of literature, this island was (with other lands forming military reservations upon Lake George and Lake Champlain) granted to the Regents, unless needed for military purposes, and the same day a committee was appointed by the Board, consisting

in the Regents of the University, the rents, issues and profits of which were to be applied for the better advancement of science in the College, and in the Academies then or thereafter incorporated, as would best answer the ends of their institution, and the true intent and meaning of this act, but reserving right of re-entry in case they might be needed for the public defense. For present use, and in addition to this grant, the Regents received £1,000, to be applied as they might direct.

The grant at the south end of Lake George being found to interfere with other grants of prior date, a tract of 1,724 acres on the east side of the lake, and adjoining, was given April 3, 1802, and the former grant, so far as not included in this, was declared void. The Regents were empowered to convey these lands, and those at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, to Columbia and Union Colleges, in such proportions as they might deem reasonable and just.

RESERVATIONS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES IN THE MILITARY TRACT.

A tract of ten townships in the northern part of the State, now of General Schuyler, Mr. L'Hommedieu and Mr. Benson, to prepare a plan for the

management and disposal of these lands.

On the 7th of April, 1790, this committee reported as to Governor's Island as follows:

"That a committee be appointed and authorized to enter into contracts with any person or persons who may be willing to take a lease or leases of Governor's Island, on such terms and conditions and in such manner as the committee shall deem proper, so as no such lease shall be for a longer term than twenty-one years, and so as said island shall not be leased in more than two parcels, and the leases shall in other respects be conformable to an act of the Legislature granting the said island to this corporation."

This report was agreed to, and Mr. Verplanck, Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Benson were appointed a committee for carrying this plan into effect.

On the 2d of August of that year, Mr. Verplanck reported from this committee that in consequence of a sale at public auction the committee had entered into a contract with John Price, that the Regents would lease the said island to him for the term of twenty-one years, from the 4th day of May previous, at an annual rent of ninety-three pounds (\$232.50), without any deduction for taxes. This being confirmed, leases were ordered to be prepared and sealed in duplicate, one for each party. A charge of £9 11s. for expenses of the transaction, was allowed and paid.

On the 26th of March, 1794, commissioners were appointed for crecting fortifications in New York Harbor, and works were commenced upon Governor's Island. The title of the Regents became void by this proceeding. The island has from that period been exclusively devoted to military purposes, excepting that from 1794 to 1797 the Quarantine was located upon it. Jurisdiction was ceded to the United States February 15, 1800, with "Fort Jay" then partly erected upon it.

¹ Chap. 25, Laws of 1802.

included in Franklin, Clinton and Essex counties, was granted without reservations for educational purposes, May 5, 1786. This being found undesirable, another tract of 1,680,000 acres in the present counties of Cayuga, Cortland, Onondaga, Oswego, Schuyler, Seneca, Tompkins and Wayne was granted in lieu of it, and in this six lots in each township were reserved as follows: One for the promoting of the gospel and a public school or schools; one for promoting literature in the State, and the other four to equalize the shares of claimants under the bounty act.

Under an act passed April 11, 1796, the Supervisors of Onondaga county (then including the whole of this tract), were authorized to designate one lot in each township for the promotion of literature, and on the 28th of September of that year they certified the following as reserved for this use:

Townships.	Literature lots.	Townships.	Literature
			lots.
1. Lysander	100	15. Fabius	
2. Hannibal	14	16. Ovid	
3. Cato	89	17. Milton	56
4. Brutus	58	18. Locke	
5. Camillus		19. Homer	
6. Cicero	16	20. Solon	41
7. Manlius	18	21. Hector	6
8. Aurelius	36	22. Ulysses	24
9. Marcellus	19	23. Dryden	63
10. Pompey	31	24. Virgil	20
11. Romulus	55	25. Cincinnatus	49
12. Scipio	82	26. Junius	
13. Sempronius	25	27. Galen	
14. Tully		28. Sterling (not laid ou	t into lots)

On the 13th of March, 1809, under an act passed April 11, 1808, they designated lot 88, in Sterling, as a literature lot.

These and other reservations laid the foundation of land-grants, made to separate institutions, and were sold and invested as a Literature Fund as follows:

Military Tract.—The literature lots in townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17 and 20, granted to Union College.

Township 13, lot 25, given to Oxford Academy by chapter 112, Laws of 1800.

Township 5, lot 15, given to Pompey Academy by chapter 119, Laws of 1813.

Township 3, lot 89, given to Cayuga Academy by chapter 71, Laws of 1814.

Township 1, lot 100, given to Onondaga Academy by chapter 200, Laws of 1814.

Township 19, lot 85, given to Cortland Academy by chapter 10, Laws of 1822.

Township 28, lot 88, given to Auburn Academy by chapter 266, Laws of 1825.

Township 22, lot 24, given to Ithaca Academy by chapter 308, Laws of 1826.

The remainder (in townships 2, 4, 6, 14, 18, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27), were sold for the general benefit of the Literature Fund.

Clinton Township.—(Now in Bainbridge, Afton and Coventry.) Lot granted to "Jericho" [Bainbridge] by chapter 3, Laws of 1882, for schools. All other townships in Broome and Chenango counties, were sold for the Literature Fund.

The Ten Towns in St. Lawrence county.—Literature lots granted as follows:

Potsdam, given to St. Lawrence Academy by chapter 148, Laws of 1816.

Canton, given to Lowville Academy by chapter 134, Laws of 1818. In the remaining townships the lands were sold and given to the Literature Fund, excepting \$1,000 to Middlebury Academy in 1823, \$1,000 to Redhook Academy in 1824, and \$2,500 to St. Lawrence Academy in 1825.

Other special grants have been made to Academies as elsewhere noticed in connection with our account of these institutions.

Literature Lotteries.— By an act passed April 3, 1801,* entitled "An act for the promotion of Literature," provision was made for the drawing of four successive Lotteries, each of \$25,000, and from the avails of these the sum of \$12,500 was to be paid to the Regents, to be distributed among the Academies, the residue going toward the formation of a Common School Fund.

¹ The Literature Lots of	the eight	remaining	townships (e	ach inclu	ding 640
acres), were appraised as foll	lows:				
Madrid				1	\$1,918 69
Oswegatchie					679 82
Cambray					716 49
Louisville					1,379 00 715 69
Stockholm				****	1.305 03
De Kalb					963 07
Hague					144 99

The lot in Hague (Morristown) was mostly covered with water. Assembly Journal, 1829, p. 336.

² Chap. 53, Laws of 1801.

Crumhorn Mountain Tract.— This tract was, by act of April 12, 1813, directed to be sold for the benefit of Academies as the Regents of the University might direct. The avails of this grant amounted to \$10,416, and went into the general Literature Fund.

Lands in Broome and Chenango counties.— By an act passed April 13, 1813,² entitled "An act to authorize the sale of lands appropriated for the promotion of Literature," the Commissioners of the Land Office were required to sell all the lands formerly granted for the promotion of Literature in the Military Tract and in Chenango and Broome counties, and to invest the proceeds as best calculated to secure the principal and the regular payment of interest. The income was to be distributed by the Regents among Academies as they might deem just and equitable, taking into account all former or present endowments from the State. This was not, however, to include lot 24 in Ulysses, 36 in Aurelius, and 85 in Homer, reserved for Academies in these townships, and lot 15 in Camillus, granted by this act to Pompey Academy.

Arrears of Quit-Rents.— In 1819, the arrears of quit-rents, amounting to \$53,380, were equally divided between the Literature and Common School Funds.

The increase of the Literature Fund in 1827.— By an act passed April 13, 1827, the Comptroller was authorized to receive any bonds and mortgages taken, or that might thereafter be taken, on the sale of any lands belonging to the Canal Fund, to the amount of \$150,000, in payment for so much of the canal stock owned by this State, belonging to the General Fund, and thereupon to cancel and discharge the like amount of said canal stock and the bonds and mortgages when so received, and the sum of \$150,000 of the said canal stock, until the said bonds and mortgages were re-

³ From a report made in March, 1818, it appears that the following funds had been derived from the sale of these lands:

Bonds for the consideration of lands sold	\$21,925 81
Bonds and mortgages taken to secure loans	7,750 00
Balance in the treasury	59 28

Total \$29,735 09

Besides this, there were then 2,286 acres in the Military Tract and in Broome and Chenango counties, and 2,473 acres in the Crumhorn Mountain Tract, belonging to the Literature Fund.

¹ Chap. 187, Laws of 1813.

² Chap. 199, Laws of 1813.

⁴ Chap. 222, Laws of 1819

⁵ Chap. 228, Laws of 1827, p. 237.

ceived, were transferred to the Literature Fund, subject to the control of the Regents.

This was done upon condition that the whole income arising from the fund then under their control, as well as that thus added, should be distributed among the incorporated Academies and seminaries of the State, other than Colleges, which were subject to the visitation of said Regents, or which might within one year, by a valid corporate act, place themselves under the visitation and control of the Regents, to the same extent as the Academies incorporated by them, which distribution was to be made in proportion to the number of pupils instructed for six months during the preceding year, who had pursued classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both.

No pupil was to be deemed to have pursued classical studies, unless he had advanced as far at least as to have read the first book of the Æneid of Virgil in Latin; and in an English education, to beyond such knowledge of common, vulgar and decimal arithmetic, and such proficiency in English grammar and geography as are usually obtained in common schools.

To enable the Regents to make this distribution, they were empowered to require annual returns to be made annually on or before the 1st of February, to the Secretary of their Board, upon oath of the Principal, or of one of the Trustees, showing the names and ages of all pupils instructed during the year previous; the time instructed; a particular statement of the studies pursued by each pupil at the beginning of such instruction, and of the studies subsequently pursued up to the date of such report; the philosophical or chemical apparatus, mathematical or other scientific instruments, and the library belonging to the Academy; the names of instructors, with their pay; the funds and income; its debts and incumbrances, and the application of the moneys, if any, received during the year previous from the Regents.

An abstract of these returns was to be presented to the Legislature, before the 1st of March in each year, so as to present a general view of the particulars embraced in the returns, and an account of the distribution of the income of the Literature Fund. The Regents were to cause blank forms to be prepared by the State printer, for the making of these returns.

The Regents, in their report presented in February, 1834, made the following statement as to the effect which this increase in the capital of the Literature Fund had produced at that time upon the Academies of the State:

"In 1827, immediately previous to the great increase made by the Legislature of that year to the Literature Fund, the whole number of Academies from which reports were received by the Regents was 33; and the whole number of students belonging to them at the time the reports were made was 2.440; while the proportion of those students returned as classical scholars was only 709. Since that time, and during the short period of only seven years, the number of Academies making reports to the Regents, and receiving distributive shares of the income of the Literature Fund, has been doubled: and the whole number of students belonging to them has been considerably more than doubled; while the number of classical scholars. or scholars in the higher branches of English education, has become, in 1834, nearly five times greater than it was in 1827. Some part of this great increase is probably owing to the enlarged limits given to the classical or favored studies since 1827, whereby many students not formerly included in the grade of classical or favored students, have now become entitled to that rank; but it is believed that the chief cause of the increase will be found in the new impulse given to academic studies by the increased endowment of the Literature Fund made by the Legislature in 1827."

The following transfer of funds was ordered by an act passed April 25, 1831:1

The Comptroller, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, was directed to transfer, as of January 1, preceding, the bonds and mortgages then in his office belonging to the Oswego Canal Fund, for five per cent canal stock, held by the Regents as a part of the Literature Fund; and the Regents were to transfer to the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, an amount of said canal stock equal to the amount of said bonds and mortgages.

The stock, when so transferred, was to be redeemed by the Commissioners with money belonging to the Erie and Champlain Canal Fund, and the amount credited to the Oswego Canal Fund, and the certificates of stock so redeemed were to be canceled. The interest due upon these bonds and mortgages at the time of the transfer were to be a part of the capital of the Literature Fund; and whenever an amount of interest equal to the amount due at the time of transfer should be paid upon them, it was to be invested as a part of the Literature Fund.

The reason for making this transfer may be inferred from the report of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, made in 1831, which shows that there was then a large surplus of the Erie and Champlain Canal Fund on their hands which could not be invested. The amount of principal in this transfer was \$8,752.07, and of interest, \$900.93. A mistake was made in the canceling, which, however,

did not affect the Literature Fund, and was remedied by subsequent legislation.

Reports upon the condition of the Literature Fund in charge of the Regents were not made publicly until under a resolution of the Legislature, passed March 2, 1819, under which they were required to report this information annually, stating the mode of its investment, the revenue derived therefrom, and the amount distributed among Academies during the preceding year.

The unpublished reports of the treasurer of the Regents during the preceding period show the investment and income of this fund from year to year. The money was usually invested in the stock of banks and insurance companies, commonly yielding from eight to nine per cent, or upon city stocks, or bonds and mortgages, and in some instances to Academies at legal rates of interest, and there appears to have been no loss of principal in any of these investments.

By an act passed January 25, 1832,1 the management of the Literature Fund was directed to be transferred from the Regents to the Comptroller, who was thenceforth required to audit and settle annually the accounts for necessary incidental expenses and pay the sums apportioned by the Regents to the academies entitled to share in the Literature Fund. This transfer was to be made within sixty days, and was executed on the 20th of March, of that year, by a formal deed of assignment, which conveyed the following property:

1. Bank and Insurance Stocks.		
New York State Bank, 579 shares of \$50 (reduced		
to \$28) each; dated April 19, 1814. Dividend		
paid to March 14, 1832	\$16, 212	00
Albany Insurance Co., 100 shares of \$60 each;		
dated November 15, 1828. Dividend paid to		
March 16, 1832	6,000	00
Canal Bank of Albany, 23 shares of \$20 each		
dated February 14, 1831 Dividend paid to	400	6.0
March 1, 1832	460	00
2. New York State Stocks.		
In four different items; in all	16, 044	87
3. Bonds, Mortgages and other evidences of Debt.		
In four different items; in all	19,828	43
4. Balance of account as audited and settled by the		
Regents	862	21
Total of above	\$59, 407	51

5. Property held by the Regents in Trust.

Six per cent State stock held in trust for Delaware		
Academy, under an act passed April 12, 1819	\$4,825	00
Balance of \$10,000 apportioned to Academies, but		
not paid	5, 080	07

Since this transfer, a statement of the mode of investment, and of receipts and payments have been reported annually by the Comptroller. There has been no considerable variation in the amount of capital, which is required by the Constitution to be preserved inviolate, and its revenue applicable only to the support of Academies.' Its mode of investment was reported in January, 1884 (referring to the 30th of September previous), as follows:

United States four and a half per cent registered bonds.	\$102 600	00
United States four per cent registered bonds	10,000	
District of Columbia three and sixty-five-hundredths		
per cent registered bonds	25, 000 28, 000	
Six per cent deficiency stock, 1891	102, 000	
One hundred shares of Albany Insurance Co. stock	4,000	00
Money in the treasury	380	76
Total	\$271,980	76

The appropriations from the income of this fund have been made annually, and for specific objects. The amount appropriated in 1884 was 2,000 to Academies for dividends, and \$3,000 for books and apparatus for Academies. The sum of \$3,000 was also appropriated in 1884, from the income of the United States Deposit Fund, for this purpose

UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND.

Under an act of Congress approved June 15, 1836, the surplus moneys in the national treasury on the 1st of January, 1837, after deducting \$5,000,000, were directed to be deposited among the States on the basis of representation in Congress. It was regarded as a deposit liable to be withdrawn and in February, 1861, when treason was fast ripening into open rebellion and the credit of the government was at lowest ebb, the Legislature of this State pledged itself to guarantee its repayment; but this emergency did not come

⁴ Article IX, Constitution of 1846. A like guarantee is applied to the Common School Fund, and the United States Deposit Fund.

and the fund has from the beginning been a rich legacy to the common schools and other educational institutions of the State. The surplus in the treasury supposed to be available for distribution under the above act was \$37,468,859.97, to be paid in four quarterly installments, but when three of these were paid the surplus was exhausted, and but \$28,101,644.96 was paid.

The following table gives the amount received by the several States, and the disposition made of the funds by the first acts that were passed by the States, no account being taken of subsequent legislation:

STATES.	No. of electoral votes.	Amount received.	Object to which applied.
Alabama. Arkansas. Connecticut. Delaware. Florida Georgia. Illinois. Indiana. Kentucky. Louisiana. Maine. Massachusetts. Maryland. Mississippi. Missouri. Michigan. New Hampshire. New Jersey. New York. North Carolina. Ohio Pennsylvania. Rhode Island. South Carolina. Tennessee. Vermont. Virginia.	15 5 10 14 10 4 8 8 42 15 21 30 4 11	\$669, 086 78 286, 751 48 764, 670 61 286, 751 48 1, 051, 422 09 477, 919 13 860, 254 44 1, 443, 757 40 477, 919 13 955, 838 27 1, 338, 173 57 955, 838 27 382, 335 31 382, 335 31 286, 751 48 609, 086 78 764, 670 61 4, 014, 520 71 1, 433, 757 40 2, 007, 260 36 2, 867, 514 80 382, 335 31 1, 051, 422 09 1, 433, 757 40 669, 086 78 2, 198, 428 04	Education. General purposes. Education 1-2, gen'l purposes 1-2. Education in part, int. imp. in part. Education in part, int. imp. in part. Education 1-2, gen'l purposes 1-2. Education. General purposes. General purposes. General purposes. Education in part, gen'l pur. in part. General purposes. Education. Internal improvements General purposes. Education. Education. Education. Education. Education in part, int. imp. in part. Education. General purposes. Education. General purposes.

The principal of this deposit was in this State, \$4,014,520.71, and from its income, \$28,000 have been given annually to Academies, beginning with 1838.

This table was prepared for the present use by Secretary Murray, of the Board of Regents.

Under a requirement in section 1 of article 9 of the Constitution of 1846, the sum of \$25,000 has been taken annually from the income of the United States Deposit Fund, and added to the principal of the Common School Fund, which has thus increased nearly a million of dollars in amount since this measure began.¹

In addition to the annual appropriation of \$28,000, from the income of the United States Deposit Fund, for distribution among Academies in proportion to the attendance of students pursuing studies under the rules required by the Regents, there has been granted annually the sum of \$18,000 (varying somewhat in different years, and now fixed at \$30,000), for the instruction of common school teachers in Academies, and various special appropriations to higher educational institutions of the State.

The condition of this fund is reported annually by the Comptroller, and from the report made in January, 1884, the mode of its investment appears as follows:

Mortgages for loans in charge of the Commissioners of the several counties, including the amount in-		
vested in county bonds in pursuance of chap. 553,		
Laws of 1864	\$2, 352, 832	26
Six per cent Canal Deficiency Loan, redeemable in	*0 000	00
1891	52, 000	00
Four per cent United States registered bonds, re- deemable in 1907	801, 000	00
Bonds of the District of Columbia, 3 6 5 per cent (\$140,000), cost	137, 300	00
Bonds of the District of Columbia 3-65 per cent	,	
(par value)	375, 000	00
Troy city 3½ per cent registered bonds, redeemable		
May 1, 1910 to 1919	50,000	00
Bond and mortgage of the Commissioners of Emi-	900 000	00
gration, four per cent	200,000	
Money in the treasury	46, 388	45
Total	\$4, 014, 520	71

¹ The capital of the Common School Fund, at the beginning of the present fiscal year, was \$3,827,901.54, of which more than two-thirds (\$2,273,000) was invested in United States registered four per cent bonds redeemable in 1907, and the remainder chiefly in city and county bonds and mortgages of unquestionable validity, but less productive than in former years on account of low rates of interest. The revenue during the fiscal year 1883 was \$577,802.34.

The appropriations made from the revenue of the United States Deposit Fund in 1884, were as follows:

For dividends to common schools	\$75,000 00
For dividends to Academies	28,000 00
For the increase of capital of Common School Fund.	25,000 00
For instruction and supervision of classes of com- mon school teachers, in the Academies and Union	1
Schools, designated by the Regents	30,000 00
For establishing and conducting examinations in accordance with chapter 425, Laws of 1877	10,000 00
For refunding money erroneously paid into the treasury	1,000 00
For the purchase of text-books, maps, globes and philosophical apparatus for Academies	3,000 00
Total	\$172,000 00

Formerly the salaries of School Commissioners were paid from this fund, but these are now paid from the School fund.

Having given a general outline of the origin and organization of the Board of Regents, and a statement of the funds under its control, we will present, in the order in which they have arisen, the principal facts of record concerning the Colleges and Academies of the State of New York, the agency of the latter in the preparation of Teachers of Common Schools, the first, and for many years the only Normal School of the State, the State Library, the State Museum, and the various scientific and literary subjects that have come under their care.

CHAPTER V.

Rules for the Incorporation of Colleges.

There being applications pending for college charters from Kingston, Fairfield and Hamilton-Oneida Academies, in the spring of 1811 the matter was made the subject of a report by the committee, which being concurred in by the Board March 11, 1811, became the declared policy of the Regents in respect to new colleges, as follows:

"That under the provisions of the act instituting the University, no Academy ought to be erected into a College until the state of

literature therein is so far advanced and its funds so far enlarged, as to render it probable that it will attain the ends and support the character of a College in which all the liberal arts and sciences are

to be cherished and taught.

"That in the opinion of the committee, no College ought to be established until suitable buildings have been provided and a fund created, consisting of a capital of at least \$50,000, yielding an annual income of \$3,500. The Academies in question furnish no evidence of any such requisite means, and their petitions ought not

to be granted.

"The literary character of the State is deeply interested in maintaining the reputation of its seminaries of learning; and to multiply Colleges without adequate means to enable them to vie with other similar institutions in the United States, would be to degrade their character, and to be giving only another name to an ordinary Academy. The establishment of a College is also imposing upon the Government the necessity of bestowing upon it a very liberal and expensive patronage, and without that patronage it would languish and not maintain a due reputation for usefulness and universal learning. The committee are, therefore, of opinion that Colleges are to be cautiously erected, and only when called for by strong public expediency."

The Policy of Restricting the Number of Coileges and of the Incorporation of Denominational Colleges by the Regents, Considered and Settled.

In March, 1822, the Methodists of the Genesee Conference presented a petition for the incorporation of a college at Ithaca. They represented that their subscriptions amounted to more than \$6,000, and they intended to proceed in the erection of a building as soon as the spring opened, in case an incorporation could be obtained.

The trustees of Geneva Academy at the same time presented an application for a charter, representing also as directly sectarian an interest as the former, and this gave opportunity to the Regents for considering the policy that should govern their Board in cases of this kind, which would undoubtedly arise in applications from various religious denominations. A select committee was appointed to report upon this subject, consisting of Mr. Duer, Mr. Lansing and Mr. Williams, and on the 25th of March, 1832, Mr. Duer, from this committee, reported as follows:

"That your committee have given to these respective applications that full and deliberate consideration which their importance seemed to demand; and they now beg leave to present to the Regents a summary of the facts and reasoning which have led to their conclusions in regard to them.

"The first of these petitions states in substance that the Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at their last annual meeting, resolved to establish a Seminary of Learning within their district. That in the prosecution of this intention, they appointed a committee to designate a place for the institution, superintend the collection of funds, and apply to this Board for an act of incorporation. This committee has fixed upon a site in the vicinity of the village of Ithaca, had obtained subscriptions to the amount of more than \$6,000, and had resolved to proceed in the course of the approaching spring to the erection of buildings. The petitioners further represent that the system of education proposed to be adopted in this institution is the same as that pursued in other seminaries of learning in this State, and they, therefore, solicit the approbation of this Board, and pray for its aid to enable them to complete their plan."

"The petition of the Trustees of the Geneva Academy represents, that the only effectual means of securing the ends for which that institution was established, they have determined to make an effort to procure for it such endowments as they trust may entitle it to the powers and privileges of a College. They state that they already have property secured to the amount of \$1,500, independently of their lot and buildings, which they value at \$9,500. They also receive an annuity from the corporation from Trinity Church in New York, of \$750 for the support of a principal and assistant, which, it is supposed, would be rendered permanent to the President of the College. In addition to this, they have expectations of aid from other sources from which they calculate upon raising funds within the term of three years, to the amount of more than \$50,000, which shall produce, annually, more than \$3,000. They, therefore, pray for a grant of College powers, to take effect at the expiration of

¹ The committee referred to consisted of Rev. Charles Giles, Rev. George Harmon, Rev. Jonathan Huestis, Joshua Hathaway, Joseph Speed, David Woodcock, Jesse Merritt, Charles Humphrey, and Elijah Atwater, Esquires. In a pamphlet entitled "An Address of the Committee appointed by the Genesee Annual Conference to superintend the establishment of a Seminary of Learning at Ithaca, to the Public, in behalf of the Institution" (Ithaca, 1821), they stated their object as follows:

[&]quot;The Ithaca College is designed to combine all the branches of male and female instruction from the first rudiments of an English education to the higher sciences usually taught in American universities. And the committee are authorized to give assurances that although it has been announced under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and will be conducted estensibly under their direction, yet that it will be established on as broad and liberal principles as any college in the United States; and a system of instruction adopted without regard either to political or religious opinious."

The building proposed to be erected was to be sixty two feet by forty and three stories high, and the amount proposed for the endowment was \$40,000. The first trustees were to be the committee above named, with Lewis Beers, William R. Collins, Charles W. Connor and Joshua Wyckoff.

that period, provided they shall procure, within the same, the perma-

nent funds and income required by this Board.

"I. The first question which these applications present for consideration relates to the policy of increasing the present number of incorporated Colleges, and extending the patronage of the State

beyond those which have already received charters.

"Your committee are well aware that an opinion has obtained amongst a highly respectable and intelligent portion of the community in favor of concentrating the efforts of both public and private munificence to the existing institutions, in the hope of serving more effectually the great cause of education, by the accumulation of those funds which would otherwise be distributed in local and partial endowments, by the consequent increase of the emoluments of professors and tutors, as well as of the means of collecting large libraries, and forming extensive depositories of philosophical apparatus, and by thus assembling together in a few great establishments, numerous bodies of persons devoted to the common pursuit of literature and science. But, however advantageous institutions upon such a scale and foundation may have proved in countries which have made greater progress in wealth, population and the arts of a refined and luxurious civilization than our own: however admirably adapted to the security of a political hierarchy, or favorable to the enjoyment of that ease and leisure which in those countries is sometimes both the incentive and reward of literary exertion, yet your committee, with due deference, conceive, that in this country such establishments are neither applicable to the state of society, congenial to the manners and characters of the people, or consistent with the form and principles of the government.

"The great end of education is, to fit men for the active duties of life, and imbue them with those principles of morality which are as essential to the welfare of society as to the present and future happiness of individuals; and in this country, it seems to your committee, that the former of these combined objects ought to be kept steadily in view, to the exclusion of the prospect of literary bounties and rewards, so long as the habits and condition of the community preclude the separation of a portion of its members into a distinct class, devoted solely to the cultivation of polite literature and of the sciences; whilst the latter branch of the same great end should constitute the chief purpose of the system of public instruction under a government whose existence depends on the virtue and

intelligence of the people.

"That system, therefore, which is best calculated to promote this two fold object of public education ought to receive the preference, and the point seems in some measure already settled, in favor of the multiplication and distribution of the higher seminaries of learning by the act of the Legislature under which the Board derives its powers. By this law 'the University of the State,' comprehends 'all the Colleges, Academies and Schools,' which are or may be established therein. The Regents who form the corporation are

directed to hold their annual meetings at the seat of the State Government, which is liable to be changed at the pleasure of the Legislature; and provision is made for the incorporation by them, of Colleges and Academies 'at any place,' and 'in any of the cities and counties within this State.' Thus negatively the idea of establishing a seat for the University, or of limiting the number of the various Seminaries of which it is composed, excepting so far as the solid discretion of the Regents may deem it expedient to do so. The only question then is, whether under present circumstances, it be not more advisable for the Regents, in the execution of the trust and discretion vested in them, to avail themselves of that spirit of rivalship and emulation between different and neighboring districts which has already been productive of so much improvement in other departments of public administration, and thus secure a certain increase of the aggregate fund appropriated to the promotion of literature, even at the hazard of the success of some of these local and contiguous seminaries, than to depend upon contingencies for the graudual increase and prosperity of the existing institutions under a system, which, although it may produce a few more perfect and accomplished scholars, is neither so well calculated for the general diffusion of knowledge, nor so certain to render it practically useful. Upon the most mature reflection, your committee have decided in the affirmative of this question, and it remains, therefore, only to examine in the second place:

"II. Whether there be any thing of a religious or sectarian object in either of the applications now under consideration to induce the

Regents to reject it.

avowedly proceeds from a branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a majority of the persons proposed for trustees are confessedly of that persuasion. Whilst the Geneva Academy is not only under the control of Episcopalians, but as appears from the face of the petition presented by its trustees, the patronage which it has heretofore received from Trinity Church is expected to be continued to it, if erected into a College, and is relied on as a material

item for its support.

"Now do these circumstances of themselves afford a sufficient reason for refusing to incorporate either of these institutions, as a higher seminary of classical education, under the existing law? This is all that is asked for by either set of petitioners, and this is all that the Regents have authority in any case to grant. Are any evil or dangerous consequences to be apprehended from the grant of such a charter? Would it in any degree militate against the letter or spirit of the Constitution? Or as it particularly respects the Geneva-Academy, would that particular institution partake more of a sectarian character from being erected into a College than it does at present?

"The act relative to the University not only subjects the whole system of Education and Discipline in every College and Academy

to the examination and control of the Regents, but declares that 'no president or professor shall be ineligible for or by reason of any religious tenet that he may possess, or be compelled by any law or

otherwise to take any test oath whatever.'

"Every charter granted by this Board must, of course, be taken subject to these restrictions, as so long as they remain in force it seems impossible that any College or Academy can be converted to sectarian purposes in any other manner than by conferring upon its students the advantages of a classical education through the instrumentality and under the patronage of the particular religious

society to which they may belong.

"But will the Regents refuse to avail themselves of the offers of sectarian zeal to promote the great interests confided to their charge? Will they, upon applications of this nature, if satisfied on other points, stop to inquire into the religious opinions of the applicants, unless for the purpose of preventing too many of the higher seminaries from being subject to the same religious sect? Your committee humbly conceive that this Board will do neither; for 'the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, which is allowed to the people of this State by the Constitution, can only be secured to them by placing the different sects, in all matters of civil regulation, as nearly as may be on an equal footing, and dealing with all of them alike. This principle indeed has been acted on by the Legislature who from time to time have granted to various religious societies acts incorporating theological schools for the education of candidates for the ministry, and whilst this rule shall be impartially adhered to, no one sect will have reason to complain of any discrimination in favor of another; but should a contrary policy be adopted either by the Legislature or by this Board, the necessary effect of it would be to give a preference to that religious sect to which the most numerous portion of our citizens may belong.

Upon the whole, therefore, your committee are of opinion that the respective prayers of the petitioners so referred to them should be severally granted, and that the Secretary should accordingly be directed to prepare instruments to be executed in pursuance of the sixth section of the act relative to the University, under the seal of this Board, declaring its approbation of the respective plans on which it is intended to found and provide for each of these institutions, and allowing in each case the terms of three years for completing the same respectively. And if, at the expiration of that time, it shall appear, to the satisfaction of the Regents, that the said respective plans, or either of them, have been fully executed, and permanent funds to the amount of Fifty Thousand Dollars or up wards, for the benefit of each of the said institutions, or either of them, have been properly secured, that then the said institutions respectively, or that one of them for which the plan shall be separately executed, and funds secured as aforesaid, shall thereupon be incorporated by the Regents as a College, according to the law of

this State and the regulations of this Board."

Which being read, it was ordered that the same lie on the table, and that the Secretary inform the absent Regents that the Board will take the same into consideration at their next meeting.

The question of adopting the report came up for action on the 10th of April, 1822, and passed by a vote of five to two, viz.:

For the affirmative.—Mr. Young, Mr. Bleecker, Mr. Duer, Mr. Lansing and Mr. S. De Witt.

For the negative,-Mr. Van Vechten and Mr. J. De Witt.

Notice was served accordingly, and three years afterward Geneva College was incorporated. The Ithaca project failed to secure the endowment under which they could claim a charter.

The policy thus declared has never since been modified, and the only questions considered in the incorporation of new Colleges have been as to the means provided for their operation, and the ability of the applicants to secure a success.

Increased Requirements in the Incorporation of Colleges.

On the 20th of May, 1836, the endowment fund required was raised to \$100,000, to be invested in bonds and mortgages; and that besides this, that a site and buildings worth at least \$30,000 should be provided. This endowment was to be fully made before the charter was granted. The Regents would in no case appoint a President for an Academy unless its funds and real estate were worth at least \$130,000.

This ordinance was amended January 10, 1850, by adding a section which provided that in case the whole of the proposed endowment shall not have been fully invested in the manner required, the Regents, if satisfied that the same had been fully paid by valid subscriptions of responsible parties, or otherwise to them satisfactory, would grant such charter with a provision therein that the said endowment should be made as above required, within some reasonable time to be therein named, or it should become void.

By further amendment, January 9, 1851, the applicants were required to satisfy the Regents that suitable buildings for the use of the College would be provided, and that \$100,000 had been paid or secured to be paid; in which case a provisional charter was to be granted for five years. But if within that time this amount was invested in bonds and mortgages, United States and New York State stocks or city bonds, then the charter was to be made perpetual.

General Act for the Incorporation of Colleges and Academies.

Although the Legislature has from an early period, but more especially since the adoption of the Constitution of 1821, exercised the power of granting special charters, the Regents were left at liberty to exercise this privilege at their discretion, and in a large majority of cases, the corporate powers of Colleges and Academies were derived from them without instructions from the Legislature, until 1853.

On the 12th of April of that year, an act was passed, entitled "An act relative to the incorporation of Colleges and Academies."

It required the Regents to establish general rules and regulations, prescribing the requisites and conditions for the incorporation of any College, University, Academy or other institution of learning, pursuant to the power vested in them by the "act relative to the University," passed April 5, 1813, and by the Revised Statutes. These charters were to be recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, and the corporations thus created were to possess the general powers of a corporation under the Revised Statutes.

The Regents might for cause shown, and by an instrument under their seal, recorded as above, annul, alter or amend any charter thereafter granted by them, and upon petition might modify charters

already granted, at their discretion.

The capital stock of an Academy was not to exceed \$50,000.

Incorporation of Medical Colleges.

In the incorporation of two "Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons" (in New York city and for the Western District at Fairfield), the Regents not deeming their powers sufficient, or regarding them at least as uncertain, asked for and obtained special acts for this purpose, each act being limited to the particular occasion.

In 1853° their powers were precisely defined as follows: "Any citizens not less than ten in number, might apply in a duly certified writing, stating the name proposed for the institution, names of first trustees and their number, the plan, funds and place, one copy to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and a duplicate to be delivered to the presiding officer of the Regents.

"If it should appear that the sum of \$50,000 had been subscribed

¹ Chap. 184, p. 354, Laws of 1853.

² Changed to "Secretary of the Board of Regents," by § 11, chap. 471, Laws of 1855.

³ Chap. 184, §§ 6 to 13, passed April 12, 1853.

in good faith, for endowment, and at least two-thirds paid in or secured, to be invested in buildings, site, museum, library and apparatus, and other appurtenances, or invested in bonds and mortgages, or stocks of the United States or of this State, the Regents might grant a charter conditioned to the payment and application or investment of the whole of said \$50,000 within five years."

Upon presenting evidence of the fulfilment of these conditions the charter was then to be made perpetual.

Such College might hold real and personal property to the value of \$200,000, but for no other purpose than the legitimate business of the institution, and for the promotion of medical and surgical science, and instruction in all departments of learning connected therewith, and subject to the general provisions of the Revised Statutes, relating to the practice of physic and surgery, within this State. It was to be subject to the visitation of the Regents, and to make an annual report, on oath, of its condition, and the various matters required by law to be reported by other Colleges and Academies; and of the investment of its funds. If at any time it should appear that the sum required had not been invested as required, the Regents might vacate and annul the charter.

Such Colleges were to be subject in all respects to the general provisions of the Revised Statutes in force at the time of proceeding. The Board of Trustees was to consist of not less than ten, nor more than twenty-four persons, and they might make all needful by-laws and rules for the government and regulation of the college, the appointment of Professors, instructors and other officers; the election of Trustees, etc., not inconsistent with the laws of this State, and might alter them upon notice of a previous meeting.

They were to have power to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine, upon the recommendation of the faculty, and of at least three Curators appointed by the Trustees and of the medical profession. But no such degree should be conferred, excepting upon persons of good moral character, of the age of twenty-one years, who had received a good English education, and who had pursued the study of medicine and the sciences connected therewith, for at least three years after the age of sixteen years, and had received instruction from some physician and surgeon fully qualified to practice his profession, until prepared to enter a medical college.

The trustees of Colleges formed under this act, were required, upon payment of matriculation and demonstration fees (which were not to exceed five dollars each), to admit, without further charge, any number of young persons of the State of New York (not exceeding ten at one time), of good scholarship and moral character, who are in indigent circumstances, the evidence of qualification being certified by the Judge of the county in which the applicant resides.

Notwithstanding this general act, the Legislature has granted charters to medical colleges by special acts, down to the present

time.

In two or three instances, medical colleges have assumed corporate powers under the general act for the formation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies; but the highest judicial authorities of the State have recently declared that medical colleges do not come within the provisions of that act.

The Revised Statutes provide that the degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred by a College, shall not be a license to practice physic or surgery, and that no College shall have, or institute, a medical faculty to teach the science of medicine, in any other place than where the charter locates the college.2

CHAPTER VI

GENERAL STATISTICS OF COLLEGES.

In early years, the condition of colleges received a very considerable share of attention from the Regents, and throughout the whole century, their returns have formed a very large part of the annual reports. It is, however, found impossible to present a continuous series of facts statistically arranged, as well on account of the diversity of manner in which the returns have been arranged in each year, as from the changes that have been made from time to time in the institutions, rendering comparison between different periods quite beyond the reach of any form of tabulation.

It is our purpose to give a concise account of each of these institutions separately, but before doing this we will present a statement of the conditions as they were reported at ten decennial intervals, mentioning the Colleges that reported in these years, and, so far as may be, a comparison and summary of the facts returned with refer-

ence to them.

Presumed to mean Colleges other than those expressly devoted to medical instruction.

² Revised Statutes, 1st ed. ii, p. 455, § 21.

1793.

Columbia. — In a flourishing condition, and number of students very respectable. * * * *

1803.

Columbia.— Efforts being made to complete a building begun some years ago. Aid recommended. Medical school on a respectable footing. Some aid should be granted.

Union.—Promises fair. Its funds increasing, but not enough to pay expenses.

1813.

Columbia, Union, Hamilton.— Reports show an increasing degree of prosperity in each, and great benefits conferred. They are recommended to the unremitted support of the government. Hamilton is yet in its infancy, but the Regents expect that it will grow with a rapidity equal to that of the district for whose accommodation it has been principally erected.

College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District.— (Fairfield.) New, and Regents not sufficiently informed of its progress.

College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York.

— The Medical School in Columbia College had been recently united with it, and the talents of the two faculties were united in giving instruction.

1823.

Columbia. - Students, 130; graduates, 29.

Union. - Students, 209; graduates, 66.

Hamilton.— No report.

College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York.—Students, 201; graduates, 45.

College of Physicians and Surgeons of Western District.— Students, 96; graduates, 8.

1833.

COLLEGES.	Stu- dents.	Gradu- ates.	Remarks.
Columbia	100	24	No students had entered the literary and scientific course during the year. Grammar School 217 students.
Union	225	69	Faculty consists of 1 President, 4 Professors, 3 Adjunct Profes- sors, a teacher of French and Spanish, a Tutorand 2 Fellows.
Hamilton	103		Has a president, 4 professors and 8 Tutors.
Geneva	58	B	Has a President, 4 Professors and 2 Tutors. Salaries, \$3,250; revenue, \$3,568.
University of City of New York College of Physicians and Surgeons,	274		Chancellor and 10 Professors.
Western District	217	- 55	Debt, \$2,000.
New York city	158		Number of graduates not ascertained at date of report.
Total	1,135		

1843.

	ssors tutors.	not med'l.		Value.						
COLLEGES.	Professors and tutor	Students, including	Buildings and grounds.	Library.	Appa- ratus.	Other college property.	Total.	Debts due.		
Columbia Union Hamilton Geneva U. City of N.Y	11 12 7 8* 12*	95 238 113 65 151	\$225,010 55,400 45,146 260,000	\$6,000 26 3,000 + 7,000	\$4,000 ,993 2,000 † 10,000	\$196,200 76,000 1,266	\$448,203 136,400	\$60,649 8,721 6,815 69,365		
Total	50	662	\$585,556							

^{*} Not including medical professors. † Not stated.

TABLE - (Continued).

	Annual Revenue.								
LITERARY COLLEGES.	Tuition and room rent.	Income from per- marent funds.	Income from other sources.	Appro- pration by Legis- lature.	Appor'mt of grammar school.	Total revenue			
Columbia	\$8,830 6,186 2,014 2,163 7,067	\$8,493 13,734 4,205 583 4,595	\$11,591 8,966 500 960	\$3,000 6,000 6,000	\$1,081	\$29,99 19,92 13,18 9,24 18,62			
Total	\$26,260	\$31,610	\$17,017	\$15,000	\$1,081	\$90,96			

TABLE — (Continued).

	Annual Expenditure.							
LITERARY COLLEGES.	Salaries of profs., etc.	Interest on debts; loans repaid.	Repairs.	Incidental expenses.	Charity students.	Library & Apparatus	Grammar school.	Total expenditures.
Columbia	\$13,858 17,550 7,187 7,200 12,085	\$12,042 1,692 500 4,865	\$593 1,315 1,790 1,000	\$2,166 2,876 818	\$2,314	\$238 214	\$1,255	\$29,914 20,102 13,235 9,490 18,768
Total	\$57,830	\$19,099	\$4,698	\$5,860	\$2,814	\$4 52	\$1,255	\$91,509

TABLE - (Continued).

		1842-8.	v	ALUE OF	PROPERT	Υ.	from
MEDICAL COLLEGES.	Professors.	Students,	Building and grounds.	Library apparatus, museum, etc.	Other college property.	Total.	Debts due colleges.
Coll. Ph. and S. N. Y. Med. Institution, Geneva Albany Medical College Med. Dep. U. City N. Y	7 7 8 6	182 195 108 323	\$16,049 50,000 60,000	\$3,335 25,610	84,000	\$79,610	\$20,112 * None.
Total	25	808	*				

TABLE — (Continued).

		ANNUA	Annual Expenditures.					
MEDICAL tangent of the tangent of tangent	Matricula-	Rents.	Gradua- tion fees.	Total.	Interest.	Incidental expenses.	Total	
Coll. Ph. and S. N. Y. Med. Inst., Geneva Albany Med. College Med. Dep. U. City N. Y.	\$500 5,000 5,000	\$806 528 530	\$479	\$425 900 500	\$2,879* 6,428 6,040	\$1,225	\$888 1,040	\$2,11
Total	\$10,500	\$1,864	\$489	\$1,825	\$15,847			

* Including \$669 from other sources.

Graduates:	College Ph. and S. N. Y., 1842-3	45 65
	Total	154

1853.

	en en	not in- edical.		VALUE OF PROPERTY.						
LITERARY COLLEGES.	Professors.	Students no	Buildings and grounds.	Library.	Appa- ratus.	Other college property.	Total.	Debts.		
Columbia	13 14 10	129 201 109				\$72,050		\$77,500 15,160 4,055		
Hobart Free	8* 14* 8 17	62 65 98 49	\$200,000 24,700	\$3,500 15,000	\$2,000 2,000	2,000 71,197	\$207,500 112,897	19,500		
Genesee	8	60 113	16,938	5,030	1,584	180,068	158,620	3,000		
Total	100	886			*****					

^{*} Not including medical Professors.

1863.

LITERARY COLLEGES.	Professors and tutors.	Students.	Graduates.	Value of college buildings and grounds.	Tuition and room rent re- ceived.	Salaries paid.
Columbia Union. Hamilton. Hobart. University of City of New York Madison University St. John's	11 14 12 7 19 0	186 205 163 94 142* 70 66	50 62 29 13 20 11	\$171,000 Not stated 125,000 48,000 200,000 18,700	\$15,495 6,675 2,353 Free. 4,390 1,632 Not stated	\$39,781 18,237 9,653 6,400 11,632 7,279
Genesce University of Rochester Elmira Femule St. Francis Xavier Union of Albany, Law Department.	5 10 6 21 8	105 135 67 73	15 81 11 16	22,000 99,140 68,700 100,000	5,611	5,384 10,150 Not stated
Total	132	1,306	278	******		

^{*} Collegiate, 115; engineering, 9; arts, 12; chemistry, 6.

TABLE — (Continued).

	ANNUAL REVENUE.							
LITERARY COLLEGES.	Tuition and room rent.	Income from perma- nent fund.	Income other sources.	Total.				
Columbia Union Hamilton Hobart Free University of City of New York. Madison St. John's Genesce University of Rochester	1,940	\$14,849 14,405 6,896 212 6,177 4,279	\$1,262 1,681 6,178 178	\$26,084* 25,764 7,903 6,890 16,218† 6,392				

^{*} Including \$843 appropriated to grammar school.

Table — (Continued).

	Annual Expenditures.							
LITERARY COLLEGES.	Salaries.	Interest and loans repaid.	Repairs, etc.	Incidental expenses.	Library and apparatus.	Charity students.	Total.	
Columbia. Union Hamilton. Hobart Free University of City of N. Y. Madison. St. John's. Genesee University of Rochester	\$18,960 11,132 7,233 4,208 10,848 6,085 8,975	\$6,606 8,368 317 780 4,195	\$677 1,555 736 519 860	\$4,099 6,785 1,129 883 815 507	\$120 529 855 1,227	\$3,118	\$25,462 26,482 9,770 6,390 16,218 6,542	

[†] Including \$1,361 subscribed and donated.

Table — (Continued).

	*		VALUE	or Prop	ERTY.
MEDICAL COLLEGES.	Professors	Students.	Buildings and grounds.	Library.	Apparatus and mu- seum.
College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y Medical Institution, Geneva Medical Department, University City of N. Y. Albany Medical College Medical Department, University of Buffalo. New York Medical College	11	201 43 802 136 68 97	\$30,000 70,000 50,000	\$1,500 6,600	\$3,500 29,600
Total	49	897			

TABLE — (Continued).

	VALUE OF	PROPERTY.		res.		
MEDICAL COLLEGES.	Total.	Debts.	Revenue.	Expenditures	Graduates.	
College of Phys. and Surg., N. Y. Medical Institution, Geneva. Medical Dep't, Univ. City of N. Y. Albany Medical College. Medical Dep't, Univ. of Buffalo New York Medical College. Total.	86,200	\$15,763 40,000 None. 5,000	\$3,451 834 4,810 564	\$3,119 328 850 564	(1852-8) 58 (1852-8) 11 (1852-8) 102 (Dec. 1853) 21 (1858) 18 (1853-4) 28	

TABLE - (Continued).

MEDICAL COLLEGES.	Professors.	Students.	Graduates.	Value of college buildings and grounds.	Matriculation fees received.	Graduating fees received.
College of Physicians and Surgeons, city of New York	11 14 8 10 7	287 22 178 157 77 48	61 8 55 43 24 20	Not stated 14,000		Not stated 860 480

1873.

LITERARY COLLEGES.	Emeritus and honorary professors.	President and pro- fessors.	Tutors, lec- turers and assistants.	Students, not includ- ing medical.	Graduates.	Whole number of graduates.
Columbia College. School of Mines. School of Law. Union University:—Union College:— Albany Law School. Hamilton College. Hobart College. Hobart College. University of City of New York: Department of Arts and Sciences. Department of Law. Madison University St. John's College. University of Rochester. Elmira Female College. St. Lawrence University (Lit. and Science) Alfred University† Ingham University St. Stephen's College. College of St. Francis Xavier Vassar College Manhattan College. Cornell University. College of City of New York Rutgers Female College. Wells College Syracuse University	1	9 8 4 12 5 11 7 7 15 5 10 0 21 9 6 8 7 21 10 29 15 2 12 8	8 10 2 2	123 136 371 111 102 163 42 121 35 112 76 157 56 44** 42 51 80 276 83 587 342 68 49 108	20 5 138 186 76 46 15 10 26 88 13 25 13 25 14 21 47 95 81 81	2,190 69 980 4,341 1,383 452 Not stated 690 388 517 156 Not stated Not stated Not stated Not stated Not stated 233 Not stated 234 Not stated 235
Total	a.	252	107	8,265	677	•••••

<sup>Exclusive of theological students.
Statistics given under Academies' schedules.
Since 1870.</sup>

TABLE — (Continued).

LITERARY COLLEGES.	Value of buildings and grounds.	Value of other college property.	Total value of property.
Columbia Union Hamilton Hobart. University of City of New York Marion University St. John's. University of Rochester Elmira Female. St. Lawrence University Ingham University. St. Stephen's. College of St. Francis Xavier Vassar. Manhattan.	\$400,000 00 \$29,000 00 200,000 00 200,000 00 300,000 00 135,500 00 500,000 00 331,857 45 144,000 00 60,000 00 80,000 00 129,820 00 194,000 00 481,061 74 200,000 00	\$4,611,702 24 1,065,890 85 871,414 48 257,221 48 211,992 00 830,230 00 227,825 02 119,500 00 83,766 87 43,500 00 10,700 00 186,000 00 481,206 73 145,800 00	\$5,011,702 24 1,394,890 85 571,414 48 310,221 48 511,992 00 465,730 00 559,682 47 268,500 00 143,766 87 128,500 00 140,520 00 380,000 00 912,268 47 345,300 00
Cornell University	698,869 91 190,000 00 169,000 00 283,252 00	1,301,726 97 126,250 00 30,294 00 897,565 00	2,000,590 88 816,250 00 199,294 00 680,817 00
Total	\$4,879,855 10	\$ 9,982,085 59	\$14,861,440 69

Table — (Continued).

LITERARY COLLEGES.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Debts.
Columbia. Union. Hamilton. Hobart. University of City of New York. Marion University. St. John's. University of Rochester. Elmira Female. St. Lawrence University. Ingham University St. Stephen's. College of St. Francis Xavier. Vassar Manhattan. Cornell University. College of City of New York. Rutgers Female. Wells College. Syracuse University.	24,466 00 36,084 00 169,590 16 62,343 34 104,583 67	\$172,615 72 38,527 97 27,115 88 12,744 16 36,328 89 26,238 95 75,183 11 24,559 60 38,278 24 9,296 28 20,369 58 23,000 00 31,084 00 196,486 67 65,357 59 112,351 12 162,758 14 19,376 14 27,213 04 40,806 00	\$71,240 00 124,000 00 79,683 03 4,665 90 None. 123,004 93 8,510 63 26,400 00 328 03 8,000 00 2,420 00 160,000 00 None. 25,000 00 8,074 01 10,000 00 71,678 06
Total	\$1,229,278 88	\$1,159,530 08	\$733,004 63

TABLE - (Continued).

MEDICAL COLLEGES.	Emeritus pro- fessors.	Acting profes-	Demonstrators and lecturers.	Students.	Graduates in 1872-8.
College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York	2	19	15	896	99
Geneva Medical * Medical Department University of the City of New					
York		18	3	217	
Albany Medical College					
University of Buffalo, Medical Department	2	7	<u>n</u>	99	40
Long Island College Hospital		13	10	97	42 38
Homoopathic Medical College	7	12	2	100 25	9
Eclectic Medical College		7	1	87	21
New York College of Dentistry		6	12	89	10
New York Free Medical College for Women		18	1	43	• • • • •
Syracuse		14	26	26	9
Total	5	118	64	1,079	268

^{*} No report; removed to Syracuse.

TABLE — (Continued).

MEDICAL COLLEGES.	Whole number of graduates.	Value of buildings and grounds.	Amount of matriculation fees received.	Amo't of grad- uation fees allowed.
College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York	2,857	\$ 150,000 00	\$1,780 00	\$3,090 00
Medical Department University of the City of New York				
Albany Medical College		19,000 00	495 00 485 00	1,000 00
Homosopathic Medical College New York Medical College and Hospital	00000			
for Women. Eclectic Medical College New York College of Dentistry. New York Free Medical College for	170 68	60,000 00	115 00 85 00	570 00
Women Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Syracuse			125 00	150 00
Total		\$229 00 00	\$3,085 00	\$5,890 00

1883.

LIST OF COLLEGES ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF ESTABLISHMENT.

NAMES OF COLLEGES.	Date of origin.	Location.	Principal Educational Officer.
1 Columbia College	1754	New York	F. A. P. Barnard, S. T. D., L.
School of Arts	1754	New York	D., L. H. D., President. F. A. P. Barnard, S. T. D., Ll D., L. H. D., President. C. F. Chandler, M. D., Ph. L LL. D., Pean. T. W. Dwydd, L. L. D. Wawle
School of Mines	1864	New York	C. F. Chandler, M. D., Ph. D.
School of Law	1858	New York	
School of Polit. Science	1880	New York	J.W. Burgess, A. M., Pro. in Ch
Col. of Phys. and Sur 2 Union University	1807	New York Sch'dy & Alb'y	E V Potter D D LL D Cha
Union College	1795	Schenectady	A. Clark, M. D., LL. D., Prest, E. N. Potter, D. D., LL. D., Cha E. N. Potter, D. D., LL. D., Pre T. Hun, M. D., LL. D., Dean, H. E. Smith, LL. D., Dean.
Union CollegeAlbany Medical College	1839	Albany	T. Hun, M. D., LL. D., Dean.
Albany Law School	1851	Albany	H. E. Smith, LL. D., Dean.
Dudley Observatory Alb. College of Pharmacy	1852 1881	Albany	Lewis Boss, A. M., Director, W.G. Tucker, M. D., Ph. D., Dea
3 Hamilton College	1812	Clinton	M. G. Tucker, M. D., Ph. D., Pre H. Darling, D. D., Lis. D., Pre H. Darling, D. D., Lis. D., Pre R. G. Hinsdale, S. T. D., Pres John Hall, D. D., Chan, ad in E. A. Johnson, LL. D., Pres A. J. Vandermed, Ll. D., Pres A. J. Vandermed, Ll. D., Pres
Law Department	1855	Clinton	H. Darling, D. D., LL. D., Pro
4 Hobart College 5 University of City of N. Y	1824	Geneva	R. G. Hinsdale, S. T. D., Pres
Dept. of Arts and Science	1831	New York New York New York	E A Johnson I.I. D. Deen
Medical Department		New York	A. C. Post, M. D., LL. D., Pres
Law Department	1868	New 1 ork	A. J. Vanderpoel, LL. D., Pro D. M. Greene, C. E., Director.
6 Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst.	1826	Troy New York	D. M. Greene, C. E., Director.
7 Coll. of Pharmacy of N. Y 8 Madison University	1831	Hamilton	E. McIntyre, Prest. of Trust.
8 Madison University 9 St. John's College	1846	Fordham	Rev. F. W. Gockeln, S. J., Pres
0 University of Rochester	1846	Rochester	E. McIntyre, Prest, of Trust. E. Dodge, D. D., LL. D., Pres Rev. F. W. Gockeln, S. J., Pr M.B. Anderson, D. D., LL. D., Pre Charles Cary, M. D., Dean.
1 Univ. of Buffalo, Med. Dep	1846	Buffalo	Charles Cary, M. D., Dean.
2 Elmira Female College	1855 1856	Elmira	A. W. COWIES, D. D., FICS.
3 St. Lawrence University 4 Cooper Union for Advance-	1000	Canton	A. G. Gaines, D. D., Pres.
ment of Science and Art	1857	New York	A. S. Hewitt, Sec. of Trust.
5 Alfred University	1857	Alfred	J. Allen, Ph. D., D. D., Pres. Rev. E. B. Wadsworth, D. I
6 Ingham University	1857	Le Roy	Chancellor.
7 New York Coll. of Vet. Sur	1857	New York	
8 Long Island Coll. Hospital	1858 1860	Brooklyn	S. J. Armor, M. D., LL. D., Der R. B. Fairbairn, D. D., LL. I
9 St. Stephen's College 0 Homeopathic Med. Coll. of		Allandate	Warden.
State of New York	1860	New York	J. W. Dowling, M. D., Dean.
1 Coll. of St. Francis Xavier	1861	New York	J. W. Dowling, M. D., Dean. S. H. Frisbee, S. J., Pres. S. L. Caldwell, D. D., Pres. I. E. Taylor, M. D., Pres.
2 Vassar College 3 Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll	1861 1861	Poughkeepsie	J. E. Taylor M. D. Pres.
4 Manhattan College	1863	New York	Brother Anthony, Pres.
5 New York Med. College and			
Hospital for Women	1863	New York	
6 New York Coll. of Dent'ry 7 Eclectic Medical College	1865 1865	New York	Frank Abbott, M. D., Dean. Robert S. Newton, M. D., Dea
8 Cornell University	1865	Ithaca	A. D. White, LL. D., Pres.
S Cornell University 9 College of the City of N. Y	1866	New York New York	Gen. A. S. Webb, LL. D., Pres.
O Rutgers Female College	1867	New York	A. D. White, LL. D., Press. Gen. A. S. Webb, LL. D., Press. S. D. Burchard, D. D., Press. E. S. Frisbee, D. D., Press.
1 Wells College	1870 1870	Aurora Syracuse	C. N. Sims, D. D., Chancellor.
Medical Department	1870	Syracuse	
3 American Vet'y College,	1875	New York	A Liantard M D. H. T. R.
4 St. Bonaventure's College	1875	Allegany	V. S., Dean, Very Rev. Fr. Theophilus Pos- silik, O. S. F., President, E. S. Bates, M. D., T. V. S., Dea Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan, D. D., Cha
5 Columbia Vet'y College	1878	New York	E. S. Bates, M. D., T. V. S., Dea
6 Niagara University	1883	Susp. Bridge	Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan, D. D., Cha
Medical Department	1883	Buffalo	John Cronyn, M. D., Pres. Rev. M. Post, S. J., President.
7 Canisius College	1883	Buffalo	

TABLE — (Continued).

NAMES OF COLLEGES. 1. Columbia College	Diberal arts.	Fine arts.	Professional 30 science.	Medical.
1. Columbia College	-	Fine	Professional science.	fedical.
School of Arts. 81	290			A
School of Arts. 81	290			
School of Mines. 27 School of Law School of Political Science 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5				
School of Political Science			274	*******
College of Physicians and Surgeons 27			*******	******
2. Union University. Union College. Albany Medical College. Albany Medical College. Albany Law School. Dudley Observatory. Albany College of Pharmacy. 3. Hamilton College		****	*******	548
Albany Medical College 19 Albany Law School 9 Dudley Observatory 8 Albany College of Pharmacy 8 B. Hamilton College 14 Law Department 11 Law Department 15 Law Department 15 Department of Arts and of Science 15 Medical Department 28 Law Department 15 College of Pharmacy 16 B. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute 16 C. College of Pharmacy of New York 5 B. Madison University 11 S. Ljohn's College 15 University of Rochester 12 University of Buffalo, Medical Dep't 14 Department 14				*******
Albany Law School. Dudley Observatory. Albany College of Pharmacy. 8. Hamilton College	241		*******	
Dudley Observatory				157
Law Department. 14	****			******
Law Department. 14				32
4. Hobart College	191		*******	******
Medical Department. 23	08	••••		******
Medical Department. 23			*******	*******
Medical Department. 23	74		21	*******
7. College of Pharmacy of New York 5 8. Madison University 11 9. St. John's College 15 10. University of Rochester 12 11. University of Buffalo, Medical Dep't 14 12. Elmira Female College 14				528
7. College of Pharmacy of New York 5 8. Madison University 11 9. St. John's College 15 10. University of Rochester 12 11. University of Buffalo, Medical Dep't 14 12. Elmira Female College 14		****	172	
8. Madison University 11 9. St. John's College 15 10. University of Rochester 12 11. University of Buffalo, Medical Dep't 14 12. Elmira Female College 14		****	112	280
9. St. John's College. 15 10. University of Rochester. 12 11. University of Buffalo, Medical Dep't. 14 12. Elmira Female College. 14	100			
And Addition A College Contract Contrac	70		*******	
And Addition A College Contract Contrac	126	****	17	182
12 St Lowronce University	68		*******	102
10. Ot, Dawience Chircistry	66			******
14. Cooper Union for Advancement of			0.000	
Science and Art	125		3,328	******
	70	59		
16. Ingham University				154
18. Long Island College Hospital 20				154
19. St. Stephen's College	41	****		*******
New York				156
21. College of St. Francis Xavier	79			
22. Tassar Conege	180	84		467
23. Bellevue Hospital Medical College 21 24. Manhattan College	186			
25. New York Medical College and Hospital	1	****		**** ***
for Women				188
26. New York College of Dentistry 25			******	
27. Eclectic Medical College of Dentistry 11 28. Cornell University 52	890			181
28. Cornell University	701			*******
30. Rutgers remaie College	35			
31. Wells College	50	164	******	******
82. Syracuse University	192	164		44
Medical Department. 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 1				61
34. St. Bonaventure's College	84		******	
35. Columbia Veterinary College	86		*******	
26. Niagara University	20	****	*******	******
Total	8,272	281	8,812	2,880
	10,000		1 63.03	

Table — (Continued).

•	NUMBER	OF STUDENTS.	gradu-	40
	-:-		50	Total number graduates.
NAMES OF COLLEGES.	Law and poli- ties.		Number of ates, 1583.	otal num graduates
	and		3, 1	due
	tics	Lotal.	ates	tal
	T	T	N.	To
1. Columbia College		1,537		
School of Arts		290 274	57	2,559
School of Mines	400	400	147	375 2,775
School of Law	30	30	18	34
2. Union University		543		
Union College	•••••	497	******	
Albany Law School		157	51	1,614
Dudley Observatory	67	67	45	
Albany College of Pharmacy			8	11
8. Hamilton College Law Department	*****	32 191	84	2,345
4. Hobart College 5. University of City of New York Department of Arts and of Science			23	
5. University of City of New York		68	16	445
Medical Department	*****	641	24	
Law Department		528	162	4,518
Law Department	9.6	39		
7. College of Pharmacy of New York	*	172 280	15 60	790 735
8. Madison University 9 St. John's College.		100	17	884
9. St. John's College. 10. University of Rochester. 11. University of Buffalo, Medical Dep't 12. Elmira Female Academy		70	8	427
11. University of Buffalo, Medical Dep't	26	169	33	806
12. Elmira Female Academy		182	59 11	1,300 239
 St. Lawrence University Cooper Union for Advancement of Science 		00	11	200
and Art		66	9	113
15. Alfred University		8,328	10	95
 16. Ingham University. 17. New York College of Veterinary Surgeons 18. Long Island College Hospital 	*****	125 129	10 14	322 416
18. Long Island College Hospital				
19. St. Stephen's College		154	51	897
20. Homeopathic Medical College of State of		156	8	149 835
New York		79	11	385
		238	39	605
23. Bellevue Hospital Medical College		467	167	2,940
23. Bellevue Hospital Medical College		186	25	197
for Women		190	0	004
27. Eclectic Medical College of Dentistry		138 131	31 37	284
28. Cornell University		890	68	897
28. Cornell University		701	44	1,043
30. Rutgers Female College		35 50	8	97 61
81. Wells College		356	32	489
Medical Department		44	12	117
33. American Veterinary College		61	22	111
34. St. Bonaventure's College		84	8	14
35. Columbia Veterinary College	*****	86	4	32
Total	562	10,236	1,476	29,955

TABLE — (Continued).

NAMES OF COLLEGES.	Buildings and grounds.	Library and apparatus.
1. Columbia College	\$1,415,000 00	\$406,257 02
*School of Arts		
*School of Mines		***********
*School of Law *School of Political Science †College of Physicians and Surgeons		
*School of Political Science	**********	************
2. *Union University		*************
†Union College	***********	************
Albany Medical College	27,000 00	40,000 00
Albany Law School	80,000 00	2,000 00
†Dudley Observatory		************
*Albany College of Pharmacy		************
8. Hamilton College	200,000 00	115,000 00
*Law Department		00.000.00
4. Hobart College	69,850 00	26,800 00
*Department of Arts and of Science	305,000 00	88,484 25
Medical Department	170,000 00	11,500 00
*Law Department		
6. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	88,500 00	16,000 00
7. College of Pharmacy of New York	58,000 00	11,950 00
8. Madison University	120,000 00	29,000 00
9. St. John's College	565,000 00	44,000 00
0. University of Rochester	824,745 65 60,000 00	105,004 18 4,000 00
2. Elmira Female College	160,000 00	15,000 00
2. St. Lawrence University	80,000 00	12,925 00
8. St. Lawrence University	680,000 00	
5. Alfred University	105,000 00	20,000 00
6. Ingham University	143,000 00	
7. New York College of Veterinary Surgeons		
8. †Long Island College Hospital	100 000 00	***************************************
9. St. Stephen's College	186,520 00	7,900 00 8,600 00
1. College of St. Francis Xavier	194,000 00	44,000 00
2. Vassar College	597,750 56	118,756 62
2. Vassar College		5,000 00
4. Manhattan College	150,000 00	27,000 00
5. +New York Medical College and Hospital for Women		
6. New York College of Dentistry		5,878 00
7. Eclectic Medical College	40,000 00	053 055 04
28. Cornell University	718,652 77 212,000 00	851,255 64 81,300 00
O. Rutgers Female College	212,000 00	8,500 00
1. Wells College	265,000 00	10,150 00
2. Syracuse University	262,000 00	87,918 00
*Medical Department		
33. American Veterinary College 34. St. Bonaventure's College 35. *Columbia Veterinary College		
4. St. Bonaventure's College	189,000 00	17,000 00
5. Columbia Veterinary College	000 000 00	7.000 00
36. Niagara University	280,000 00	16,000 00
Total	\$7,545,518 98	\$1,621,670 71

^{*} No separate property. + Not reported.

† Owns no property.

Table — (Continued).

	NAMES OF COLLEGES.	Other property.	Total.	Debts.
1.	Columbia College	\$4,647,010 01	\$6,468,267 03	\$273,240 00
	*School of Arts *School of Mines			
	*School of Law	***********		
	*School of Law*School of Political Science †College of Physicians and Sur-	***********		
2	geons*Union University			
	†Union College			
	Albany Medical College	6,000 00	78,000 00 32,000 0 0	12,000 00 10,000 00
	†Dudley Observatory*Albany College of Pharmacy			
3.	Hamilton College*Law Department	239,631 06	554,681 06	84,700 00
4.	Hobart College	256,142 86	351,792 86	
5.	Hobart College	190,978 92	529,458 17	80,000 00
	Medical Department.		181,500 09	90,000 00
6.	*Law Department Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	12,000 00	116,500 00	
7.	College of Pharmacy of New York	2,500 00	72,450 00	25,000 00
8.	Madison University	524,059 00	678,059 00 664,208 08	153,885 41
10	St. John's College University of Rochester	55,203 08 454,532 64	884,282 47	4,700 00
11.	University of Buffalo, Medical Dep't	202,002 02	64,000 00	2,,00000
12.	University of Buffalo, Medical Dep't Elmira Female College	105,650 00	280,650 00	45,994 81
18. 14.	St. Lawrence University	181,414 71	274,389 71	
15	Science and ArtAlfred University	125,642 18	630,000 00 250,642 18	26,159 94
16. 17.	Ingham University ‡New York College of Veterinary		148,000 00	
= 0	SurgeonstLong Island College Hospital			
18.	St. Stephen's College	2,000 00	146,420 00	
00	Hammonathia Madical Callage of	2,000 00	8,600 00	
21.	College of St. Francis Xavier	229,000 00	467,000 00	179,792 18
22.	Vassar College	435,147 95	1,151,655 18	
23.	State of New York. College of St. Francis Xavier. Vassar College. Bellevue Hospital Medical College.	5,000 00	10,000 00	
25.	Manhattan College †New York Medical College and Hos- pital for Women	******	177,000 00	
26.	New York College of Dentistry		5,875 00	
27.	Eclectic Medical College	18,000 00	58,000 00	17,250 00
28.	Cornell University	4,308,083 89	5,377,992 20	
29.	Rutgers Female College	40,750 00	834,050 00 8,500 00	
31.	Wells College	200,000 00	475,150 00	
32.	*Medical Department	819,121 55	619,084 55	99,000 00
33.	American Veterinary College St. Bonaventure's College			
84.	St. Bonaventure's College		206,000 00	**********
36.	†Columbia Veterinary College Niagara University.		246,000 00	90,000 00
	Total	\$12,857,862 85	\$21,525,052 04	\$1,091,722 84

^{*} No separate property.

4. STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

NAMES OF COLLEGES.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1. Onlymbia Callego	0040 401 20	Arre and as
1. Columbia College*School of Arts	\$842,401 78	\$555,691 61
*School of Mines		
*School of Law		
*School of Political Science		
College of Physicians and Surgeons	********	
2. *Union University	***********	***********
Union College	10 001 01	0.040.10
Albany Law School	12,361 81 8,457 62	9,842 19 8,457 69
Dudley Observatory	0,401 02	0,201 0
Dudley Observatory	1,461 50	1,487 69
3. Hamilton College.	25,570 22	***********
*Law Department	************	
4. Hobart College	21,044 09	19,896 80
5. University of City of New York *Department of Arts and Science	28,388 77	28,551 49
Medical Department	20,693 66	20,698 60
*Law Department	20,000 00	20,000 0
*Law Department		
7. College of Pharmacy of New York	18,980 16	17,350 0
8. Madison University	41,216 47	41,216 4
9. St. John's College	98,845 57	86,686 4
0. University of Rochester 1. †University of Buffalo, Medical Department	89,185 88	85,797 8
1. †University of Buffalo, Medical Department	85,185 87	0 7 9 0 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
2. Elmira Female College	8,349 70	87,867 09 8,849 70
3. St. Lawrence University	50,872 88	54,421 4
5. Alfred University	12,878 59	12,878 5
6. Ingham University	88,000 00	88,000 0
7. +New York College of Veterinary Surgeons	**********	************
8. +Long Island College Hospital	******	**********
9. St. Stephen's College. 9. Homoopathic Med. Col. of the State of New York	16,807 06	8,682 9
1. College of St. Francis Xavier	12,664 62 13,867 98	84,142 4
Vassar College	169,160 08	168,905 4
2. Vassar College	44,840 88	44,840 8
4. Manhattan College	58,644 78	50,788 0
4. Manhattan College. 5. +New York Med. College and Hospital for Women 6. New York College of Dentistry	***********	
6. New York College of Dentistry	18,682 50	18,682 5
7. †Eclectic Medical College		0.000.000.00
8. Cornell University	288,772 87 120,702 25	850,296 6 120,702 2
O. Rutgers Female College	7,800 00	7,255 0
1. Wells College	42,188 17	41,811 7
2. Syracuse University		46,716 8
Medical Department	4,896 70	4,896 7
3. American Veterinary College	4,815 00	4,815 0
4. St. Bonaventure's College	81,684 00	28,580 0
5. †Columbia Veterinary College	56,400 00	48,800 0
6. Niagara University		***********
Total	£1,685,287 70	\$1,949,459 2

^{*} No separate income.

CHAPTER VII.

HISTORY OF PARTICULAR COLLEGES

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The origin of this college and its incorporation under a colonial charter, on the 31st of October, 1754, under the name of "King's College," have been noticed in connection with our account of the origin of a Board of Regents.

A class of students had previously been assembled in a room of the school-house belonging to Trinity Church. Provision had been made by a lottery and otherwise, for the erection of college buildings upon a parcel of ground west of Broadway, between Barclay, Church and Murray streets and the Hudson River, which had been designated by Trinity Church for this purpose.¹

In May, 1760, the college buildings erected upon this ground and portions of the land not needed for its use were leased for business purposes, becoming in after years a valuable endowment to the college. In 1763 a Grammar School was established, but at first without financial success.²

¹ Among the literature relating to the origin of this College, may be mentioned an anonymous tract preserved in the State Library, with the following title:

"Some Thoughts on Education. With Reasons for erecting a College in this Province, and fixing the same in the City of New York; To which is added a scheme for employing Masters or Teachers in the Mean Time; and also for raising and endowing an Edifice in an easy Manner, the whole Concluding with a Poem; Being a Serious Address to the House of Representatives." * * New York, J. Parker, 1752, p. 32.

It would appear from this that certain persons had proposed to locate the college in "some retired corner, either within or close by the city of New York," where the morals of the students would be better protected than in the city.

² An agent was subsequently sent to England and France, to procure funds. In 1767 a grant of 29,000 acres of land was made under the government of Sir Henry Moore, but this afterward came within the territory of the State of Vermont, and the grant was lost.

About £6,000 sterling were procured in England by Dr. James Jay, the agent, and others. The King, besides this, gave £400. The sum of £3,282 was received from the lottery, £500 sterling from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, about £1,000 sterling from Mr. Edward Antillo, £500 from Paul Kichard, £100 from James Alexander, and property worth £8,000 from Joseph Murray, including his library.

The Rev. Dr. David Bristowe, of London, also gave his library of 1,500 volumes, and several of the Governors of the College gave from £50 to £200 apiece. Sir Charles Hardy gave £500, Gen. Shirley £100, and Gen. Monkton £200.

The following description of the College, supposed to have been written by Dr. Myles Cooper, its second President (1763-1775), shows its condition before the Revolution:

"Since the passing of the charter, the institution hath received great emoluments by grants from his most gracious majesty, King George the Third, and by liberal contributions from many of the nobility and gentry in the parent country; from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and from several public-spirited gentlemen in America and elsewhere. By means of these and other benefactions, the Governors of the College have been able to extend their plan of education almost as diffusely as any College in Europe; herein being taught by proper Masters and Professors, who are chosen by the Governors and President, Divinity, Natural Law, Physic, Logic, Ethics, Metaphysics, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Geography, History, Chronology, Rhetoric, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Modern Languages, the Belles-Lettres, and whatever else of literature may tend to accomplish the pupils as scholars and gentlemen.

"To the College is also annexed a Grammar School for the due preparation of those who propose to complete their education with the arts and sciences.

"All students but those in medicine are obliged to lodge and diet in the College, unless they are particularly excused by the Governors or President, and the edifice is surrounded by a high fence, which also incloses a large court and garden, and a porter constantly attends at the front gate, which is closed at ten o'clock each evening in summer and nine in winter, after which hours the names of all that come in are delivered weekly to the President.

"The College is situated on a dry, gravelly soil, about one hundred and fifty yards from the banks of the Hudson River, which it overlooks; commanding, from the eminence on which it stands, a most extensive and beautiful prospect of the opposite shore and country of New Jersey, the city and island of New York, Long Island, Staten Island, New York Bay and its islands, the Narrows, forming the mouth of the harbors, etc., etc., and being totally unincumbered by any adjacent buildings, and admitting the purest circulation of air from the river and every other quarter, has the benefit of as agreeable and healthy a situation as can possibly be conceived.

"Visitations by the Governors are quarterly; at which times premiums of books, silver medals, etc., are adjudged to the most deserving.

"This seminary hath already produced a number of gentlemen

who do great honor to their professions, the place of their education and themselves, in Divinity, Law, Medicine, etc., etc., in this and various other colonies; both on the American Continent and West India Islands; and the College is annually increasing as well in students as reputation."

Dr. Samuel Johnson writing in July, 1760, described the building as one hundred and eighty feet long, thirty wide, and three stories high. It was intended to have been one side of a quadrangle,

inclosing a court.

The College continued in operation until the 6th of April, 1776, when the Treasurer received a message from the Committee of Safety, informing him the premises must be ready within six days, for the reception of troops. The students were dispersed, the library and apparatus were deposited in the City Hall, and the building was used for a military hospital. The college record of that year remarks: "The turbulence and confusion which prevail in every part of the country effectually suppress every literary pursuit," and but faint traces of life are found during the eight years that followed.

Its revival is identified with the proceedings of the first Board of Regents, from 1784 till 1787, during which period the College had no other Trustees. Yet nothing was left undone by this Board in their efforts to restore order, and to organize the institution upon a broad and liberal basis.

On the 14th of December, 1784, they decided to establish the four faculties of Arts, Divinity, Medicine and Law, the first to comprise seven Professorships, and the second to consist of such as the different religious societies in the State might provide. The third was to have seven Professors and the fourth three. There were to be besides these, nine extra Professors, a President, a Secretary and a Librarian; and this grand scheme of University education was agreed upon, when the entire income of real and personal property of the College did not exceed the sum of £1,200.2

During the three years under the Regents no President was appointed, and at the commencements of 1786 and 1787, the graduates received certificates to be exchanged for diplomas, whenever there was a President qualified to sign them.

¹ Most of the apparatus and books were lost by this removal. Some six or seven hundred volumes were found thirty years afterward in a room in St. Paul's chapel, but no one could tell how they came there.

² Moore's Hist. of Columbia College, p. 68.

The act of 1787 reorganizing the Board of Regents upon a new plan, very nearly the same that now exists, gave a separate Board of Trustees to the College, and on the 21st of May of that year, William Samuel Johnson, LL. D., was elected President. On the 12th of November he signified his acceptance of the office. There were then three Professors in the Arts, and three in Medicine, but none in Law or Divinity. An extra Professor of German was employed, but without fixed salary.

During the next twenty years no event of particular interest occurred in the College, which gradually acquired strength, and its affairs became settled.

In 1792 the College received a grant of £7,900 for specific objects,³ and £750 per annum for salaries.

In 1801 it shared with Union College in a land grant at Lake George, Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

In 1809 the requirements for admission were very much raised, to take effect the next year, and a new course of study and discipline was established.

On the 23d of March, 1810, the college charter was revised, its Trustees named and their powers and privileges defined. Former grants were confirmed, former acts consolidated, and the law of 1787 relating to the Regents of the University, so far as it concerned this College, was repealed. The value of real estate to be acquired was not to exceed the sum of \$20,000 a year, and the land received from Trinity Church was not to be granted for a longer term of time than sixty-three years.

In 1812 the Provost was made eligible as a Trustee.

In 1814° the College received the grant of a tract of twenty acres of land which had been acquired by the State from Dr. Hosack as a

¹Mr. Johnson was a son of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson, the first President of the College.

⁹Of the thirty-nine students, nearly half of them in the freshman class, five lodged and boarded in the College, and five had rooms and studied there. The yearly income at that time was about £1,330.

² Act of April 11 (chap. 69), Laws of 1792. Of the above sum, £1,500 was for a library, £200 for chemical apparatus, £1,200 for a wall to support grounds, and £5,000 for a hall and wing to building, making in all £7,900.

⁴ Chap. 85, Laws of 1810.

⁵ Chap. 6, Laws of 1812. The office of Provost was created in June, 1811, to supply the place of President in his absence, and to conduct the classical studies of the senior class. It was discontinued in 1816.

⁴ Chap. 120, Laws of 1814.

Botanical Garden, upon condition that within twelve years buildings should be erected upon these grounds and the establishment moved thither. This obligation was released February 19, 1819. The Botanical Garden, then a rural spot some three miles "out of town," is now in the midst of a densely-built and wealthy part of the city, and affords the source of a most substantial income to the College.

From 1817 to 1820, extensive alterations and repairs were made, and new buildings were erected. In 1827 it was resolved to establish a grammar school, and in 1829 a building was erected upon the college grounds for this use. It shared in the distribution of the Literature Fund many years and was continued until 1864.

In 1830 extensive modifications were made in the course of studies, and the time of daily attendance of the professors was much increased. The course of study in existence at the time was denominated the full course, and a scientific and literary course was introduced, the latter being open to other than matriculated students, and to such extent as they might think proper to attend. This arrangement did not, however, appear to meet with public favor, and in 1843 it was discontinued.

In 1843 Mr. Frederick Gebhard endowed a professorship of the German language and literature by giving \$20,000. It was first filled in 1844 by the appointment of John Louis Tellkampf, J. U. D.

In 1852 the restriction in the act of 1810, in relation to land received from Trinity Church, might be released with the consent of its corporation, and in 1857 the trustees were allowed to purchase land in the nineteenth ward, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, including the premises of the New York Institution for the

² Report in the Literary and Scientific course of Columbia College.

YEARS.	1st Class.	2d Class.	8d Class.	Total.	
1836-37 1837-38 1838-39 1839-40 1840-41 1841-42		3 5 7 3	4 3 6 2 1 1	4 6 12 12 6 3	

³ Chap. 310, Laws of 1852.

¹ Chap. 19, Laws of 1819.

⁴Chap. 132, Laws of 1857.

Deaf and Dumb. This purchase, since extended, ' now includes the ground between Madison and Fourth avenues. The College was removed from its down-town location, where it had remained for more than a century, and the premises there are now covered with fine blocks of buildings devoted to business purposes. The course of study was much enlarged at this time and new professorships created

In 1872 permission was given to sell the lands then owned and remove to a new site, but the buildings since erected seem to indicate that this intention was abandoned.

In the fall of 1858 a post graduate course of instruction was opened, but the time had not yet come for success, and after one vear the scheme was relinquished. During the year a course of lectures was delivered by Prof. Arnold Guyot upon Comparative Physical Geography, in its relations to History and Modern Civilization, and by George P. Marsh upon the English Language. In May, 1858, a Department of Law was established, and in 1860 the College of Physicians and Surgeons was united with the College, as we shall separately notice. In 1863 a School of Mines was established, and in 1880 a School of Political Science. In 1881 a new library building was erected, and on its completion, the several libraries of the College were consolidated into one collection and placed under efficient management.

Early in 1884 Lewis M. Rutherford, of New York city, presented to the College an equatorial refracting telescope, of thirteen inches aperture, supplied with a correcting lens for photographic work, to which belong two micrometers for position measurements; a transit instrument of three inches aperture, by Stackpole & Bro.; a Dent siderial clock; a micrometer for measuring photographic plates, and other apparatus - the whole increasing the value of the instruments in the Observatory by about \$20,000.

Columbia College has, at the present time, a School of Arts, a School of Mines, a School of Law, a School of Political Science, and a School of Medicine, employing a President and one hundred and forty-five Professors, Instructors and Assistants, and had the last year, in all its departments, 1,456 students.

By chap. 51, Laws of 1860, power was granted to acquire adjacent lands.

² Chap. 96, Laws of 1872.

³ We are indebted to Moore's Historical Sketch of Columbia College, and a volume issued in April, 1884, entitled "Hand-book of Information as to the Course of Instruction in Columbia College, and its Several Schools," for much of the information given in the above sketch.

Alumni Association.

"The Association of the Alumni of Columbia College," was incorporated May 21, 1874, with corporate powers, limited as to income to \$20,000 a year.

The Elgin Botanic Garden.

In 1801 Dr. David Hosack, Professor of Botany and Materia Medica in Columbia College, having made an unsuccessful attempt to secure aid from the State, undertook at his own expense to establish a Botanical Garden, as subservient to the purposes of medicine, agriculture and the arts. He purchased from the corporation twenty acres of ground, on the Middle Road between Bloomingdale and Kingsbridge, and distant from the city as then settled, about three miles and a half. From the diversity of soil and surface it was thought well adapted to most kinds of plants growing in temperate climates. For those requiring protection, hot-houses were to be erected.

As described by Dr. Hosack, in the spring of 1811, there had then been erected a conservatory and two spacious hot-houses, the whole having a front of one hundred and eighty feet; and the entire establishment was surrounded by a belt of forest trees and shrubs, both native and exotic. Outside of these was a stone wall, two and a half feet thick, and seven feet high.

It being deemed an object of public utility, the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, the Common Council, the Governors of the New York Hospital, the State Medical Society, and many citizens, in 1810, memorialized the Legislature for its purchase. These efforts led to the passage of "An Act for promoting Medical Science in the State of New York," dated March 12, 1810, and directing the Commissioners of the Land Office to

¹The project of a Botanical Garden was brought before the Legislature in 1794, by the "Society for the Promotion of Agriculture and Manufactures," at the instance of Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill, but without success. In an address delivered by him in February, 1798, before that Society and Members of the Legislature, he expressed regrets that their efforts to establish a Botanical Garden and Experimental Farm had been unsuccessful, and refers to the efforts made in foreign countries for the support of botanical gardens, as worthy of imitation.

Dr. David Hosack was elected Professor of Botany in the Medical School of Columbia College in 1795, and soon after made application to the State for aid in the establishment of a Botanical Garden in the interest of Agriculture and Medical Science. Failing to obtain public aid, yet strong in faith that the measure would be duly appreciated when it became better known, he undertook its establishment from his private means in 1801, with the result stated in the text.

purchase the premises at a fair value for the land, without estimating the worth of the trees and plants, which were, however, to be included. The money for this purchase was to be raised by lottery. The garden when purchased was to be placed in care of the Regents of the University, who were to take measures for its support, for the benefit of the medical schools of New York, but in such manner that it should be of no further charge to the State. Physicians and medical students were to have free access, and the right of future disposal was reserved by the Legislature¹.

By a section in "an act instituting a Lottery for the promotion of Literature and for other purposes," passed April 13, 1814, this garden was granted to Columbia College upon condition that the College should be removed to the premises within twelve years. Specimens of living plants were to be delivered within one year to each of the other Colleges upon application therefor.

By an act passed February 19, 1819, this condition of removal was released, and a grant of \$10,000 was made to the College, to be ap-

plied as the interests of the institution might require.

The lands thus given to Columbia College, and then valued at \$2,500 an acre, or \$50,000 in all, included the area between Fifth and Sixth avenues, between Forty-seventh and Fifty-first streets. It is now wholly occupied and of immense value. It is understood that the improvements upon it are chiefly upon leases for a long period, with the prospects of still greater benefits to the College when they expire.

Early Medical School of Columbia College.

The first medical instruction given the city of New York was by Dr. Samuel Clossy, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, who, in 1764, began a course of lectures upon anatomy to private classes.

In 1767 the Governors of King's College established a Medical

¹See "A Statement of Facts relative to the Establishment and Progress of the Elgin Botanical Garden, and the subsequent disposal of the same to the State of New York," and also "Hortus' Elginensis: or a Catalogue of Plants, Indigenous and Exotic, cultured in the Elgin Botanical Garden." 2d Ed. 1811. Both by Dr. David Hosack. The catalogue fills sixty closely printed pages. The first edition was printed in 1806 and contained about 2,000 species.

^{*}The valuation fixed upon the garden was \$49,968.75, aside from the fixtures and buildings, worth \$24,300. An allowance for delay of payment would have brought up the amount to \$103,137, but this was not granted, and the Commissioners accepted the deed at \$74,268.75. The trees, plants, tools, etc., worth \$12,600, were not paid for.

School, it being the second school of the kind in America and two years later than one at Philadelphia. The first faculty, and their successors down to the time of interruption by the Revolution, were as follows:

Professor of Anatomy.

Samuel Clossy, M. D., 1767 to 1776.

Professor of Pathology and Physiology.
Peter Middleton, M. D., 1767 to 1776.

Professor of Surgery.

John Jones, M. D., 1767 to 1776.

Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica.

James Smith, M. D., 1767 to 1770. | Peter Middleton, M. D., 1770 to 1776.

Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Samuel Bard, M. D., 1767 to 1776.

Professor of Midwifery.

John V. B. Tennent, M. D., 1767 to 1770. | Samuel Bard, M. D., 1770 to 1776.

In 1769 a public address delivered by Dr. Samuel Bard led to the establishment of the New York Hospital. The impulse given by this memorable discourse was so strong that upon the same day a subscription was commenced by Governor Sir John Moore and the sum of £800 sterling was collected. The corporation of the city added £3,000, and the institution afterward received ample assistance from the Colonial General Assembly and the State Legislature.

The first degrees were conferred by the College upon Samuel Kissam and Robert Tucker as Bachelors of Medicine in 1769, and in 1770 they received the Doctor's degree. There were two graduates in 1771, five in 1772, one in 1773, and one in 1774. This school, like the college itself, was interrupted by the Revolution, and was not resumed until after reorganization under the Regents.

At a meeting of the Regents held December 14, 1784, the report of a committee of medical gentlemen of the Board of Regents as then organized was approved, in reference to the establishment of a Medical School, and during the month the several Professorships in the Faculty of Medicine were filled as follows:

Professor of Chemistry.

Dr. Samuel Bard.

Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.

Dr. Benjamin Kissam.

¹ See a fuller account of this colonial School of Medicine in Historical Sketch of the State of Medicine in the American Colonies from their first Settlement to the Period of the Revolution. By John B. Beck, M. D., p. 52—American Medical and Philadelphia Register, II, 228. Also Annals of Medical Progress. By Dr. Joseph M. Toner, 1874.

Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.

Dr. Charles McKnight.

Professor of the Practice of Medicine.

Dr. Nicholas Romayne.

Professor of Midwifery.

Dr. Ebenezer Crosby.

An incident occurred April 13, 1788, that for a time had a most injurious effect upon the progress of medical education. The remains from a dissecting room having been found by some boys while at play, brought a crowd around the premises, and the rage thus kindled spread quickly through the town. For three or four days the mob paraded the streets, and the irritation extended to all physicians and surgeons, some of whom were barely able to avoid the fury of the excited crowd.¹

To allay this feeling a charitable enterprise was undertaken as elsewhere noticed in our account of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York. There were evidently difficulties in the way of maintaining a School of Medicine in connection with the College, as none were graduated until 1793. The efforts made by a rival interest, and which almost succeeded for a time, having awakened new efforts in behalf of the school in Columbia College, and they succeeded in delaying an incorporation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons until 1807. The controversy occasioned by these measures had, however, an unfavorable effect, which was finally terminated by a consolidation in 1813, the Medical School in Columbia College having been practically closed since 1810.

During this period the following professors held appointments in the faculty, in addition to those above named:

Professor of Anatomy.

Dr. Richard Bailey, 1792 to 1793. | Dr. Wright Post, 1793 to 1818.

Professor of Surgery.

Dr. Wright Post, 1792 to 1793.

Dr. Richard Bailey, 1793 to 1811.

Dr. Valentine Mott, 1811 to 1813.

Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Dr. William Hamersley, 1795 to 1808.

Professor of Midwifery.

Dr. John R. B. Rogers, 1792 to 1808. | Dr. Walter C. Buchanan, 1808 to 1813.

^{&#}x27;It is stated by Dunlap, in his *History of Now York* (II, p. 257), as within the writer's observation, that the house of Sir John Temple, the British consul, was with difficulty saved from the mob, through the personal efforts of Governor Clinton. It is said that the name "Sir John" upon the door was mistaken for "Surgeon," and hence this insult was offered.

Professor of Chemistry.

Dr. Henry Moyes, 1785 to 1786. Dr. Samuel Bard, 1786 to 1787.

Dr. Samuel Nicoll, 1792 to 1794. Dr. James S. Stringham, 1810 to 1814.

Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.

Dr. William Hamerslev, 1792 to 1795.

| Dr. John C. Osborn, 1808 to 1813.

Professor of the Practice of Medicine.

Dr. Samuel Nicoll, 1792 to 1794. Dr. Edward Stevens, 1794 to 1795. Dr. William Hamerslev, 1808 to 1813.

Professor of Materia Medica.

Dr. William P. Smith, 1792 to 1795. Dr. David Hosack, 1796 to 1811.

Dr. John C. Osborn, 1811 to 1813.

Professor of Botany.

Dr. Richard S. Kissam, 1792 to 1793. Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, 1798 to 1795.

Dr. David Hosack, 1795 to 1811.

Dr. SAMUEL BARD was Dean of the Medical Faculty from 1792 to 1804. During the period between the revival in 1784 and the suspension in 1813, twenty-four persons received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, viz., four in 1793, three in 1794, two in 1795, two in 1796, one in 1797, two in 1802, two in 1803, three in 1804, two in 1805, and one each in 1806, 1807 and 1810.1

Number of Students attending the Medical School of Columbia College from 1792 until its union with the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

YEARS.	Students.	YEARS.	Students.	YEARS.	Students.		
1792–1793 1793–1794 1794–1795 1795–1796 1796–1797 1797–1798 1798–1799	38 43 40 39 29 29 29	1799-1800 1800-1801 1801-1802 1802-1803 1803-1804 1804-1805 1805-1806	21 34 51 40 34 48 65	1806–1807 1807–1808 1808–1809 1809–1810 1810–1811	55 55 50 54 64		

The numbers given in the above table are quoted from the pamphlet of Dr. Hosack cited in the note preceding.

An account of the "College of Physicians in the City of New York" (since 1860 connected with Columbia College) will be given separately.]

¹ These numbers are given in the General Catalogue of Columbia College (1754-1882), but differ from a statement made by Dr. David Hosack in a pamphlet published in 1811, entitled "Observations on the Establishment of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and the late Proceedings of the Regents of the University relative to that Institution." He gives the number at thirty-four, viz., five in 1793, four in 1794, two each in 1795, 1796, 1797, one in 1798, four in 1802, three each in 1803, 1804, two in 1805, one in 1806, two in 1807, and three in 1810.

Law School of Columbia College.

In 1793, James Kent, afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and still later Chancellor of the State of New York, was appointed Professor of Law in Columbia College, and held the office until 1798. Upon retiring from the office of Chancellor in 1823, having reached the age of sixty years, fixed by the Constitution as the limit of tenure of that office, he was again appointed Professor of Law, and held until his death in 1847. He was succeeded by William Betts, LL. D., who held from 1848 to 1859, when he resigned.

The law lectures of Chancellor Kent attracted much attention, and were of great service in preparing students for the practice of law.

In May, 1858, the trustees established a Department of Law under the name of "The Law School of Columbia College," which has since been continued. Its objects are defined in the "Handbook of Information," as follows:

"The fundamental purpose of the existing organization was to give to students of law a more systematic and comprehensive course of instruction than was to be obtained by the ordinary method of legal education which then prevailed. One of the chief ends in view was to impart to the study of jurisprudence a distinctively scientific character, and to inculcate a knowledge of legal principles by the constant drill of oral recitation on the part of the students, and by familiar exposition given by thoroughly qualified instructors. In the adoption of this method of instruction by daily recitation, the custom prevalent at that time and subsequently in similar institutions, of teaching by the mere reading of lectures to the students, was designedly much qualified, and this essential feature of the plan upon which the school was founded has, within a comparatively recent time, constituted its distinguishing characteristic as compared with other law schools. The anticipated advantages to be derived from the system adopted have been attained in actual experience."

The course occupies two years, the first or junior year being devoted to the study of general commentaries upon Municipal Law and Contracts and Real Estate. The second or senior year includes Equity Jurisprudence, Commercial Law, the Law of Torts, Criminal Law, Evidence, Pleadings and Practice. Lectures upon Constitutional Law and History, Political Science and International Law are delivered as occasion may require, through both years, and upon Medical Jurisprudence to the senior class.

The department of municipal law is divided into two sections, in each class, to meet the convenience of students. It occupies ten

hours in each week and attendance is compulsory. The other lectures in the school are optional, but strongly recommended as in a high degree useful. The students may attend any of the lectures of the medical school free of charge upon special application to the warden.

The school is on East Forty-ninth street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, upon the same block with the School of Arts, the School of Mines and the School of Political Science. It is conducted by five Professors, who have in charge the following subjects:

- 1. The Law of Contracts, Maritime and Admiralty Law, to which is also assigned a course of lectures on General Jurisprudence.
- 2. Real Estate and Equity Jurisprudence.
- 3. Criminal Law, Torts and Procedure.

 4. Constitutional History, International and Constitutional Law and Political Science.
 - 5. Medical Jurisprudence.

Applicants are divided into two classes - those who are, and those who are not, candidates for a degree. If graduates of a literary College they are not examined. The course of examination is prescribed, and is divided into regular and substituted examinations. The scholastic year extends from the first Monday of October to the end of May, a period of eight calendar months. Lecture fees, \$150 a year, besides \$5 for matriculation each year, and \$25 for graduation.

In the department of municipal law there have been established three prize tutorships, of \$500 each annually, which continue three years. The first was awarded in 1883, the second in 1884, and a third will be awarded in 1885, and annually thereafter as former ones expire from members of the graduating class. A series of money prizes has also been established, of which three are in the department of municipal law, amounting to \$250, \$150 and \$100 respectively. The degree of Bachelor of Law, Cum Laude, is conferred upon those who pass the prize examinations and others who receive honorable mention by the committee of award.

A prize or prizes of \$150, founded by Robert N. Tappen, Esq., in the department of constitutional law, may be granted. The rule of adding the words of approbation to the degree extends to this and other departments. All graduates receive the degree of Bachelor of Law, and others official certificates of attendance, stating the time and the degree of attainments.

By an act passed April 7, 1860, the professors of the Law School

and the law committee of the trustees of Columbia College were to examine students, and might recommend for graduation. Diplomas given after attending lectures eighteen months, were to entitle those receiving them to the privilege of practicing law in the courts of this State. The above act so far as related to diplomas, and the privileges under them, was repealed June 5, 1877.

Number Attending and Graduating at the Law School of Columbia College from its Organization in 1858 to 1884, inclusive.

YEAR.	Seniors.	Juniors.	Total.	Graduates.	
1858–59	35		35		
1859-60	28	35	63	2	
1860-61	61	42	108	20	
1861-62	79	38	117	3.	
1862-63	90	56	146	4	
1868-64	99	72	171	61	
1864–65	93	77	170	6	
1865–66	61	119	180	48	
1866-67	92	78	170	7	
1867-68	78	102	180	60	
1868–69	97	107	204	81	
1689-70	95	135	230	71	
1870-71		124	243	99	
1671–72		167	291	10	
1872-78	162	209	371	139	
1873–74	200	240	440	184	
1874-75	231	291	522	210	
1875-76	251	822	573	219	
1876-77	224	302	526	26	
1877-78	225	237	462	190	
1878–79	209	227	436	174	
1879–80	239	212	451	17!	
1880-81	202	254	456	128	
1881-82	202	AUT	471	160	
1882-83	212	188	400	147	
1883-84		100	200	108	
Whole number of graduates	169	196	. 865	2,88	

School of Mines in Columbia College.

This school was established by the Board of Trustees in December, 1863, but was not put in operation until November 15, 1864. Prior to this, there was no school in the United States in which Mining was taught as a science, although in several institutions there were nominal chairs of Mining Engineering.²

¹ Chap. 417, Laws of 1877.

² The importance of a School of Mines in connection with Columbia College was strongly urged by Prof. Thomas Egleston in a pamphlet printed in 1863, entitled "Plan for a School of Mines in New York City" (pp.). The course of study then proposed extended through three years, and the cost of an outfit was estimated at \$17,300.

The object of this school is to furnish the means of acquiring a thorough theoretical and practical knowledge of those branches of science which relate to mining and the working up of the mineral resources of the country, and for preparing persons to take charge of works of mining and metallurgy upon scientific principles.

Instruction is given in six courses of scientific study, viz.: (1.) Mining Engineering; (2.) Civil Engineering; (3.) Metallurgy; (4.) Geology and Palæontology; (5.) Analytical and Applied Chemistry, and (6.) Architecture. At the beginning of the first year each student must elect which of these he intends to pursue, and must abide by his choice, unless permitted to change. No partial or special course is allowed, and only one course at a time can be pursued.

The course occupies four years, and there is an advanced course for graduates of the school. The plan of instruction includes lectures, recitations, laboratory exercises, field surveying, practice in operative mining, projects, estimates and drawings for the establishment of mines and the construction of metallurgical, chemical and other works, reports upon mines and industrial establishments, and field geology.

During the session, visits may be made to various machine shops and metallurgical establishments in the city and vicinity, and in vacation the students are expected to visit mines and other establishments, and hand in a memoir upon some subject assigned to them, and bring in collections for the museum, or for use in exchange. In the last six weeks of vacation at the end of the second year. students of engineering are required to join a summer class in surveying or mechanical engineering; and after the third year, students in mining engineering must visit a mine, and engage in practice, work or study; or if in civil engineering, must attend a summer class of six weeks in geodesy, these several excursions and exercises being in charge of Adjunct Professors in these departments. The year is divided into two sessions, beginning on the first Monday of October, and the first or second Tuesday of February. The annual tuition fee is \$200, but students are admitted free under certain conditions. There are other expenses for apparatus, supplies, graduations, etc., in addition to personal expenses. The school is upon the same block with the School of Arts and the Law School, Library, etc., with its museums, laboratories and lecture-rooms, but it has no dormitories for students. The first building used by the School of Mines was erected in 1867; the present one on a greatly enlarged plan was built in 1874.

To those who complete the required course of studies, and the projects, dissertations, memoirs, analyses, essays, drawings, etc., passing all the examinations required, the degree of Engineer of Mines (E. M.), Civil Engineering (C. E.), or Bachelor of Philosophy (Ph. B.), is conferred, according to the course pursued.

Graduates of the school who fulfill the following conditions are recommended to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.):

(1.) Each candidate shall pursue, for the term of at least one academic year, a course of higher study, at the school and under the direction of the faculty, in two or more branches of science, and shall pass an approved examination thereon.

(2.) It shall also present an acceptable thesis on dissertation embodying the results of special study, research or observation, upon a

subject previously approved and accepted by the Faculty.

Number attending and graduating at the School of Mines in Columbia College from its Commencement in 1864 to 1884, inclusive.

YEARS.	ATTENDING.								
	Special.	Preparatory.	First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.	Resident graduates.	Total.	Graduating.
864-65 865-69 867-68 862-70 870-71 870-71 871-72 872-73 873-74 874-75 875-76 876-77 877-78 878-79 878-90 878-90 878-90 878-81 881-82	14 43 45 61 27 26 58 85 27 19 20 19 20 17 25 41	25 9 11 16 25 44 56 53 21 40	27 85 32 21 17 12 6 19 89 62 68 78 73 46 76 81	7 18 10 20 18 13 8 5 15 19 32 43 44 67 78 78	6 4 24 17 15 9 5 5 10 21 25 80 77 40 48 44	34 41 40	 	48 97 116 126 98 79 92 115 136 162 196 230 257 264 295 260 278	13 20 111 9 75 5 5 9 20 26 32 40 83 85 54 50
882-8 8 883-8 4			80	78 67	78 59	85 67	8	274 286	67

Whole number of graduates to 1884, inclusive, 476.

School of Political Science in Columbia College.

This was established by the following resolutions of the Board of Trustees, passed June 7, 1880:

Resolved, That there be established, to go into operation at the opening of the academic year next ensuing, a School designed to prepare young men for the duties of public life, to be entitled a School of Political Science, having a definitely prescribed curriculum of study extending over a period of three years, and embracing the History of Philosophy, the History of the Literature of the Political Sciences, the General Constitutional History of Europe, the Special Constitutional History of England and the United States, the Roman Law, and the jurisprudence of existing codes derived therefrom, the Comparative Constitutional Law of European States and of the United States, the Comparative Constitutional Law of the different States of the American Union, the History of Diplomacy, International Law, Systems of Administration, State and National, of the United States, Comparison of American and European System of Administrations, Political Economy and Statistics.

Resolved, That the qualifications required of the candidate for admission to this School shall be that he shall have successfully pursued a course of undergraduate study in this College, or in some other maintaining an equivalent curriculum to the close of the Junior year.

Resolved, That the Students of the School who shall satisfactorily complete the studies of the first year, shall be entitled for examination and the recommendation of the Faculty, to receive the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy; and those who complete the entire course of three years, shall, on similar examination and recommendation, be entitled to receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

In accordance with the foregoing resolutions the school was

opened in October, 1880.

The purpose of the school is to give a complete general view of all the subjects, both of internal and external public policy, from the three-fold standpoint of History, Law and Philosophy. Its prime aim is, therefore, the development of all the branches of the Political Sciences. Its secondary and practical objects are:

(a.) To fit young men for all the political branches of the public

service.

(b.) To give an adequate economic and legal training to those who intend to make journalism their profession.

(c.) To supplement, by courses in public law and comparative jurisprudence, the instruction in private municipal law offered by the School of Law.

The matriculation fee is \$5, payable at the beginning of each

scholastic year. The tuition fee is \$150 a year. Special students are admitted, but are not allowed degrees.

Statistics of Attendance and Graduation.

				uates.
	Instructors.	Students.	Ph. B.	Ph. D.
1880-81	6	11	10	
1881–82	5	22	11	
1882–83		30	15	3
1883–84	8	42	17	1

Total number of graduates to 1884, 57.

Collegiate Education of Women.

The trustees of Columbia College, by resolution adopted June 8, 1883, ordered that a course of collegiate study, equivalent to the course given to young men in the College, should be offered to such women as may desire to avail themselves of it, to be pursued under the general direction of the faculty of the College in accordance with specified principles and regulations.

The course of study extends through four years, and the studies are arranged in nine groups, viz.:

- 1. English Language and Literature.
- 2. Modern Languages and Foreign Literature.
- The Latin Language and Literature.
 Greek Language and Literature.
- 5. History and Political Science.
- 6. Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.
- 7. Mathematics.
- S. Physics, Chemistry and Hygiene.
- 9. Natural History, Geology, Palæontology, Botany and Zoölogy.

Of these one must be selected for the first two years, and with it another. After this they become elective. The examinations are to be in writing, and at the end of the course the student is to receive a certificate of the subjects pursued with success.¹

The Library of Columbia College.

Till the fall of 1883, there were, in nine different rooms, six independent collections belonging to the various schools, besides several department libraries. They were then consolidated, and entire reorganization of staff and methods was made, and ample provision made for its convenient use. A new fire-proof building centrally located with respect to the various schools around it, was erected at

¹ The Catalogue of 1884-5 shows an attendance of seven in this course.

a cost of over \$400,000, and contains every convenience for library management. The consolidated collections numbered fifty thousand volumes, and during the present year 13,888 more have been added. Over four hundred different serials are regularly received, and arrangements are made with the view of affording the greatest facility for reference and convenient use. The library is in charge of a chief librarian, four librarians of departments, and fifteen assistants engaged in putting the library into perfect working condition, and members of the staff of twenty-nine are specially assigned to aid readers in every department. The hours of opening are from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily, including holidays and vacations, excepting Sundays and Good Friday.

School of Library Economy.

Upon the 5th of May, 1884, in accordance with a plan submitted a year before, and maturely considered and perfected by a committee of the trustees, resolutions were passed establishing the "Columbia College School of Library Economy," with the design of affording special instruction to those wishing to qualify themselves for the duties of professional librarians. The plan has been arranged, but will not be put in full operation before 1886. It is proposed to give the training and instruction by means of Lectures, courses of reading, the Seminary (conferences for familiar discussion), Visiting libraries, practical problems and actual library work. The Chief Librarian is appointed Professor of Library Economy, etc., in charge of the school, and arrangements made with prominent librarians and bibliographers for lectures and instruction.

List of Presidents and Professors of the School of Arts of Columbia College as given in the General Catalogue, 1754-1882.

Presidents.

Samuel Johnson, S. T. D., 1754-63.
Myles Cooper, LL. D., 1763-75.
Benjamin Moore, A. M., 1775-76.
William Samuel Johnson, LL. D., 1787-1800.
Charles H. Wharton, S. T. D., 1801-11.
Benjamin Moore, S. T. D., 1801-11.

D., 1754-68.
1768-75.
Mm. Alexander Duer, LL. D., 1829-42.
Nathaniel F. Moore, LL. D., 1842-49.
On, LL. D., 1787-1800.
S. T. D., 1801-1.
D., 1801-1.
Provost — John M. Mason, S. T. D., 1811-16.

Professors of Mathematics and Natural History.

Daniel Treadwell, A. M., 1757-60. Robert Harpur, A. M., 1761-65. John Kemp, LL. D., 1799-1812. Robert Adrian, LL. D., 1813-20.

¹ The lists of Professors of the Medical school will be found elsewhere.

² Pro tempore, in absence of President.

Professors of Moral Philosophy.

(Logic added in 1795, Rhetoric and Belles-Letters in 1799, and Intellectual Philosophy and Political Economy in 1818.)

Myles Cooper, A. M., 1762-63. John Daniel Gros, S. T. D., 1787-95. John McKnight, S. T. D., 1795-99. John Bowden, S. T. D., 1801-17. John McVickar, S. T. D., 1817-57.

Professors of Mathematics.

Robert Harpur, A. M., 1765-67. John Kemp, LL. D., 1786-99. Charles Davies, LL. D., 1857-59. William G. Peck, A. M. (Adjunct), 1857-59. Howard Van Amringe, A. M. (Adjunct), 1868-78. (Prof.) 1873-

Professors of Natural Philosophy.
(Astronomy added in 1785.)

Samuel Clossy, M. D., 1765-76.

| Samuel Bard, M. D., 1785-86.

Professor of Natural Law.

(History and Languages added in 1775.)

John Vardill, A. M., 1773-76.

Professors of the French Language.

(Revised in 1828, as "Department of French Language and Literature." Abolished in 1866.)

John P. Tetard, 1784-87.

Villette De Marcellin, 1792-99.

Antoine Verren, A. M., 1828-39.

Felix G. Berteau, LL. B., 1839-56.

Professors of the Greek and Latin Languages.
(Greeian and Roman Antiquities added in 1794.)

William Cochran, A. M., 1784-89.
Peter Wilson, A. M., 1789-92.
Elijah D. Rattoone, S. T. D., 1792-97.
Peter Wilson, LL. D., 1797-1820.
Nathaniel F. Moore, A. M. (Adj.), 1817-20.

Nathaniel F. Moore, LL. D., 1820-85. Charles Anthon, A. B. (Adj.), 1820-80. " , LL. D. (Jay Prof.), 1830-57. Robert G. Vermilye, A. M. (Adj.), 1687-48. Henry Drisler, jr. (Adj.), 1845-57.

Professor of Rhetoric and Logic.

Benjamin Moore, A. M., 1784-87.

Professor in the Oriental Languages.

Johann C. Kunze, S. T. D., 1784-87, and 1792-99.

Professors of the German Language.

(Revived in 1830, as Department of German Language and Literature. From 1848 "Gebhard, Professor.")

John Damel Gros, S. T. D., 1784-95. Frederick C. Scheffer, S. T. D., 1830-31. William Ernenputsch, 1832. John Louis Tellkampf, J. U. D., 1843-47.

Henry I. Schmidt, S. T. D., 1847-80. Charles Sprague Smith, A. M., 1880-82. Hjalmar H. Boyesen, Ph. D. 1882-

Professors of Geography.

John D. Gros, S. T. D., 1784-95. | John |

John Kemp, LL. D., 1795-99.

Professor of Natural History.

Henry Moyes, LL. D., 1785-86.

Profession of Natural History, Chemistry, Agriculture, and the other Arts depending therein.

Samuel L. Mitchill, M. D., LL. D., 1792-1801.

Professors of Law.

James Kent, A. M., 1793-98.

| William Betts, L.L. D., 1848-54.

Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres.

John Bisset, A. M., 1795-99.

Professors of Chemistry.

James S. Stringham, M. D., 1802-10. John Griscom, 1813-20. Charles A. Joy, Ph. D., 1857-77. Charles F. Chandler, Ph. D., M. D., LL. D., 1877Professors of Mathematics and Astronomy.

(Mechanics added in 1865.)

Robert Adrian, LL. D., 1820-25.

Henry James Anderson, M. D., LL. D., 1825- | Charles W. Hackley, S. T. D., 1848-57.

William Guy Peck, Ph. D., LL. D., 1861-

Professors of Natural and Experiment Philosophy and Chemistry.

James Renwick, 1820-63. | Richard S. McCulloch, 1854-57.

. Professors of the Italian Language and Literature.

Lorenzo Da Ponte, 1826-37. | E. Felix Foresti, LL. B., 1839-56.

Professor of the Hebrew Language and Literature.

Samuel H. Turner, S. T. D., 1830-61.

Professor of the Spanish Language and Literature.

Mariano Velazquez de la Cadena, L.L. B., 1880-60.

Professor of Elementary Chemistry.

William H. Ellet, M. D., 1832-83.

Professor of Elecution.

John W. S. Hows, 1844-57.

Professor of the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion.

John McVickar, S. T. D., 1857-68.

Jay Professors of the Greek Language and Literature.

Charles Anthon, LL. D., 1857-67. Henry Drisler, LL. D., 1867-

Augustus C. Merriam, A. M., Ph. D. (Adjunct), 1880-

Professors of the Latin Language and Literature.

Henry Drisler, LL. D., 1857-67.

| Charles Short, LL. D., 1868-

Professor of Astronomy. Charles W. Hackley, S. T. D., 1857-61.

Professors of Mechanics and Physics.

(Mechanics transferred to Mathematics and Astronomy, in 1865.) Richard S. McCulloch, A. M., 1857-63. | Ogden N. Rood, A. M., 1868-(Expelled for joining the Rebels Oct. 15, 1868).

Professors of History and Political Science.

(Succeeded in 1876 by Professorship of History, Political Science and International Law.)
Francis Lieber, LL. D., 1857-65.
John W. Burgess, A. M., 1876-

Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Literature.

(History and Political Economy added in 1865, and assigned to another Department in 1876. Divided in 1882 into two—the Chair of Philosophy, Ethics and Psychology and that of the English Language and Literature.)

Charles Murray Nairne, A. M., L. H. D., Archibald Alexander, A. M., Ph. D. (Ad-1857-82. Emeritus, 1881. | Junet), 1877-81.

Professor of Higher Mathematics.

Charles Davies, LL. D., 1859-76.

Professor of Pure Mathematics.

William Guy Peck, LL. D., 1859-61.

Professor of Geology and Palaontology.

John S. Newberry, M. D., LL. D., 1877-

Professor of Philosophy, Ethics and Psychology.

Archibald Alexander, A. M., Ph. D., 1881-

Professor of the English Language and Literature.

Thomas R. Price, A. M., 1882- . John D. Quackenbos, A. M., M. D. (Adjunct),

Professor of Modern Languages and Foreign Literature.

Charles Sprague Smith, A. M., 1882-

Professor of Geodesy and Practical Astronomy, and Director of the Observatory.

John K. Rees, A. M., E. M., 1884-

[Besides the above, there had been employed at various times, 11 Instructors, 29 Tutors. 7 Assistants, 2 Lecturers, 6 Librarians, and 1 Chaplain.]

FACELTY OF LAW.

Professors of Municipal Law.

Theodore W. Dwight, LL. D., 1858-78. | George Chase, LL. B. (Assist.), 1874-78.

Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

John Ordronaux, LL. B., M. D., 1860-

Professor of Political Science,

(Changed in 1865 to Constitutional History and Public Law; in 1876 to History, Political Science and International Law; in 1878 to Constitutional History and International and Constitutional Law and Political Science.)

Francis Lieber, LL. D., 1860-72.

| John W. Burgess, A. M., 1876-

Professor of the Ethics of Jurisprudence.

Charles Murray Nairne, L. H. D., 1860-78.

Professor of the Law of Contracts, Maritime and Admiralty Law.

Theodore W. Dwight, LL. D., 1878-

Professor of Criminal Law, Torts and Procedure.

George Chase, LL. B., 1878-

Professor of Real Estate and Equity Jurisprudence.

John F. Dillon, LL. D., 1879-82,

[In addition to the above there were, between 1860 and 1882, 11 Lecturers.]

FACULTY OF THE SCHOOL OF MINES.

Professor of Mineralogy and Metallurgy.

Thomas Egleston, jr., A. M., E. M., 1864-

Professors of Mining Engineering.

(Changed in 1870 to Civil and Mining Engineering, and in 1877 to Engineering.)
Francis L. Vinton, E. M., 1864-77. | William P. Trowbridge, Ph. D., LL., 1877-

Henry S. Munroe, E. M., Ph. D. (Adjunct in Surveying and Practical Mining.) Frederick R. Hutton, C. E., Ph. D. (Adjunct in Mechanical Engineering.)

Professor of Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
(Since 1877 Chemistry.)

Charles F. Chandler, Ph. D., LL. D., M. D., 1877-

Professor of General Chemistry.

Charles A. Joy, Ph. D., 1865-77.

Professor of Mechanics and their Applications.

William G. Peck, Ph. D., LL. D., 1865-

Professor of Mathematics.

J. Howard Van Amringe, A. M., Ph. D., 1865-

Professor of Physics.

Ogden N. Rood, A. M., 1865-

Professor of Geology and Palaontology.

John S. Newberry, M. D., LL. D., 1866-

Professor of Architecture.

William R. Ware, B. S., 1881-

Lecturer.

(Metallurgy of Iron and Steel.)

A. M. Holley, 1878-82.

[Besides the above there were employed from 1864 to 1882 13 Instructors and 63 Assistants.]

FACULTY OF THE SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Professor of Constitutional Law and International History and Law. John W. Burgess, A. M., 1880-

Professor of Philosophy.

Archibald Alexander, A. M., Ph. D. (Adj.), 1880-81; (Prof.), 1881-

Professor of Political Economy and Social Science.

Richmond M. Smith, A. M. (Adj.), 1880-

Lecturers.

E. Munroe Smith, LL. B., J. U. D. (Roman Law), 1880-Clifford R. Bateman, LL. B. (Administrative Law), 1881-

Professor of Library Economy.

Melvil Dewey, A. M., 1884-

Attendance since 1831 and by classes since 1835 in the Under graduate Course of School of Arts since 1835, in Columbia College.

YEARS.	Seniors.	Juniors.	Sophomores.	Freshmen.	Total.	YEARS.	Seniors.	Juniors.	Sophomores.	Freshmen.	Total.
1881-32. 1882-38. 1883-34. 1834-85. 1835-36. 1836-37. 1837-38. 1838-39. 1839-40. 1840-41. 1841-42. 1842-48. 1844-45. 1845-46. 1846-47. 1847-48. 1849-50. 1850-51. 1851-52. 1852-58. 1858-54. 1854-55. 1855-56. 1856-57.	22 24 20 25 33 31 31 23 31 24 24 29 26 32 24 21 26 29 20 45 27 27 28 29 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	23 23 24 37 34 83 32 21 16 27 23 28 33 31 27 27 22 31 22 48 23 24 48 27 22 31 24 24 25 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	28 28 39 34 27 35 30 39 31 33 34 28 30 34 44 44 44	26 32 31 48 30 30 25 36 32 40 29 34 40 28 33 30 51 46 37 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	127 100 99 97 107 114 149 131 121 104 95 104 112 125 124 118 111 129 148 111 129 148 111 129 148 111 129 149 118 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 11	1858-59. 1869-60. 1860-61. 1861-62. 1862-63. 1863-64. 1864-65. 1865-66. 1866-67. 1867-68. 1868-69. 1869-70. 1870-71. 1871-72. 1872-74. 1874-75. 1875-76. 1876-77. 1877-78. 1879-80. 1889-81. 1881-82. 1882-83. 1883-84.	32 40 46 50 37 35 32 31 28 37 30 21 25 21 40 26 45 37 58 49 58 60 51	43 38 46 53 42 42 42 42 28 35 36 30 23 42 29 36 30 61 61 62 63	39 62 64 47 43 40 45 35 42 33 40 35 23 33 26 45 33 26 45 71 66 61 82 74 80	53 63 52 51 47 39 46 31 48 33 53 50 79 78 82 92 94 90 71	178 203 198 203 186 166 154 149 140 144 147 129 120 116 123 126 149 178 251 277 286 288 286 265

Number of Graduates of Columbia College (including those under its former name as King's College) from its organization to the year 1884 inclusive.

1							1		1		1		
YEARS.	Graduates in Arts.	Graduates in Medicine.	Graduates in Law.	Graduates in School of Mines.	Graduates in School of Politi- cal Science.	Honorary Graduates.	YEARS.	Graduates in Arts.	Graduates in Medicine.	Graduates in Law.	Graduates in School of Mines.	Graduates in School of Politi- cal Science.	Honorary Graduates,
					_					_	_		
1758.	7					14	1811.	24			11		3
1759.	2						1812.	23					
1760.	6						1813.	18					
1761.	3					8	1814.	11					
1762.	8					6	1815.	19					1
1763.	2						1816.	17					1
1764.	2					2	1817.	18					
1765.	5					1	1818.	18					4
1766.	11						1819.	19					3
1767.	2					7	1820.	13					1
1768.	6					5	1821.	30					3
1769.	1	2				2	1822.	23					6
1770.	8					2	1823.	21					9
1771.	6	2				1	1824.	23					8
1772.	6	5				1	1825.	21					5
1773.	5	1				4	1826.	25					1
1774.	12	1				4	1827.	36					2
1775.	7						1828.	29					3
1776.	6						1829.	20					1
1786.	8						1830.	19					4
1787. 1788.	5					1 5	1831.	24			. 1		4
1789.	9					6	1832. 1833.	28 24		• •		• • •	6
1790.	7					2	1834.	24					6
1791.	21						1835.	24					4
1792.	12						1836	21	• • •				. 3
1793	26	4				3	1837.	23					12
1794.	15	3				1	1838.	20					3
1795.	26	2				2	1839.	25					2
1796.	15	2					1840.	32					6
1797.	0	1				2	1841.	31					4
1798.	18					4	1842.	30					6
1799.	18						1843.	23					3
1800.	16						1844.	14					5
1801.	15						1845.	24					6
1802.	20	2				2	1846.	24					2
1803.	18	2					1847.	28					3
1804.	31	3				4	1848.	25					I
1805.	19	2				1	1849.	32			1		3
1806.	20)	1				1	1850.	23					6
1807.	21	1					1851.	21					4
1808.	22			1.11			1852.	27					7
1809.	27					1	1853.	19	111				6
1810.	29	1					1854.	29					4

Number of Graduates of Columbia College. - Continued.

				Graduates in School of Politi- cal Science.	Honorary	YEARS.	Graduatesin	Graduates in	Graduates	Graduates School of	School of P cal Science.	Honorary Graduates.
1855. 1	19				2	1870.	30	69	71	0		3
1856. 4	45				4	1871.	31	85	99	7		5
	27				4	1872.	29	76	101	5		8
	25				4	1873.	21	199	139	5		8 5
	33				6	1874.	24	84	184	9		
	40 53	27			9	1875.	21	108	210	20		6 2 5
	36 69	22			6	1876.	37	193	219	26		2
	44 59	34			6	1877.	26	18	267	32		5
	50 62	41			6	1878.	44	109	190	40		4
	88 80	66			3	1879.	36	195	174	33		
	35 68	66			9	1880.	58	117	175	35		2
	32 106	48			3	1881.	49	120	123	36	10.	
	31 95	77	13		4	1882.	48	215	155	35	11.	
	27 102	60	20		В	1883.	57	15	147	40	18.	
1869. 3	36 91	81	11		7	1884.	108	30	256	96	32.	

Whole number of graduates in the School of Arts, to 1884, inclusive, 2,667.

Beginning with the class of 1882 graduates received the degree of Bachelor of Arts (A.B.), Bachelor of Letters (L.B.), or Bachelor of Science (B.S.), according to the character of the studies chiefly pursued by them during the last two years of their college course.

Graduates in Law receive the degree of Bachelor of Law (LL. B.). Graduates of the School of Mines receive the degree of Engineer of Mines (E. M.), Civil Engineer (C. E.), or Bachelor of Philosophy (Ph. B.). Graduates who pursue at the School of Mines, for not less than one academic year, a course of study prescribed by the Faculty, pass a satisfactory examination and present an acceptable dissertation embodying the results of special study upon an approved subject, receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.). Students of the School of Political Science receive the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy (Ph. B.) upon the completion of the first year, and that of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.) upon the completion of the entire course of three years, having also passed examinations and prepared an original dissertation upon a subject assigned or approved by the Faculty.

UNION UNIVERSITY

By an act passed April 10, 1873, a corporation was allowed to be formed by voluntary association of the four corporations previously existing under the names of Union College, the Albany Medical College, the Law Department of the University of Albany, and the Dudley Observatory. This was not to affect any rights of property nor any of the corporate rights previously existing. The new corporation might hold an estate with an income of not over \$100,000 a year, and was to be managed by a Board of Governors not more than seventeen in number. The organic law of the University might be modified by the Regents upon application of the Board of Governors; but no change could be made affecting the funds or property or the individual government and control of either of these institutions without the consent of its Trustees.

Under this authority an agreement was made June 12, 1873, by which the Board of Governors was to consist of thirteen persons, in addition to the four Presidents, who were to be ex-officio members, making the whole number seventeen. Of these thirteen Governors one was to be chosen by the Trustees of each of the three Albany institutions, and ten by the Trustees of Union College. Their terms are unlimited. The University appoints a permanent Chancellor and an honorary Chancellor. The former (who is the President of Union College) confers the degrees. The latter is appointed for a year, and is expected to deliver an address at Commencement. He is thereafter a member of the Board of Visitors. Commencement is always on the fourth Wednesday of June. Two stated meetings are to be held annually — one at Albany on the fourth Tuesday of

¹ Chap. 193, Laws of 1873.

⁹ The succession of honorary Chancellors has been as follows:

Hon. Horatio Seymour, LL. D., 1873.

Hon. John L. Dix, LL. D., 1874.

Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, DD., LL. D., D. C. L., 1875.

Rt. Hon. William E. Gladstone, D. C. L., 1876.

Hon, George William Curtis, LL, D., 1877.

Hon. William Porcher Miles, LL. D., 1878.

Hon. John K. Porter, LL. D., 1879.

Hon. John Walsh, LL. D., 1880.

Hon. Alexander H. Rice, LL. D., 1881.

Rt. Rev. Abram H. Littlejohn, D. D., 1882.

Rev. Richard Storrs, D. D., LL. D., 1883.

Henry Copée, LL. D., 1884.

^{*} Politely declined on account of pressing engagements.

January, and the other at Schenectady on the day before Commencement. This agreement was approved by the Regents October 31, 1873.

I. UNION COLLEGE.

The earliest movement toward the establishment of a college at Schenectady was made in 1779, when petitions were circulated in various places in the eastern and northern parts of the State, and a charter was prepared, with the intention of naming it Clinton College.' These petitions were referred to a committee, who made a favorable report, recommending that the petitioners be allowed to bring in a bill for this purpose at the next session. But the emergencies of the war appear to have diverted attention from the subject, and we find nothing more concerning it.

On the 21st of February, 1785, measures were begun for the establishment of an academy at Schenectady, by mutual agreement among the citizens, and placed in charge of twelve trustees.² Its work was carried on with as much success as could be expected in a private seminary, until its sphere of usefulness was enlarged in the manner we shall presently notice.

The following notice of an early plan proposed for the establishment of a college at Schenectady occurs in the Memoirs of the Rev. Dr. John H. Livingston:

"A plan was projected the ensuing winter (1785-86) by some friends of literature in the northern part of the State, for founding a College in Schenectady, for the prosperity of which the Doctor evinces a benevolent concern, and probably made some exertions at the meetings of the Regents of the University, being a member of that Board. In a letter to his worthy friend and brother, the Rev.

¹ Clinton Papers No. 3,467, State Library: A further notice of this enterprise is given in a ''Historical Sketch of Union College" prepared by the editor of this volume in 1876, and published by the National Bureau of Education in connection with a plan then proposed for the publication, under his editorial supervision, of a general series of Histories of American Colleges, with reference to the Centennial year. A notice of the early attempts for the establishment of a college at Schenectady and at Albany will also be found in Munsell's Annals of Albany, VII, p. 126.

A petition was received August 26, 1779, from John Cuyler and 542 inhabitants of Albany and Tryon counties, and from Thomas Clarke and 131 others of Charlotte county for a college in Schenectady.—[Assembly Journal, 1779, p. 9.

² This building was on the north-west corner of what are now Union and Ferry streets. It was of brick, two stories high, and about fifty by thirty feet on the ground plan. It was the only college edifice of Union College until 1804.

Dr. D. Romeyn,' Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in that town, one, it is believed, of the original framers of the plan, and its indefatigable patron, he says: 'If I can be serviceable to you in any thing relating thereto I shall be glad to receive your directions,' and in another dated the 25th of February, 'I shall be happy to hear from you and wish to know what prospects remain of our sanguine expectations respecting your intended College. I have understood some little misunderstanding has taken place in consequence of different claims to the same lands which were intended to be appropriated for a fund, I hope it may be amicably settled and that your influence may prevail to engage both sides to unite in the same object. It would, doubtless, prove a great advantage to the town to have a College placed there, and its importance to literature and religion, in that quarter of our State, need not be mentioned.'"

On the 30th of December, 1791, the managers of the academy in the town of Schenectady memorialized the Legislature without success for a grant of land for their institution.

They represented that Dirck Van Ingen, of Schenectady, had, with two others, in October, 1791, obtained from the Oneida Indians a lease for twenty-one years of a tract of land in the Oneida Reservation, distinguished in the recent treaty with that tribe as the "Residue of the Oneida Reservation," and that they had, on the 26th of November last, conveyed by lease 10,240 acres of said residue of the Oneida Reservation for the benefit of a college at Schenectady, reserving to the native owners a rent of \$250 a year. The said Van Ingen and associates had afterward leased for the same purpose 5,120 acres more of said land at a rent of one shilling a year.

The income from this grant would be gradual and at best temporary, and for this reason they asked the Legislature for leave to purchase the reversionary right of these lands from the Indians so as to obtain a permanent title, in order to be in possession of an estate that would enable them to apply at an early day to the Regents for incorporation as a college, and to have an amount of property that would justify the establishment of a college. This petition was signed by John Glen, Abraham Oothoudt, Myndert S. Ten Eyck, Cornelius A. Van Slyck, Andries Van Patten, Barnardus F. Schermerhorn, Cornelius Van Dyck, Arent A. Vedder and Nicholas Vedder. A separate petition contained a large number of signatures of citizens not managers of the academy.

The committee to whom this was referred reported that the lands in question

¹The Rev. Dr. Dirck Romeyn was twenty years pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at Schenectady and one of the principal promoters of the college. He died April 16, 1804.

² Gunn's Memoirs of Dr. Livingston, p. 283.

³They further stated that before the close of the war, and before the Board of Regents had been created, they had made liberal proposals to the Legislature for the endowment of a college at Schenectady, since which time an ancient suit had been revived in the Court of Chancery in this State, relative to the subject of such proposals as aforesaid, which has hitherto deprived the inhabitants from realizing and appropriating the proposed estate to the advantage of education, as had been intended.

In a memorial dated February 29, 1792, the proprietors of the academy state that they had at that time about eighty students in the English Language, and that they had nearly twenty pursuing the study of the learned languages and higher branches, in preparation for the first or more advanced classes in College. They were fully convinced of their ability to establish and maintain a College. and had made efforts that led them to confidently depend upon raising the fund needed for endowment, and asked for a College charter. As a foundation for their fund, the Town of Schenectady was willing to convey to the Trustees of a College as soon as they were appointed, and by good and ample title, a tract of land containing 5,000 acres. A pledge of 700 acres more was offered from individuals, and a further subscription of near £1,000 (\$2,500) in money. to be paid in four installments, was promised from citizens. The consistory of the Dutch Church offered to give a building called the "Academy" for College use, and not to be alienated, estimated as worth £1.500, and a sum of money collected for a library, amounting to £250, was likewise to be given.

But as these funds could not be realized or applied unless there was created a Board of Trustees capable of holding them, they prayed for an act of incorporation from the Regents, with all the powers and privileges conferred by law upon Columbia College and that the name of the institution should be "The College of

SCHENECTADY."

The Regents on the 27th of March denied this application upon the ground that sufficient funds had not been provided.

Failing in this effort, a petition signed and sealed, with the names of twenty-four citizens of Schenectady, owning the major part of the private Academy, was addressed under date of November 2, 1792, asking for the incorporation of an Academy. They pledged a fund of £550 and 1,100 acres of land, and expressed a belief that considerable further donations would be obtained when a corpora-

had been guaranteed to the Oneidas and their posterity forever, for their own use and cultivation, and that it would be derogatory to the interest of the State to grant the request.—[Assembly Papers Miscellaneous, vol. III, p. 474, State Library.

¹The names proposed for first Trustees were Abram Ten Broeck, Abram Yates, Jr., Isaac Vrooman, Dirck Romeyn, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, John Saunders, John Glen, John Bassett, Thomas Elison, Abram Oothout, Nicholas Veeder, Cornelius Glen, A. Van Slyke, John N. Bleecker, Gerrit S. Vedder, Jr., and Peter Vrooman, of Albany county; John J. Van Rensselaer, Jacobus Romeyn and Abram Ten Eyck, of Rensselaer county; Samuel Smith and William Schenck, of Saratoga county, and D. Christopher Pick and Henry Frey, of Montgomery county.

tion had been created to receive it. They desired that the institution should be called provisionally "The Academy of the Town of Schenectady," but expressed a wish, at any future time, to change its name, should the occasion arise, to that of the most liberal individual benefactor.

This application was favorably received, and an academic charter was granted January 29, 1793, under the name suggested as a temporary one in the petition.

This academy appears to have been conducted with great success, by Col. John Taylor, who afterward become one of the first College Professors. In a report of Visitation signed by Dirck Romeyn and Gen. Philip Schuyler soon after, it appears that the number of students in 1793 was 128, of whom thirty-eight were pursuing the classical languages and other higher branches, the remainder being in English studies. They expressed their full approbation of the management and their confidence in its future prosperity.

Application was again made early in 1794 for a College charter, but on the 28th of January this was again denied, upon the ground that the state of Literature in the academy did not appear to be far enough advanced, nor its funds sufficient to warrant its erection into a College.

In a few months afterward we find the subject of a College under active discussion, as appears from the following papers on file in the Regents' office:

"At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Academy in the Town of Schenectady upon the 19th day of August, 1794, the Board appointed Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Stephen Van Rensselaer, John Saunders, Nicholas Veeder, Stephen N. Bayard, Joseph C. Yates, and John Taylor, a committee to digest and report a plan for a College to be established in the Town of Schenectady; and instructed their committee to form the plan that it may exhibit the most liberal principles and remove the objections to the instituting of a College in the said Town, offered by the Regents in their report of last winter, when application was made to them for that purpose.

The committee above named met at the house of Henry Ten Eyck, upon the 17th day of September. After reading their instructions, and considering the subject, it was resolved that the subject is of the greatest importance, and therefore requires the

most mature deliberation.

Resolved, That public utility, liberality of sentiment and entire exclusion of all party whatsoever, ought to be attended in forming a plan for a College.

Resolved, That in order to render the business more extensive,

and to collect the sentiment of others, this committee will meet at Albany upon the 11th day of November next, and invite a number of gentlemen of information in the city of Albany to unite with them in carrying the business of their appointment into effect. djourned.
(A true copy from the minutes.)

JOHN TAYLOR, Secretary." Adjourned.

The above named, and several others from the city of Albany and the northern and western parts of the State, met at the house of James McGourk, in the city of Albany, upon the day appointed. and the following proceedings were had:

"Mr. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer was elected to the chair; John Taylor, Secretary.

Resolved. That a College be established in the Town of Schenec-

tadv.

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the College shall consist of twenty-four members, who shall in the first instance be appointed at a general meeting to be convened as hereinafter directed.

Resolved, That a majority of the Board of Trustees shall never be composed of persons of any one particular religious denomination.

Resolved, That no President or Professor of the College, being a Minister of the Gospel, shall take upon himself or hold the pastoral

charge of any church or congregation.

Resolved, That there shall be taught in this College the Latin and Greek Languages, Antiquities, Geography, Rhetoric, Logic, the Belles-Lettres, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, History, Moral Philosophy, Natural Jurisprudence, and such other branches of Science as the said Trustees shall deem necessary, and the funds of the College will admit.

Resolved, That the establishment of a College will require at

least £10,000 principal.

Resolved, That a meeting of the inhabitants from the northern and western parts of this State, disposed to patronize the establishment of a College, be called at the house of James McGourk, in the city of Albany, on the 16th day of December next, in order to consider of, and revise the preceding plan, and devise ways and means to obtain collegiate powers from the Regents of the University of the State of New York and to nominate the first Trustees.

Resolved, That John Taylor, Joseph C. Yates, Stephen N. Bayard, John Saunders, Simeon De Witt, Hunloke Woodruff, John V. Henry and William Pitt Beers be a committee to report to the general meeting upon the 16th day of December next, the plan which, and the funds with which the said College is intended to be founded and provided, to be submitted to the Regents of the University.

Resolved, That John Lansing, Jr., Jeremiah Van Rensselaer and Peter Gansevoort, Jr., be a committee to draw a circular letter,

and cause two hundred copies thereof to be printed and distributed in the northern and western parts of this State. Adjourned.

(A true copy from the minutes.)

JOHN TAYLOR, Secretary."

CITY OF ALBANY, December 16, 1794.

The above committee, together with sundry gentlemen from the city of Albany, and from the northern and western counties of the State, assembled at James McGourk's, agreeably to adjournment, and proceeded to business.

The committee appointed for the purpose, reported a plan for the establishment of a College, which plan is hereunto annexed, as

amended and agreed to.

The meeting then proceeded to nominate the first Trustees who

were elected, and entered into the said annexed plan.

Agreed, that if upon examination it be found that any particular part of the said plan be contrary to the laws of this State, for establishing Colleges in the same, the committee, or a majority of them, be empowered and directed to amend it accordingly. Adjourned.

(A true copy of the minutes.)

JOHN TAYLOR, Secretary."

The plan above mentioned, and ordered to be printed, was as follows:

" To the Regents of the University of the State of New York:

We, the subscribers, inhabitants of the northern and western counties of the State of New York, taking into view the growing population of these counties, and sensible of the necessity and importance of facilitating the means of acquiring Useful Knowledge, make known that we are minded to establish a College upon the following principles:

1st. A College shall be founded in the town of Schenectady, county of Albany, and State of New York, to be called and known

by the name of Union College.

2d. The said College shall be under the direction and government of twenty-four Trustees, the majority of which Trustees shall not at any time be composed of persons of the same religious sect or de-

nomination.1

3d. The first Trustees shall be the following persons, namely: Robert Yates, Abraham Yates, Jr., Abraham Ten Brock, Goldsbrow Banyar, John V. Henry, George Merchant, Stephen Van Rensselaer, John Glen, Isaac Vrooman, Joseph C. Yates, James Shuter, Nicholas Veeder, James Gorden, Beriah Palmer, Samuel Smith, Henry Walton, Ammi Rodgers, Aaron Condict, Jacobus V.

¹ In one of the printed copies there is an interlineation making it to read "twenty-four Trustees, and if consistent with the Law the majority of said Trustees," etc.

C. Romeyn, James Cochran, John Frey, D. Christopher Pick, Jonas Platt, Jonas Col, who shall have perpetual succession, and enjoy all other corporate rights and privileges, which are by law or charter allowed to the present trustees of Columbia College, in the city of New York.

4th. When special meetings of the Trustees are deemed necessary, the senior Trustee, residing within one mile of the College (which seniority shall be determined according to the order in which they shall be named in the act of incorporation, and in elections thereafter to be made), upon application in writing from three or more of the Trustees, shall appoint a time for such special meeting, in some convenient place in the Town of Schenectady, by advertisements to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Albany, and in one printed in Schenectady, at least three weeks previous to the proposed time of meeting.

5th. Whenever a vacancy in the Board of Trustees shall happen by death, resignation or otherwise, the senior Trustee, or in his absence the President of the College, shall immediately give notice of the same, and appoint a time and place of election for a new Member of the Board, by advertising in the manner above prescribed, for

calling a meeting of the Trustees.

6th. The President of the College, Professors, Tutors and other officers shall be appointed by the Trustees.

7th. The President, Professors and Tutors of the College shall

at no time hold the office of Trustee.3

8th. No President or Professor of the College, being a Minister of the Gospel, shall take upon himself or hold the pastoral charge of any church or congregation.

9th. The President, together with the Professors and Tutors of the College, shall constitute the Faculty thereof, a majority of whom

when met shall be a quorum.

10th. There shall be four Professorships instituted, namely: The Professorship for Latin and Greek Languages and Antiquities; a Professorship for the Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy; a Professorship for Geography, Rhetoric, Logic and the Belles-Lettres, and a Professorship for History, Chronology, Moral Philosophy and Natural Jurisprudence.

11th. Other Professorships shall be established from time to time as in the judgment of the Trustees the funds of the College may admit, and the numbers and proficiency of the Students shall re-

quire.

12th. In the commencement of the operations of the College, and until the above arrangements can be carried into effect, the President of the College shall officiate as Professor of Moral Philosophy, History, Geography, Rhetoric, Logic and Belles-Lettres.

13th. Every Student upon entering the College shall pay to the

Treasurer thereof, two and a half dollars.

¹ In one copy changed to "five."

⁹ In one copy this article is erased.

14th. Every Student of the College, until the Trustees shall otherwise direct, shall pay to the Treasurer, for tuition at the rate of sixteen dollars per year, in half yearly payments, to be made at the beginning of each session.

15th. Every Student, graduated at the College, shall pay to the Treasurer, upon his receiving his diploma, the sum of six dollars.

16th. The usual College degrees shall be conferred on the Students by the Trustees, upon a Certificate of Merit, furnished by the Faculty of the College.

17th. The Funds of the College shall amount to at least \$25,000.' 18th. Until other arrangements be made by the Trustees the salary of the President of the College shall not be less than \$750.

19th. The annual salary of the Professor of Mathematics, Nat-

ural Philosophy and Astronomy, shall not be less than \$550.

20th. The annual salary of the Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages, and Antiquities, shall not be less than \$500, and while he shall officiate as Professor of Geography, Rhetoric, Logic and Belles-Lettres, such addition shall be made to his salary as the Trustees shall think proper.

We, therefore, respectfully request the Regents of the University to take the necessary measures for the establishment of the Col-

lege on the above principles.

We, the subscribers, impressed with the importance of carrying the annexed plan into effect, do respectfully recommend to the Regents of the University, a compliance with the request contained in the preceding application."

December 18, 1794.

In furtherance of this measure, the Board of Trustees of the Academy in the Town of Schenectady, held a meeting on the 7th of January, 1795, and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the Academy in the Town of Schenectady immediately upon the instituting of a College in the Town of Schenectady, will transfer to the Trustees of the said College, the building called the Academy in the said Town, together with all the appurtenances thereof, and all other property of every kind unto them the said Trustees belonging. It is further resolved, that as soon as possible after such collegiate powers shall be granted by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, the Board of the Academy will apply to the Legislature of the State to grant them full and sufficient powers to convey the same.

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the Academy in the Town of Schenectady, whenever a College shall be instituted in

In one copy this is marked "\$30,000, with the Academic building valued at \$5,000."

⁷ This power was granted by an act passed April 6, 1795.

said Town by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and the circumstances of the College shall require, will grant a free and full use of the house, called the Academy in the Town of Schenectady, for the transacting the business of the College until a transfer of said house be legally made to the Trustees of the College.

(A true copy from the minutes of the Proceedings of the Board

of Trustees of the Academy in the Town of Schenectady.)

JOHN TAYLOR, Secretary pro tem."

These proceedings did not pass without a rival effort for establishing a College in the city of Albany. As early as January 4, 1792, the Common Council had voted to convey a part of the Public Square for the use of a College, provided that a charter should be obtained, and had appointed John N. Bleecker, Simeon DeWitt and Philip S. Van Rensselaer, a committee to draft a subscription for a College. These efforts were continued a year or two after, and were revived by the above recited proceedings in the interest of Schenectady in 1794–5.

A meeting was held in the City Hall at Albany on the last day of 1794, for taking measures toward securing a charter for "Albany College," and a full plan, certified under the seal of the city, was forwarded to the Board under date of January 12, 1795. The fund proposed was \$50,000, including a lot of two acres for buildings, and of this sum \$10,000 were to be used for building.

A charter was granted to Union College on the 25th of February, 1795, with full powers for the granting of degrees, and the most ample guarantees against sectarian control.

¹See an extended account of these early proceedings with subscription lists, etc., in an article prepared by the editor of this volume for Munsell's Annals of Albany, VII., p. 126. A subscription list is published in the First Semi-Uentennial Anniversary of Union College, 1845, p. 172, with other historical information of interest in this connection. Minute details are also given concerning the Old Academy in Prof. Pearson's History of Schenectady Patent, p. 433.

² The charter of 1795 named Robert Yates, Abraham Yates, Jr., Abraham Ten Broeck, Goldsbrow Banyar, John V. Henry, George Merchant, Stephen Van Rensselaer, John Glen, Isaac Vrooman, Joseph C. Yates, James Shuter, Nicholas Veeder, James Gordon, Beriah Palmer, Samuel Smith, Henry Walton, Ammi Rodgers, Aaron Condict, Jacobus V. C. Romeyn, James Cochran, John Frey, D. Christopher Peak, Jonas Platt and Jonas Coe, as first Trustees, and fixed their numbers at twenty-four.

The charter was amended March 30, 1797, by authorizing the Trustees to make rules and ordinances authorizing the Faculty to inflict on any student the punishment of degradation, subject to the approval of the Trustees at their next meeting, and also in respect to the formation of a quorum.

An act granting a lottery, passed March 30, 1805, provided for reducing the

An act of April 6, 1795, allowed the Trustees of the Academy to convey and of the College to accept the Academy building, upon which the powers of the former were supposed to cease.¹

The College was organized October 19, 1795, by the election of the Rev. John Blair Smith, D. D., of Philadelphia, as President, John Taylor, A. M., as Professor of Mathematics, and the Rev. Andrew Yates as Professor of Greek and Latin. The first Commencement was held in May, 1797, and three young men received the first degree.

They express great confidence of success, but indicated a point in their charter relating to discipline which needed amendment.

For several years the Trustees in their report complain of the want of preparatory classical schools. Washington Academy (Salem) was for many of the early years the principal source of supply. An act was passed March 30, 1797, defining the powers of the Trustees.

In April, 1798, the financial condition of Union College was reported as follows:

Given by Trustees of the Town	
Given for House and Lot	5,712 50
House and Lot for President	3,500 00

number of Trustees to twenty-one, whereof the Chancellor, Justices of the Supreme Court, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Surveyor-General and Treasurer were ex-officio members of the Board. The Constitution of 1821 having reduced the number of Justices from five to three, an act of February 14, 1823, added the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

The Constitution of 1846 by abolishing the offices of Chancellor and Justices of the then existing Supreme Court, created vacancies which the Trustees were by an act of April 19, 1847, authorized to fill, in the same manner as other vacancies in their Board.

¹ As this act did not expressly declare the dissolution of the Academic Corporation, it was construed to remain, and more than twenty years afterward it was revived, as mention in our notice of Academies on a subsequent page.

The old Academy received an appropriation of \$310 in 1793 and \$400 in 1794.

The chronicles of the day record that the event of receiving a College charter was celebrated with the ringing of bells, display of flags, bonfires and a general illumination.

² Mr. Smith was a Presbyterian clergyman in Philadelphia when elected. He returned to his charge after leaving Union College, and died there August 22, 1799, aged 43 years.

³ The Trustees in their first report, dated December 9, 1795, state that they had organized the following classes, commencing with the lowest:

(1.) Class of Languages, 16 students. (2). Class of History or Belles-Lettres, 4 students. (3.) Mathematical Class, 3 students. (4.) Philosophical Class, no students.

\$36, 514 10

In addition to this property the College owned 1,604 acres of unimproved lands. The Faculty consisted of a President, a Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, a Professor of Mathematics and one Tutor.

The Legislature had before this made the following appropriations:

Act of	April	9, 1795,	for bo	oks and	apparatus	\$3,	750	00
Act of	April	11, 1796	, for bu	ulding		10,	000	00
Act of	March	1 30, 179	7, for	salaries,	two years	1,	500	00

The Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., succeeded to the Presidency in 1799, but died in 1801, and was followed by the Rev. Jonathan Maxey, D. D., who resigned in 1804.

A College edifice, magnificent for its day, was begun under President Edwards, and opened for use in 1804.

¹Mr. Edwards was a son of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards of Northampton, Mass., afterward President of the College of New Jersey. He was a pastor in New Haven, Conn., when elected President, and died in Schenectady August 1, 1801, aged 56 years.

² Mr. Maxey was born in Attleborough, Mass., September 2, 1768, and was pastor of a Baptist Church in Providence when chosen President of Union College. He became President of the College of South Carolina, at Columbia, and died there June 4, 1820, aged 52 years.

³The sum of \$10,000 was granted March 7, 1800, for completing the College and establishing a permanent fund for the support of professors. By the same act the trustees were authorized to select ten lots in the Military Tract, and the proceeds from sales were to be invested in public or bank stock for the benefit of the College.

The following lots were selected amounting to 5,500 acres: Manlius, No. 18,550 acres; Aurelius, No. 36,550 acres; Marcellus, No. 19,550 acres; Pompey, No. 31,550 acres; Romulus, No. 55,550 acres; Scipio, No. 83,550 acres; Fabius, No. 36,550 acres; Ovid, No. 23,550 acres; Milton, No. 56,550 acres; Solon, No. 41,550 acres.

Further aid was granted March 24, 1801, in the payment of interest on moneys borrowed on the credit of the State.

The lands granted to the Regents at Lake George, Ticonderoga and Crown Point were divided between Columbia and Union Colleges.

The College received \$43,483.93 from its lands in the Military Tract and \$9,873.20 from the "Garrison lands," near Lake George.

See acts of March 16, 1810 (chap. 53), relating to loans of 1800 and 1801.

The Trustees were peculiarly fortunate in their selection of a man as President to fill the vacancy that occurred in 1804. They elected the Rev. Eliphalet Nott, a young clergyman of Albany, who at the age of thirty-one had already become well-known as an eloquent and effective public speaker, of dignified and courteous manners and distinguished learning. But he possessed a talent as yet latent, in the education of voung men, that afterward made hintone of the most distinguished of College Presidents. He held the office until his death, January 29, 1866.1 Dr. Nott found the College wanting both means and students. The inhabitants of Schenectady had proposed to raise an endowment in lands, obligations and money; but the largest subscription was \$250 and the next \$100, and the total sum from all sources other than direct gift by the State, was but \$42,343.74. The State, before 1804, had given \$78,112.13.2 The building begun in 1798,3 was unfinished, and the College was burdened with a heavy debt.

Dr. Nott undertook to provide funds for an ample endowment,

¹Dr. Nott was born in Ashford, Conn., June 25, 1773, graduated at Brown University in 1793, studied theology with the Rev. Joel Benedict, of Plainfield, Conn., and settled at Cherry Valley, N. Y., in 1796, as pastor of a church and teacher of a classical school. His talents soon secured for him a call to the Presbyterian church in Albany, where he remained until 1804.

During the long course of years that he held the office of President of Union College, and was actively engaged in his duties, over four thousand students enjoyed the opportunity of listening to his instruction, and received their diplomas at his hand. Dr. Nott had an inventive turn of mind, and patented various devices, one of which was a coal stove, that came into very extensive use, being one of the very first in which coal was burned. His active mental powers gradually failed toward the end of life.

⁹ Chapter 62, Laws of 1805.

³This building, long known in after years as "West College," was doubtless from designs by Philip Hooker, an eminent architect of Albany, is of the Italian style, of stone, three stories high, besides a basement, and is surmounted by an elegant central cupola. It is 150 by 60 feet on the ground plan, and cost about \$56,000 besides the site. It contained the President's residence, chapel, library and recitation-rooms, and a considerable number of dormitories. In 1815 it was sold to the county for a court-house, for 3,000 acres of land in Schenectady county, but was repurchased in 1831 for \$10,000, and used by the two lower classes until 1854. It was then sold to the city for \$6,000, and is now used by the city union school.

Between 1805 and 1810 a row of two-story brick buildings was erected on College street for dormitories. It was sold in 1830. A one-story brick building, 30 by 80 feet, built in the rear of the old College, and used for a Lancasterian school while the county owned it, afterward became the College museum, and is still in use by the city school.

by the aid of a lottery, and on the 30th of March, 1805, an act was passed for raising the sum of \$80,000 in four drawings of \$20,000 each. He also procured laws for enforcing rigid police regulations for the protection of students, and adopted measures which presently began to place the College in very successful operation.

The grounds in the city were scanty, and no enlargement was practicable. This led to the securing of some two hundred and fifty acres on the eastern borders of the city, where the fields rise by a gentle slope to a plain of moderate elevation and easy of access. Near the upper edge of this slope, a terrace a few feet high would afford a level campus of ample space, and a site for buildings that would overlook the valley, the city and the Mohawk river, while northward glimpses of mountains blue from distance, and southwestward ranges of hills dividing the waters of the Mohawk and Susquehanna rivers, would present a panorama of peculiar loveliness. A gently murmuring brook issuing from dense woodlands flowed across the grounds just north of the proposed site, and in the rear alternating fields and groves extended several miles eastward to the Hudson.

Plans for new College buildings were drawn by Mons. Ramée, a French engineer, then eminent in the country, and for a time employed by the Government in planning fortifications and public works. Construction on College Hill was begun in 1812, and the premises were occupied in the summer of 1814.

Another Lottery Grant was allowed April 13, 1814, in which the sum of \$100,000 was directed to be raised for buildings, \$30,000 to pay debts, \$20,000 for Library and Apparatus and \$50,000 for a charitable endowment of Union College—in all \$200,000. The same act made provision for the raising of \$40,000 to Hamilton College by lottery—gave the Botanical Garden, bought of Dr. Hosack, to Columbia College, and gave a valuable privilege in the subscription of bank stock to the Medical College at Fairfield.

Under this provision a large number of students of limited means have since received free tuition. This Lottery was many years in progress. By an act passed April 5, 1822, the institutions having an interest were allowed to assume conjointly, or to appoint one of

 $^{^1}$ Of this the sum of \$35,000 was for buildings, an equal sum for professorships \$5,000 for a classical library and books for needy students, and \$5,000 for expenses of indigent students.

² Chapter 126, Laws of 1808, etc.

³ Chapter 120, Laws of 1814.

⁴ Chapter 163, Laws of 1822.

their number to complete these transactions and assume the responsibilities, the State being absolved from all liabilities that might occur therein. Union College undertook to close up the business, at which time the sum allowed to be raised was \$322,256.81, of which \$45,279.74 belonged to Hamilton College, and \$17,000 were afterward paid, amounting to \$62,279.74; the sum of \$33,971.56 belonged to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, \$4,529.30 to the Asbury church, and \$12,000 to the New York Historical Society, making in all \$112,780.62 to be deducted from the total sum that then remained to be raised. The Lottery business was finally closed up in 1833.1

Upon completion of the two principal buildings on College Hill, the College building in the city was sold to the county for a Court-House.

No particular event marked the history of the College for many

'The practice of raising money by lotteries now forbidden by law and punished by fine and imprisonment, was at that period advocated as honorable, and encouraged by churches. It brought large sums of money to Union College; but the tedious delays, proceedings in the courts and legislative investigations that followed, brought scandal that has scarcely been forgotten.

Upon the purchase of the interest of Hamilton College in the Lottery of 1814, by Union College under the act of 1822, Dr. Nott assumed the management, his stipulation being for fifteen per cent of the sum raised. The profits amounted to \$162,713.78, of which Dr. Nott claimed \$71,691.29. Some regarded these profits as belonging to the College. In 1851, an investigation was ordered by the Senate, and the documents of that and other years—with the elaborate reply of the Trustees of Union College—will afford the views of parties on both sides in this unhappy affair.

Dr. Nott in his will, made in 1853, donated more than \$600,000 to the College for various specific bjects, but a part of the property included in these gifts has not yet become productive, and its final value is still uncertain. Judging from the results, we can only regard Dr. Nott as a great benefactor to the College to which he gave his life work — however much we may condemn the methods by which these means were acquired. He profited from a practice then legalized, justified by public opinion, and commended as praiseworthy.

The will of Dr. Nott contemplated the endowment of nine Professorships, yielding \$1,500 a year each; six Assistant Professorships, yielding \$600 a year each; \$60,000 for an Astronomical Observatory; sixty Auxiliary Scholarships, yielding \$10 and \$12 per term; sixty Prize Scholarships, yielding \$15 and \$18 per term, a portion to be increased to \$24; nine Prize Scholarships for Graduates or Fellows, each \$300 a year; \$20,000 for a Cemetery; \$10,000 for an Apparatus Fund; \$5,000 for Text-Books; \$30,000 for an Eelectic Library; \$5,000 for a Geological and Mineral Cabinet; \$5,000 for a Historical Cabinet; \$10,000 for a Lecture Fund, and the residue as a Miscellaneous Fund.

A general summary of accounts with the State is given in Assem. Doc. 213, 1849.

years after this event.' It was a period of general prosperity and the unusually large proportion in the senior classes, shows a fact well known throughout the country, that many students, after passing through the lower classes elsewhere, came hither to enjoy the instruction of Dr. Nott, and receive from him their first degree.²

Although prominence is given to the personal influence of its President, during many years of prosperity, justice requires us to record the fact, which all the graduates will indorse, that a large measure of gratitude is due from them to the other members of the Faculty for their talent, fidelity and ability in conducting the interests more especially confided to their care.

In 1831 the old College building in the city was re-purchased and held for the use of the Freshmen and Sophomore classes and some resident Professors until 1854.

The Semi-centennial year of this College (1845) was celebrated by a very large number of the Alumni, and the proceedings were published in a small volume.

The completion of half a century under the Presidency of Dr. Nott afforded another occasion for commemorative proceedings of great interest, July 25, 1855, which were also published in a Memorial volume. Upon both of these occasions the hospitalities of the city were extended to the returning sons of Union, whose numbers far exceeded the public accommodations of the place.

As advancing age brought its infirmities upon the President, the

¹ An act was passed April 25, 1831 (chap. 267), allowing the Trustees to sell bank stock and re-invest in bonds, mortgages or public stocks.

Another act passed April 19, 1847 (chap. 84), provided for filling vacancies in the Board of Trustees.

² This fact, with his reputed readiness to receive students who had been unsuccessful elsewhere but for whose improvement hope might be entertained, attracted many to him, and filled the higher classes of the institution. One of the leading educators of the country has lately remarked that while this course subjected him to criticism, and might be regarded in some respects with disfavor, it still resulted beneficially, not only to many individuals, but also in rendering College discipline everywhere more parental and inter-Collegiate comity more humane. In that day practical efficiency in affairs was most needed for the development of the country; but now, while this is still important, it is felt that thorough training, mental discipline and complete scholarly furnishing is no less essential to the College graduate.

³ The central point of interest in 1854 was the address of Dr. Nott, which was a compact review of the labors, joys and trials of the last fifty years. The principal orators besides were the Hon. William W. Campbell, of Cherry Valley, and the Rev. Francis Wayland, President of Brown University. The latter had been formerly one of the Faculty of Union College.

Trustees called the Rev. Laurens P. Hickok, D. D., LL. D., from the Auburn Theological Seminary, to assist him as Vice-President. The whole cares of the Presidency gradually devolved upon him, and upon the death of Dr. Nott he became President. The duties were faithfully discharged, but the position was not a pleasant one and the attendance greatly declined. He resigned in 1868, and was succeeded by the Rev. Charles A. Aiken, D. D., Ph. D., from Princeton, who served from 1869 to 1871. The number attending continued to decline, and in 1872 it was not more than a fifth part as great as it had been twelve years before.

At this stage of lowest ebb, the Rev. Eliphalet Nott Potter, D. D., LL. D., a grandson of Dr. Nott and a son of the late Bishop Alonzo Potter of Pennsylvania, was elected. Bishop Potter had long been a Professor in Union College, and one of the most distinguished educators in the country. The new President entered upon his duties June 20, 1872, and under his management the attendance increased, and large sums of money were raised. But misunderstandings having arisen between the President and several members of the Board of Trustees and the Faculty, he resigned in 1884. It is not here necessary to notice the grounds of these difficulties, which chiefly related to the management and application of funds. President Potter was made Bishop elect of Nebraska, but accepted a pending call to the Presidency of Hobart College.

The Hon. Judson S. Landon, A. M., of Schenectady, became President ad interim, and at the time of our writing no permanent appointment had been made.

Course of Study.

The course of study in Union College at the beginning was probably no higher than that of the average Academy at the present time. We are unable to present the first schedule, but in 1802 the plan of education was as follows:

"The Freshman class shall study the Latin, Greek and English Languages, Arithmetic, Sheridan's Lectures on Elecution, and shall

write such Latin exercises as the Faculty may appoint."

"The Sophomore class shall study Geography, Algebra, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, the Extraction of Roots, Conic Sections, Euclid's Elements, Trigonometry, Surveying, Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Navigation, Logic, Blair's Lectures, and such parts of eminent authors in the learned languages as the officers in College shall prescribe."

"The Junior class shall study the Elements of Criticism, Astronomy, Natural and Moral Philosophy, and shall perform such exercises in the higher branches of the Mathematics as the Faculty shall

prescribe."

"The Senior class shall study select portions of Ancient and Modern History, such parts of Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding as the President shall direct, Stewart's Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind, and shall review the principal studies of the preceding years, and also such portions of Virgil, Cicero and Horace as the President shall direct, and shall be accustomed to apply the principles of criticism."

As it became further developed it compared very nearly with the course of instruction then in use in the New England Colleges. But for more than forty years there has been offered at Union College the choice of a *Classical* and a *Scientific* course, the latter differing from the former in the substitution of the Modern Languages for Greek and Latin, and in the extent to which Mathematics and the Physical Sciences were pursued in the Junior and the Senior

vears.1

Department of Civil Engineering.—This was established in 1845, under the direction of Prof. William M. Gillespie, and has since been continued with success. Its course of instruction aims to impart skill and practical experience in Mechanical draughting, instrumental field-work and numerical calculation, combined with the study of Text-books, and lectures on various subjects. The course now extends to four years, and is intermingled with the Scientific course of the College proper. The Department is well supplied with models, including the Olivier Collection, representing the most important and complicated ruled surfaces of Descriptive Geometry, particularly warped surfaces. The degree of Civil Engineer is conferred upon the graduates of this course. At the present time about forty students are pursuing studies in Civil Engineering, which has been about the average of the last ten years.

Department of Analytical Chemistry. - In 1855 a Chemical

^{1 &}quot;It is worthy of remark, as an item of College history, that Union College was the first to introduce the system of Scientific education, which was afterward ably advocated by many of its graduates, especially by the distinguished President of Brown University, Francis Wayland, D. D. The essential feature of this system as originated by Dr. Nott, and now so generally adopted, was the substitution of the Modern Languages and an increased amount of Mathematical and Physical Science in place of the Greek and Roman Classics. Liberty of selection of studies, within certain limits, was also permitted."—[Union University Catalogue, 1873-4, p. 4.

Laboratory was established under the charge of Prof. Charles E. Joy. It has been since continued, and the average number of students engaged in the Laboratory is about twenty-five. Besides daily recitations and lectures upon Chemistry in the third term of the Sophomore and the first and second terms of the Junior years there is a regular daily two hours' course of experimental Chemistry at the Laboratory. The Nott Laboratory is open in all branches of Chemistry for special students, especially for students in Agriculture or Medicine, Pharmaceutists, Manufacturing Chemists, Mineralogists, Metallurgists, Students of Medical Jurisprudence, etc. The Laboratory is now under the charge of Prof. Maurice Perkins, M. D.

An Alumni Association has existed for a long period. It was incorporated by act of March 26, 1857, with various powers and privileges, and since 1871 it has been represented in the Board of Trustees by four of its members, one being elected annually for a term of four years.

Amendments to the Charter.—The Regents, by an ordinance passed July 15, 1864, reduced the quorum of Trustees, for the transaction of business, from eleven to seven.

By a further amendment made by the Regents January 11, 1797, the tenure of office of President was made subject to the will and pleasure of a majority of the Trustees, instead of during good behavior, as provided in the charter of 1795. On the 2d of June, 1871, the Regents authorized the election of four Trustees as above mentioned.

By an ordinance of the Regents passed June 16, 1879, the charter was further amended so that whenever there were three Trustees resident in Schenectady no other resident of the city should be eligible to the office by election of the Alumni.

College Grounds. — The original grounds have been somewhat encroached upon by railroads and street improvements, and now include about 130 acres, including the campus, gardens and grounds, and some 100 acres of fields and woodlands.

Buildings. — The principal buildings upon College Hill for more than sixty years were North College and South College, 600 feet apart, built of brick rough cast, and facing the west. A "Colonnade" extended eastward from each to the distance of about 300 feet from the front line.

¹ Chap. 182, Laws of 1857.

The plans of North and South Colleges are alike except as to the position of the colonnades, and when viewed in front, each appears as a pair of large three-

To the north and south, but at some distance, were two smaller symmetrical buildings used as dwellings. Each of the principal College buildings contained residences for two or more Professors' families—the remainder being chiefly occupied as dormitories and rooms for Literary Societies. The chapel, recitation-rooms, Library, office, etc., were mostly provided for in the "Colonnades," and in the terminal buildings at their eastern end.

A central circular building, midway between North and South Colleges, graced the original plan, and for about sixty years was a familiar object upon paper. In 1858 the foundations were laid and carried up to the level of the first floor, and there the work rested. After the election of President Potter the work was resumed, and it has since been finished at a cost of about \$120,000, a part of which sum was contributed by near relatives of the President. It is known as "Alumni and Memorial Hall."

This building has sixteen equal sides, is eighty-four feet in diameter, and fifty feet to the top of the walls. It is surmounted by a dome, which rises 120 feet above the floor, and the interior forms a spacious rotunda, with galleries, used for a time for the Library, and serving as a repository for works of art.¹

story dwellings, connected by a four story building, the latter faced with pilasters to the whole height and arches extending up to include the first and second stories. Each College building is 200 by 40 feet on the ground. The end portions are used as residences for Professors and the central part as dormitories for students. This central portion has three separate entrances front and rear, with four rooms on each floor, making, originally, forty-eight rooms in each College. Within the past few years a renovation of the interior has been undertaken, and rooms in some cases connected for greater convenience, so as to appear more cheerful and home-like.

The colonnades are each 250 feet in length by 25 in breadth, and terminate in square-roofed buildings one story higher. These buildings are each eighty by fifty feet on the ground. The North Colonnade and building are used for chemical and philosophical apparatus and lecture-rooms, the chemical laboratory and cabinets of the Engineering Department. Those on the south are used for chapel, library, cabinet, office and recitation-rooms.

¹ In the "Decennial Review connected with the Annual Report of the President of Union College" (1882), p. 75, the following reference is made to this building:

"Architects of experience and others in no way interested remark that it is more beautiful and useful than similar buildings of American Colleges, and when finally arranged, will furnish larger accommodations for Commencement purposes, etc. For winter use, temporary compartments by curtains or partitions would make the main floor or galleries comfortable and convenient. It can be utilized also for Baccalaureate and other gatherings of the public and the Alumni, and for a Glyptotheca. By its temporary use it has aided the Library in development and endowment, while its galleries are receiving contributions of art objects and its rotunda, with busts and tablets, forms a noble Memorfal Hall."

At some distance to the rear of this there has recently been erected a building with an open colonnade concentric with Memorial Hall, at a cost of about \$40,000. It is known as "Powers' Hall," in honor of the late Thomas Henry Powers, who made a donation of \$3,000, and expressed an intention of largely increasing his benefactions in the way of a substantial endowment. A sudden and fatal illness prevented even a record of this intention, but his widow in memory of her husband and his namesake, her only son, increased the gift by adding about \$45,000. This building is used for the Library, and recitation-rooms.

A President's house was built in 1873, upon the grounds south of South College, and a gymnasium in 1874, in the rear of the same College building.

Military Instruction.— In 1873 a course of military instruction was instituted, under an army officer detailed for the purpose, and this is still continued. All able-bodied students are expected to attend its exercises; but the two higher classes may elect physical culture, three times a week, or history in two apportionments a week. In special cases, the same may be allowed to members of the two lower classes. Work in this department is credited as in other studies, and neglect debars from privileges as in case of other duties. Instruction consists in drill, target practice, military signaling and surveying, field fortifications, organization of volunteers and militia, and other practical information that would be useful in the emergency of war.

Preparatory School.— Union College has never had a Preparatory Department. The "Schenectady Academy," after its revival in 1818—the "Schenectady Lyceum" of later date, and at the present time the "Schenectady Classical Institute," have practically afforded the facilities of such a department, but without having any organic connection with the College. The name of the Principal of the latter (who is also Superintendent of city schools in Schenectady) is by courtesy placed with the Faculty in the College catalogues.

^{1 &}quot; Desennial Review," p. 68.

² The Library of Union College contains about 20,000 titles, and is classified and catalogued upon the best method. There are also two good Society libraries. A free reading-room has been maintained, supplied with newspapers and periodicals, American and foreign.

Prizes. The late Hon. Horatio G. Warner, LL. D., of Rochester (class of 1826), Regent, founded a prize of Silver plate, worth \$50, for highest standing in the performance of College duties and deportment.

The late Hon. Albert C. Ingham, LL. D., of Meridian (class of 1847), founded an annual prize of \$70, in plate, medal or money, for best essay on one of two assigned subjects in English Literature or History.

The late Hon, William F. Allen, LL. D., of Oswego (class of 1826), established three prizes of \$25, \$20 and \$15, for best essays on any subject, submitted by appointed members of the Senior class.

The Clark prizes, to the members of the Junior class, for best essays on assigned subjects in English Literature.

Four Oratorical prizes, two to Juniors and two to Sophomores.

Scholarships. - Ordinary scholarships, there are two grades, depending upon good conduct and diligence, one receiving full deduction of the term bill and the other half.

John David Wolfe Memorial Scholarships, established by Miss Catharine Lorillard Wolfe, upon a fund of \$50,000.

Levi Parsons Scholarships Fund, \$50,000, vielding \$300 a year to two, \$200 a year to two, and \$150 a year to eight students, to relatives of the donor bearing his name and living in Fulton, Montgomery or Hamilton counties, and after these, others from these counties, in an order of preference specified.

Mason Scholarships, founded by Miss Ellen and Miss Ida Mason, of Boston.

Clarkson Nott Potter Scholarships. Credits on term bills. Cornell Scholarships.

McClelland Scholarships, founded by Dr. John McClelland, of New York (class of 1832), and affording credit on scholarships.

State Scholarships, founded upon State endowment, and considerable in number.

Union School Scholarships, limited to Schenectady, and subject to certain pledges and conditions.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following statement shows the condition of the College at the close of its financial year, May 31, 1882 (Regents' Report of 1884):

1. Property.

. I roporty.	
Grounds, 220 acres	\$119,000 00
Duildings and furniture	
Buildings and furniture	265, 000 00
Library, 23,000 volumes	25,000 00
Educational collections	61,000 00
Amount invested in bonds and mortgages	310, 845 00
Amount invested in real estate	848, 186 00
Other property	171, 832 00
Total	\$1, 800, 863, 00
Debts at end of year	93, 504 00
Debts at end of year	30, 304 00
Net property	\$1,707,359.00
0.70	
2. Revenue.	
T3 C 4 '4'	@0 44F 00
Fees for tuition collected	\$8, 115 03
Income from invested funds	26, 643 32
Other sources, legacies, etc	4,875 79
0 1101 20 11002, 10 5 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	2,010 10
Total	690 694 14
Total	\$39,634 14
2 France ditamas	
5. Expenditures.	
3. Expenditures.	
	\$ 21, 915 5 2
For salaries paid for instruction	
For salaries paid for instruction	260 00
For salaries paid for instruction For prizes, scholarships, etc For gratuitous aid to 142 students	
For salaries paid for instruction	260 00 3, 000 00
For salaries paid for instruction. For prizes, scholarships, etc. For gratuitous aid to 142 students. For improvements and repairs of buildings and grounds.	260 00 3, 000 00
For salaries paid for instruction. For prizes, scholarships, etc. For gratuitous aid to 142 students. For improvements and repairs of buildings and grounds.	260 00 3, 000 00 1, 792 75
For salaries paid for instruction. For prizes, scholarships, etc. For gratuitous aid to 142 students. For improvements and repairs of buildings and grounds. For fuel and other incidental expenses	260 00 3, 000 00 1, 792 75 3, 528 58
For salaries paid for instruction. For prizes, scholarships, etc. For gratuitous aid to 142 students. For improvements and repairs of buildings and grounds. For fuel and other incidental expenses. For interest on debt.	260 00 3, 000 00 1, 792 75 3, 528 58 6, 446 58
For salaries paid for instruction. For prizes, scholarships, etc. For gratuitous aid to 142 students. For improvements and repairs of buildings and grounds. For fuel and other incidental expenses	260 00 3, 000 00 1, 792 75 3, 528 58
For salaries paid for instruction. For prizes, scholarships, etc. For gratuitous aid to 142 students. For improvements and repairs of buildings and grounds. For fuel and other incidental expenses. For interest on debt. For all other purposes.	260 00 3, 000 00 1, 792 75 3, 528 58 6, 446 58 15, 329 27
For salaries paid for instruction. For prizes, scholarships, etc. For gratuitous aid to 142 students. For improvements and repairs of buildings and grounds. For fuel and other incidental expenses. For interest on debt. For all other purposes.	260 00 3, 000 00 1, 792 75 3, 528 58 6, 446 58 15, 329 27
For salaries paid for instruction. For prizes, scholarships, etc. For gratuitous aid to 142 students. For improvements and repairs of buildings and grounds. For fuel and other incidental expenses. For interest on debt.	260 00 3, 000 00 1, 792 75 3, 528 58 6, 446 58
For salaries paid for instruction. For prizes, scholarships, etc. For gratuitous aid to 142 students. For improvements and repairs of buildings and grounds. For fuel and other incidental expenses. For interest on debt. For all other purposes.	260 00 3, 000 00 1, 792 75 3, 528 58 6, 446 58 15, 329 27
For salaries paid for instruction. For prizes, scholarships, etc. For gratuitous aid to 142 students. For improvements and repairs of buildings and grounds. For fuel and other incidental expenses. For interest on debt. For all other purposes. Total	260 00 3, 000 00 1, 792 75 3, 528 58 6, 446 58 15, 329 27
For salaries paid for instruction. For prizes, scholarships, etc. For gratuitous aid to 142 students. For improvements and repairs of buildings and grounds. For fuel and other incidental expenses. For interest on debt. For all other purposes.	260 00 3, 000 00 1, 792 75 3, 528 58 6, 446 58 15, 329 27
For salaries paid for instruction. For prizes, scholarships, etc. For gratuitous aid to 142 students. For improvements and repairs of buildings and grounds. For fuel and other incidental expenses. For interest on debt. For all other purposes. 4. Benefactions during the year.	260 00 3, 000 00 1, 792 75 3, 528 58 6, 446 58 15, 329 27 \$52, 272 70
For salaries paid for instruction. For prizes, scholarships, etc. For gratuitous aid to 142 students. For improvements and repairs of buildings and grounds. For fuel and other incidental expenses. For interest on debt. For all other purposes. 4. Benefactions during the year. Mrs. T. H. Powers et als., for Powers' building	260 00 3, 000 00 1, 792 75 3, 528 58 6, 446 58 15, 329 27 \$52, 272 70 \$35, 000 00
For salaries paid for instruction. For prizes, scholarships, etc. For gratuitous aid to 142 students. For improvements and repairs of buildings and grounds. For fuel and other incidental expenses. For interest on debt. For all other purposes. 4. Benefactions during the year. Mrs. T. H. Powers et als., for Powers' building. Gifts through President Potter.	260 00 3, 000 00 1, 792 75 3, 528 58 6, 446 58 15, 329 27 \$52, 272 70
For salaries paid for instruction. For prizes, scholarships, etc. For gratuitous aid to 142 students. For improvements and repairs of buildings and grounds. For fuel and other incidental expenses. For interest on debt. For all other purposes. 4. Benefactions during the year. Mrs. T. H. Powers et als., for Powers' building. Gifts through President Potter.	\$35, 000 00 \$35, 000 00 1, 792 75 3, 528 58 6, 446 58 15, 329 27 \$52, 272 70 \$35, 000 00 1, 800 00
For salaries paid for instruction. For prizes, scholarships, etc. For gratuitous aid to 142 students. For improvements and repairs of buildings and grounds. For fuel and other incidental expenses. For interest on debt. For all other purposes. Total 4. Benefactions during the year. Mrs. T. H. Powers et als., for Powers' building. Gifts through President Potter. Levi Parsons, for indigent students.	\$35,000 00 \$35,000 00 1,792 75 3,528 58 6,446 58 15,329 27 \$52,272 70 \$35,000 00 1,800 00 1,500 00
For salaries paid for instruction. For prizes, scholarships, etc. For gratuitous aid to 142 students. For improvements and repairs of buildings and grounds. For fuel and other incidental expenses. For interest on debt. For all other purposes. Total 4. Benefactions during the year. Mrs. T. H. Powers et als., for Powers' building. Gifts through President Potter. Levi Parsons, for indigent students. William K. Vanderbilt.	\$35,000 00 \$35,000 00 1,792 75 3,528 58 6,446 58 15,329 27 \$52,272 70 \$35,000 00 1,800 00 1,500 00 5,000 00
For salaries paid for instruction. For prizes, scholarships, etc. For gratuitous aid to 142 students. For improvements and repairs of buildings and grounds. For fuel and other incidental expenses. For interest on debt. For all other purposes. Total 4. Benefactions during the year. Mrs. T. H. Powers et als., for Powers' building. Gifts through President Potter. Levi Parsons, for indigent students.	\$35,000 00 \$35,000 00 1,792 75 3,528 58 6,446 58 15,329 27 \$52,272 70 \$35,000 00 1,800 00 1,500 00
For salaries paid for instruction. For prizes, scholarships, etc. For gratuitous aid to 142 students. For improvements and repairs of buildings and grounds. For fuel and other incidental expenses. For interest on debt. For all other purposes. Total 4. Benefactions during the year. Mrs. T. H. Powers et als., for Powers' building. Gifts through President Potter. Levi Parsons, for indigent students. William K. Vanderbilt. Sum's from sundry persons, less than \$1,000 each.	\$35,000 00 1, 792 75 3, 528 58 6, 446 58 15, 329 27 \$52, 272 70 \$35,000 00 1, 800 00 1, 500 00 5,000 00 5,793 00
For salaries paid for instruction. For prizes, scholarships, etc. For gratuitous aid to 142 students. For improvements and repairs of buildings and grounds. For fuel and other incidental expenses. For interest on debt. For all other purposes. Total 4. Benefactions during the year. Mrs. T. H. Powers et als., for Powers' building. Gifts through President Potter. Levi Parsons, for indigent students. William K. Vanderbilt.	\$35,000 00 \$350,000 00 \$3,528 58 6,446 58 15,329 27 \$52,272 70 \$35,000 00 1,800 00 1,500 00 5,000 00

LIST OF PRESIDENTS AND PROFESSORS OF UNION COLLEGE FROM THE BEGINNING.

Presidents.

Rev. John Blair Smith, D. D., 1795-99.
Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., 1799-1801.
Rev. Jonathan Maxey, D. D., 1802-04.
Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D., LL. D., 1804-66.
Rev. Laurens Perseus Hickok, D. D., LL. D., Acting President, 1861; President, 1867 to '68.

Hon. Ira Harris, LL. D., Acting, 1868-69. Rev. Charles Augustus Aiken, D. D., Ph. D., 1869-71. Rev. Eliphalet Nott Potter, D. D., LL. D., 1871-84. Hon. Judson S. Landon, A. M. (ad interim), 1884—.

Professors.

John Taylor, A. M., Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1797. Died 1801. Rev. Andrew Yates, D. D., Latin and Greek, 1797-1801. Moral Philosophy and Logic,

1814-2-. Died 1844.

Cornelius H. Van der Heuvel, LL. D., Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1798-99, Died 1799.

Died 1799.

Benjamin Allen, LL. D., Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1800-09. Died 1886. Timothy Treudwell Smith, A. M., Greek and Latin, 1801-03. Died 1803. Rev. Thomas Macauley, D. D., LL. D., Lecturer on Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1811-14. Died 1862. Rev. Thomas C. Brownell, D. D., LL. D., Logic and Belles-Lettres, 1806-11. Lecturer on Chemistry, 1811-14. Rhetoric and Chemistry, 1814-19. Died 1865. Pierre Gregoire Reynaud, French, 1806-22. Died —.

Rev. Henry Davis, D. D., Greek, 1807. Died 1852. Frederick R. Hassler, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1810-11. Died 1843. Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D., LL. D., Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1821-26.

Died 1865.

Rev. Robert Proudfit, D. D., Greek and Latin, 1818-19. Emeritus, 1849-60. Died 1860. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., LL. D., Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1822-26. Rhetoric and Natural Philosophy, 1831-45. Honorary Vice-President, 1847-65. Died 1865. Joel Benedict Nott, A. M., Lecturer on Chemistry, 1822-28. Professor of Chemistry,

1828-31. Died 1878.

Benjamin Franklin Joslin, M. D., LL. D., Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1827-37. Died 1861.

Died 1861.

Rev. John Austin Yates, D. D., Oriental Literature, 1827-49. Died 1849.

Rev. Pierre Alexis Proal, D. D., Instructor in French, 1826-36. Died —.

1saac W. Jackson, LL. D., Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1831-77. Died 1877.

Rev. Thomas C. Reed, D. D., Adjunct Professor of Political Economy and Intellectual Philosophy, 1831-49. Latin, 1849-51. Died 1883.

Chester Averill, A. M., Adjunct Professor of Chemistry and Botany, 1834. Died 1836.

Rev. John Nott, D. D., Assistant Professor of Rhetoric, 1829-44.

Edward Savage, A. M., Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

1837. Died 1840.

Jonathan Pearson, A. M., Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. 1839-49. Natural History, 1849 —. Agriculture and Botany, 1873 —. Librarian. John Foster, LL. D., Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1839-49. Natural Philosophy, 1849 —. Rev. James Nichols, Assistant Professor of Languages, 1839-41. Died 1864. J. Louis Tellkampf, J. U. D., German. Lecturer on Civil Polity and History, 1838-43.

Died 1876.

Rev. Robert M. Brown, D. D., Assistant, Greek and Latin, 1846. William Mitchell Gillespie, LL.D., Civil Engineering and Mathematics, 1845-68. Died 1868.

Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, Law, 1847.
Wendell Lamoroux, A. M., Instructor, 1849-50. Modern Languages and Assistant Professor of Belles-Lettres, 1850-58. Acting Professor of Modern Languages, 1862-64. Euglish Essays, 1876.—.

lish Essays, 1876 —. Alexander M. Vedder, A. M., M. D., Anatomy and Physiology, 1849-63. Died 1878. Tayler Lewis, LL. D., Ancient Oriental Languages and Literature, 1849-63. Ancient Languages, 1868-77. Died 1877. Elias Peissner, A. M., German Language and Literature and Instructor in Latin, 1854-63. Colonel; killed at Chancellorville, 1868. Rev. John Newman, D. D., Latin Language and Literature, 1852-63. Charles A. Joy, A. M., Ph. D., Chemistry, 1855-57. Samuel T. Freeman, A. M., Lecturer on Law, 1855. Alexander J. Thomson, A. M., Lecturer on Law, 1856-68. Charles F. Chandler, Ph. D., LL. D., Chemistry, 1958-65. Benjamin Stanton, A. M., Professor and Principal of Union School, 1858-63. Latin, 1863-74. Died 1874.

1863-74. Died 1874.

John A. De Remer, A. M., Adjunct Professor of Mathematics, 1865-66.

William C. Macy, A. M., Adjunct Professor of Mathematics, 1865-66.
Rev. Nathaniel G. Clarke, D. D., Logic, Rhetoric and English Literature, 1863-66.
Henry Whitehorne, A. M., Professor and Principal of Union School, Schenectady, 1868-

Henry Whitehorne, A. M., Professor and Principal of Union School, Schenectady, 1863-6.

Greek, 1869—.
Timothy E. Wilcox, M. D., Assistant in Laboratory, 1863-64.
William Wells, A. M., Ph. D., Modern Languages and Literature, 1865—.
Maurice Perkins, A. M., Analytical Chemistry, 1865—.
Charles A. Schaeffer, A. M., Ph. D., Assistant in Laboratory, 1865-66.
Rev. Ransom B. Welch, D. D., Logic, Rhetoric and English Literature, 1866-77.
Cady Staley, A. M., C. E., Civil Engineering, 1869—. Dean of Faculty, 1880—.
Nathan Hale, Acting Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, 1869—. Died 1871.
William J. McAlpine, Lecturer in Civil Engineering, 1869-70.
Harrison E. Webster, A. M., Natural History, 1878-85.
Samuel B. Howe, A. M., Professor and Principal in Union School, 1869—.
Rev. Expert C. Lawrence, A. M., Assistant Professor of History, 1880-81.

Samuel B. Howe, A. M., Professor and Principal in Union School, 1899—.
Rev. Egbert C. Lawrence, A. M., Assistant Professor of History, 1880-81.
Rev. Robert T. S. Lowell, D. D., Latin Language and Literature, 1873-79.
Captain Thomas Ward, U. S. A., Military Science, 1873-77.
Isaiah B. Price, C. E., A. M., Tutor of Mathematics and Adjunct Professor of Physics, 1875-77. Mathematics and Adjunct Professor of Physics, 1877. Died in 1884.

Charles S. Halsey, A. M., Professor and Principal of Classical Institute, 1875 — Lieutenant Clermont L. Best, U. S. A., Military Science, 1877-80. Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Logic and Rhetoric, 1877-88. Hon. Samuel T. Benedict, Lecturer on Law, 1878-80.

Hon. William A. Potter, A.M., Architecture and Decorative Art, 1878—4.

Henry Coppee, LL. D., English Philosophy, Literature and History, 1878-84.

Hon. William A. Potter, A. M., Architecture and Decorative Art, 1878——.

Rev. Timothy Grenville Darling, D. D., Acting Professor of Mental Philosophy and He-

Rev. Timothy Grenville Daring, B. D., Acting Professor.
brew, 1879-80.
Charles W. Vanderveer, Director of Gymnasium, 1879—.
Major J. W. MacMurray, A. M., U. S. A., Military Science, 1880-83.
James E. Benedict, A. M., Assistant in Zoölogy, 1879-82.
Ira N. Hollis, U. S. N., Mechanical Engineering, 1881-84.
Sidney G. Ashmore, A. M., Latin Languages and Literature, 1881—.
First Lieutenant Henry W. Hubbell, U. S. A., Military Science, 1883—.
Winfield S. Chaplin, Mathematics and Adjunct Professor of Physics, 1883-84. Mathematics, 1883.

matics, 1883.

Rev. Wm. E. Griffis, D. D., Acting Professor of Mental Science, 1983-84.

Rev. Giles P. Hawley, Acting Professor of Rhetoric, Logic and Metaphysics, 1884 ——.

Tutors.1

John Younglove, A. M., 1802-05. Jacob Brodhead, D. D., 1802-04. Cornelius D. Westbrook, D. D., 1803-05, Thomas Dunlap, A. M., M. D., 1803-05. Thomas Macauley, D. D., LL. D., 1805-06. Thomas C. Brownell, D. D., LL. D., 1805-06. Aron Blake, 1805-06.
Gardiner Braman Perry, D. D., 1805-07.
Samuel Macauley, M. D., 1806-10.
William McMurray, D. D., 1806-10.
William McMurray, D. D., 1806-07.
Thomas Clarke, A. M., 1807-10.
Noah M. Wells, 1808-10.
Gideon Hawley, LL. D., 1809-10.
Henry W. Warner, A. M., 1809-11.
Thomas T. Warner, A. M., 1811-12.
John Kirby, A. M., 1811-15.
Ebenezer H. Sullman, A. M., 1811-15.
Samuel Backus, A. M., 1813-15.
John Ludlow, D. D., 1815-16.
Samuel Backus, A. M., 1813-17.
Benj. Blydenburgh Wisoer, D. D., 1815-18.
William M. Adams, A. M., 1817-19.
Alonzo Potter, D. D., Lb. D., 1819-22.
Joel Beneshet Nott, A. M., 1820-22.
Benjamin F. Joshia, M. D., LL. D., 1822-27.
John Austin Yates, D. D., 1825-27.
Edward Davis, D. D., 1825-27. Aaron Blake, 1805-06.

Isaac W. Jackson, LL. D., 1826-31.
Thomas C. Reed, D. D., 1826-31.
Chester Averill, A. M., 1828.
George W. Eaton, D. D., 1829-30.
John Nott, D. D., 1830-39.
John Totten, D. D., 1831-32.
Duncan L. Stewart, A. M., 1838-38.
Edward Sawage, A. M., 1833-37.
Albert T. Chester, D. D., 1833-36.
Jonathan Pearson, A. M., 1886-39.
John Foster, LL. D., 1836-39.
Benjamin Richards, A. M., 1836-37.
Wilson Ingalls, A. M., 1836-37.
Wilson Ingalls, A. M., 1836-37.
Villerov D. Reed, D. D., 1837-38.
James Nichols, A. M., 1838-39.
Robert M. Brown, D. D., 1842-46.
Henry Pomerov, A. M., 1848-46.
Clarkson Nott Potter, LL. D., 1845-47.
Peter V. Vedder, D. D., 1846-47.
Hiram H. Perry, A. M., 1847-50.
Joel Huntington, 1849-50.
Charles H. Taylor, D. D., 1849-50.
Win, L. Aiken, A. M., 1847-50.
Charles S. Vedder, D. D., 1849-50.
Win, L. Aiken, A. M., 1847-50.
Charles S. Vedder, D. D., 1854-58.
Peissner, A. M., 1848-54.
Nelson Millard, D. D., 1854-58.

¹ The Literary titles affixed to names were in many cases those afterward received. About half of the number became clergymen.

1870-78.

Sidney A. Norton, Ph. D., Chemistry, 1857.
John A. DeRemer, A. M., 1855-65.
David L. Millard, A. M., 1858.
Hiram J. Gordon, A. B., 1859-62.
Wm. C. Macy, A. M., 1862-65.
John Ide Snell, Mathematics, 1865-67.
Cady Staley, A. M., C. E., Mathematics and Civil Engineer, 1867-69.
Charles F. Noble, A. M., Greek, 1867-69.
Lewis E. Rockwell, A. M., Mathematics, 1868.
Harrison E. Webster, A. M., Natural History and Physical Geography, 1869-73.
Egbert C. Lawrence, A. M., Mathematics,

Thos. R. Featherstonhaugh, Latin and History, 1878-76.
Isaiah B. Price, C. E., A. M., Mathematics and History, 1872-75.
Chas. J. Colcock, Mathematics, 1875-77.
Joseph R. Davis, Classics, 1877-80.
Samuel W. Buck, Physics and Engineering, 1877-78.
Newton I. Reed, Tutor in English, 1880-81.
Geo. W. Dean, S. T. D., Latin, 1880-81.
Courtland V. Anable, Mathematics, 1881-84.
Henry F. DePuy, C. E., 1884.
James Stoller, A. B., Natural History, 1884.

Statistics of Attendance and Graduation.

	UND	ERGI	RADUA	TE CL.	ASSES.	bio.			Un	DERGR	ADUAT	E CLA	SSES.	80	
YEARS.	Freshmen.	Saphamares.	Juniars.	Seniors.	Total.	Left without graduating.	Graduated, (A. B.)	YEARS.	Freshmen.	Sophamares.	Juniors.	Seniors.	Total.	Left without graduating.	Graduated,
796.								1840.	81	72	80	112	295	19	10
797.						1	8	1841.	36	62	96		278	16	8
798.						1	6	1842.	28	64	77	96	265	24	5
799.						6	14	1843.	32	54	81	75	242	19	1
800.						9	7	1844.	27	45	69	81	222	21	8
801.						8	7	1845.	32	59	73	79	243	15	7
802.						10	8	1846.	24	66	88	111	289	16	
808.						4	17	1847.	32	72	96	99	299	17	
804.		4.4				10	15	1848.	30	78	118	102	328	19	1
805.		• •				11	13	1849.	27	59	96	140	322	25	1
806.		• •		• • •		0	14	1850. 1851.	9	64	89	104	266 257	23 20	
807.	••	• •				12	11 18	1852.	8	38	83	106	235	33	
309.	**	• •				17	29	1853.	16	50	68	89	223	26	
310.		• •				25	27	1854.	28	62	70	81	241	31	
311.						45	28	1855.	41	89	. 87	88	800	33	
312.						24	29	1856.	62	97	122	102	383	39	-
313.						15	45	1857.	35	98	182	130	395	56	
814.						19	40	1858.	41	104	121	145	411	59	
315.						11	39	1859.	42	105	134	159	440	60	
316.						12	50	1860.	40	92	133	148	437	58	
817.						6	43	1861.	86	80	109	140	390	75	
818.					240	17	52	1862.	46	72	89	124	352	63	3
819.	13	59	89	79		22	56	1863.	16	66	76	99	285	48	
820.	16	58	85	96	255	26	65	1864.	25	73	81	98	294	48	
821.	17	46	84	88	235	21	66	1865.	21	52	72	84	249	40	
822.	19	53	72	90	234	16	76	1866.	27	43	59	71	223	41	
823. 824.	10	39	81 76	74	209	13	62	1867.	28	43	46 40	60	199	30	
825.		-		100		20	79	1868.	17	37	46	56	164	29	1
326.		• •	• • •		• • •	9	62	1870.	22	25	26	29	114	18	
827.				***		16	88	1871.	27	23	18	24	103	20	
328.						10	69	1872.	20	25	20	14	89	19	
329.						14	82	1878.	33	23	44	33	134	12	
830.						9	96	1874.	39	32	28	28	160	24	
331.						13	76	1875.	52	19	24	16	144*		1
332.						5	70	1876.	59	34	34	38	165		9
338.				87		18	69	1877.	45	41	27	26	168†		1
334.	33	46	83	66	228	17	64	1878.	50	39	33	28	156		
335.	26	78	75	89	268	17	88	1879.	50	50	33	27	160		
336.	36	75	100	77	288	16	71	1880.	45	47	21	28	145+		-
337.	30	72 65	99	105	306	34	91	1881.	64	41	39	44	1988		-
339.	22	48	109	102	293 286	26 32	93	1882.	51 50	39 35	32 42	33 36	190		

^{*}Including 32 Engineers, etc. † Including 29 Engineers, etc. † Including 4 Post-graduates. | Including 5 Resident graduates. | Including 34 Special students and 1 Resident graduate.

Students in Analytical Chemistry.

YEARS.	Number of students.	YEARS.	Number of students.	YEARS.	Number of students.	YEARS.	Number of students
1857 1858 1859 1860	7 9 26 20 30	1862 1963 1864 1865	26 29 21 14 16	1867 1868 1869 1870	35 16 21 27 14	1872 1873 1874 1875	12 18 18

Students in Civil Engineering.

YEARS.	Students.	Graduates, (C. E.)	YEARS.	Students	Graduates, (C. E.)	YEARS.	Students.	Graduates, (C. E.)	YEARS.	Students.	Graduates, (C. E.)
1857 1858 1859 1860 1861 1862	18 18 28 26 26 21 18	8 9 4 6 9 6	1864 1865 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870	20 22 23 19 23 22 20	7 4 9 12 9	1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877	14 0 28 33 12 13	6 4 5 13 14 12 13	1878 1879 1860 1881 1882 1883 1884	19	2 4 4 4 7 11

Present Faculty of Union College.

Hon. Judson S. Landon, President ad interim, Lecturer on the Constitution of United

Hon. Judson S. Landon, President da Vinerum, Decedier of the States and its History.

John Foster, LL. D., Nott Professor (No. 8) of Natural Philosophy.

Jonathan Fearson, A. M., Professor of Agriculture and Botany. Librarian.

Henry Whitehorne, A. M., Nott Professor (No. 1) of Greek Language and Literature.

William Wells, LL. D., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

Maurice Perkins, A. M., M. D., Nott Professor (No. 3) of Analytic Chemistry. Curator of Museum.

Cady Staley, A. M., C. E., Dean. Professor of Civil Engineering. Sidney G. Ashmore, A. M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature. Winfield S. Chaplin, Professor of Mechanics.

Wendell Lamoroux, A. M., English Essays and Oratory.
Rev. Giles P. Hawley, A. M., Acting Professor of Logic, Rhetoric and Metaphysics.
First Lieutenant Henry W. Hubbell, Jr., 18th Artillery, U. S. A., Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

Samuel B. Howe, A. M., Adjunct Nott Professor (No. 4), Principal of Union School and Superintendent of Schools of Schenectady.

James Stoller, A. M., Tutor in Natural History.

Henry F. DePuy, C. E., Tutor in Mathematics.

II. ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

In 1833, an application made to the Legislature for the incorporation of a Medical College in the city of Albany was referred to the Regents for consideration, and led to a lengthy adverse report,

chiefly upon the grounds that the two existing medical colleges of the State were sufficient to meet all present demands for medical education, and that the true policy of the State was to bestow all its patronage upon these rather than to increase the number.

In connection with this subject it was suggested, that the laws then in operation admitting licentiates from different medical institutions to practice, ought to be modified so as to require in all cases new examination when coming from other States, before admission to practice. It was thought that this would tend to prevent young men of this State from going to very cheap schools in neighboring States, and check the impositions upon the community by unqualified practitioners who held diplomas when unworthy of them. Such prohibitory laws existed in New Jersey and Massachusetts, and in Canada.

A private school of medicine was begun in Albany in 1821 by Dr. Alden March, and lectures on anatomy were delivered to a class of fourteen students. In 1825 he became connected with the Vermont Academy of Medicine, and continued ten years. In 1830, he delivered a public lecture in Albany on the "Propriety of establishing a Medical College and Hospital in Albany," which was published and excited much interest.

In 1831, James H. Armsby came to Albany as a student of Dr. March, and in 1835 became associated with him in his private school, as a teacher of Anatomy, while Dr. March confined his instruction to operative Surgery, and surgical Pathology. Dr. Armsby delivered several public lectures in Troy and Albany, and in a course of lectures in 1837, he awakened much interest in behalf of a College, in which funds to considerable amount were collected for the purpose. On the 14th of April, 1838, a public meeting was held and active measures were taken to secure a charter. At a second meeting held the next month, it was reported that the use of the Lancaster School Building had been secured, and this was followed by an act of incorporation a few months afterward. The total amount raised for the establishment of the College, by the citizens and State appropriation, was \$31,000.\frac{1}{2} The large and valuable anatomical col-

¹In September, 1838, before a charter had been obtained, the friends of this institution issued a "Circular of the Trustees and Faculty of the Albany Medical College." It contained a list of Trustees (the same afterward named in the act), a list of fifty "Fellows of the College" (medical gentlemen mostly from the eastern part of the State, but six of them in New England), who were privileged to attend all regular meetings of the Faculty and examinations for a degree, and

lections of Doctors March and Armsby were put in the College at the beginning, and increased from year to year. These efforts were unremitted, until the death of Dr. March in 1869, and of Dr. Armsby in 1875. (Historical Sketch of the Albany Medical College. From "Munsell's Hist. Coll. of Albany, 1867," continued down to 1876, page 16.)

On the 16th of February, 1839, an act was passed incorporating the Albany Medical College, with power to hold an estate of \$100,000. It was to be subject to the visitation of the Regents, and was authorized to send one delegate to the State Medical Society.

The College was established in a building on Eagle street, between Jay and Lancaster streets, which had been formerly occupied by the Lancasterian School, and this, with the addition of wings and other improvements, has since been in use.

The sum of \$5,000 a year for three years was appropriated May 25, 1841, to aid in these additions and improvements, and for the increase of Museum apparatus and library. The Trustees were required to admit one student free, from each of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Senate districts, on the nomination of the censors of the State Medical Society for these districts. A further grant of \$1,000 a year for five years was made May 6, 1844. The quorum of Trustees was fixed at seven in 1845.

No special events have marked the history of this institution, which has been uninterruptedly in operation from the beginning.

Ebenezer Emmons, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

James H. Armsby, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

David M. Reese, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Alden March, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

Henry Greene, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

David M. McLachlan, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

Amos Dean, Esq., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

James H. Armsby, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

¹Chap. 26, Laws of 1839. Reports on the bill relative to the incorporation of this College. Senate Doc. 91. Assem. Doc. 29, 1839.

[†] Chap. 221, Laws of 1841. Report on Memorial of Trustees. Assem. Doc. 56, 1841.

³Chap. 279, Laws of 1844. Report on Petitions. Assem. Doc. 136, 1844.

4 Chap. 165, Laws of 1845.

[&]quot;Board of Visitors," sixty-seven in number, who were entitled to the privilege of visiting at all times the Museum, Dissecting Rooms, etc., and of attending all public lectures. Of these visitors, twenty were men prominent in public life, and in the legal and clerical professions, the remainder being practicing physicians in various parts of the State. The Faculty announced was as follows:

An effort was made in 1871 to establish a rival Medical College in Albany, and a charter for the "Capitol City Medical College" was procured, but this was not organized.

The students of this College are classified in four courses. Students who have passed examinations in recognized Colleges and scientific schools are admitted without further examinations, but others are to show satisfactory proficiency in common English branches. Tuition fees, \$100 for a course, or \$150 for two years where paid in advance.

The value of property is reported at \$73,000, of which \$27,000 are in grounds and buildings, \$40,000 in collections, \$5,000 in bonds and mortgages, and \$1,000 on deposit. Debts, \$12,000. Revenue, \$12,361.31, including \$9,797.16 from tuition collected. Expenditures, \$9,342.12.

Several prizes are offered in surgery, ophthalmology, etc., and on final examination and best theses.

The "Association of the Alumni of the Albany Medical College" was incorporated February 6, 1874, for the purpose of promoting the interests of the College and of cultivating social intercourse among the Alumni. It holds its annual meeting on Commencement day.

The Albany Hospital, nearly opposite the Medical College, and affording opportunities for clinical instruction to its students, was opened November 1, 1857, donations having been procured to over \$100,000 in cash, and nearly as much more in property and supplies for the purpose.

ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Under authority granted in the act passed April 10, 1873, for the incorporation of "Union University," a department of this name was established by the Governors of the University, and recognized

by the Regents, July 12, 1881.

This school has been taught in the Albany Medical College building, and by Professors connected with that College. The course is arranged for two years, and students of both sexes are admitted. The report made in 1882 showed an attendance of 18 in the Junior and 3 in the Senior class, the latter graduating. In 1883, the numbers were 21 in the first, and 11 in the Senior class, and graduates 8. The course of instruction consists in lectures and laboratory exercises. Each collegiate year consists of five months, beginning on the first Monday of October.

The degree of "Ph. G." (Graduate in Pharmacy) is conferred. Tuition, \$45 for the first and \$40 for the second year.

Statistics of Attendance and of Graduation at the Albany Medical College.

YEARS ENDING IN	Number of students attending.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN	Number of students attending.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN	Number of students attending.	Graduates.
1889 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854	57 125 101 92 108 104 114 100 88 101 96 92 73 58 136 185	18 13 30 28 25 19 44 32 21 22 24 26 21 13 49	1855. 1856. 1857. 1859. 1860. 1861. 1862. 1863. 1864. 1865. 1866. 1867. 1868.	165 178 170 121 8 80 157 111 111 116 88 96 76	65 64 42 56 24 24 43 29 43 45 40 53 34 83 28	1870 1871 1872 1873-4 1874 1875 1876-7 1877-8 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884	86 92 100 108 119 122 117 123 161 153 161 178 172 157	26 38 25 84 47 89 38 81 47 43 47 58 54 51

Total number of graduates to 1884, inclusive, 1,657.

III. ALBANY LAW SCHOOL.

This institution owes its origin to an effort made in 1851 to establish a University in the city of Albany. On the 17th of April of that year an act was passed to incorporate the "University of Albany." The act named forty-eight citizens of Albany as Trustees, with power to create departments of Medicine, Law, and such other departments as they might from time to time deem it expedient, and they might subdivide the Board into three or more sections for the more direct superintendence of these sections. The Albany Medical College might elect to form a part of the University, but this was not to deprive its Trustees of their office until vacated by death, resignation or otherwise. The University might confer all degrees allowed in other colleges, and was made subject to the visitation of the Regents.

The Trustees met on the 21st of April, 1851, and organized a Law School, with Thomas W. Olcott, Esq., as President of the Board of Trustees, Orlando Meads, LL. D., as Secretary, Ira Harris, LL. D., Amasa J. Parker, LL. D., and Amos Dean, LL. D., as

Professors. The Hon. Greene C. Bronson, President of the Faculty.¹

The school was wholly without funds except as advanced by its Professors. The first course of lectures was delivered in the third story of the Albany Exchange, on the site of the Government building at the foot of State street, and the first class numbered 23 students. The lot south of the Medical College building was offered by its Trustees, and a wing erected, in 1860, by which more extensive accommodations were added.

In the fall of 1879, the Trustees purchased a church-edifice on State street, between Swan and Dove streets, and by the munificence of Thomas W. Olcott, their President, were enabled to fit it up for use, with rooms for library, study and lectures. These premises are not free of debt, but efforts are contemplated for removing incumbrances and providing an ample working library.²

An attempt was made in 1851 to establish a Department of Scientific Agriculture, and lectures were announced upon Geology, Entomology, Elementary Chemistry and Practical Agriculture, but this intention was not entirely fulfilled. In 1854 a few lectures on Chemistry were delivered, but without leading to further results.

Upon the establishment of the "Union University" in 1873, the Albany Law School, with the consent of its Trustees, was included in the Union, but as in the case of other institutions forming this University, the affairs of each are managed by its own Trustees as before. The act of 1873 changed the name of this institution from the "Law Department of the University of Albany," to the one used at the head of this article.

¹ An act passed April 12, 1859, constituted the Faculty of the Albany Law School a committee for examining for graduation, and those receiving diplomas were entitled to practice in the courts of this State. This act, so far as related to the privilege last named, was repealed June 5, 1877. (Chap. 267, Laws of 1859. Chap. 417, Laws of 1877.)

² The Regents' Report of 1884 shows that the property of this school is valued at \$32,000, of which \$12,000 were in grounds, \$18,000 in building and furniture, and \$2,000 in a Library of 1,106 volumes. Debts, \$10,000; Revenue, \$7,932.12, from tuition, and \$525.50 from other sources.

³ Professor John F. Norton, James Hall and Dr. Goadly delivered courses of lectures one winter. The death of Professor Norton (hastened without doubt by the heavy duties he undertook of lecturing six days in a week, alternately in Albany and New Haven), proved a serious loss to the Trustees and to Science. It was thought that had his life been spared, his talents and energy would have secured success, so far as plans for an Agricultural Department of the University were concerned.

The number attending and graduating at this school has not been reported to the Regents prior to 1868. Since then it has been as follows:

YEARS ENDING IN	Aftending.	Graduating.	YEARS ENDING IN	Attending.	Graduating.	YEARS ENDING IN	Attending.	Graduating.
1868	110 150 146 95 *	77 64 55 68 *	1874	109 106 101 92 100 72	88 84 83 74 71 48	1880 1881 1882 1883	81 58 59 67	80 48 47 45

^{*} Reported the same as the year before, apparently by mustake.

IV. DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

This institution, now forming a part of Union University, and reporting annually to the Regents, was incorporated April 3, 1852, and was built and endowed by Mrs. Blandina Dudley, widow of Charles E. Dudley, formerly a prominent lawyer in Albany.

This establishment owes its origin to the act for the establishment of the Albany University in 1851, and to the zealous efforts of the Trustees appointed under its charter.

A building was completed in 1854, upon plans furnished by Professor O. M. Mitchell, and the institution was inaugurated on the 26th of August, 1856, at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held (for the second time) in Albany at that time.²

¹ Chap. 150, Laws of 1852.

² The inaugural address on this occasion was delivered by the Hon, Edward Everett, and was regarded as one of the finest efforts of that talented orator.

At the beginning of the movement for the establishment of this Observatory, Thomas W. Olcott, William H. DeWitt and Ezra P. Prentice, each subscribed \$1,000. When the subject was presented to Mrs. Dudley she gave \$12,000 afterward \$13,000 for instruments, and at the time of inauguration \$50,000 more for an endowment. In her will the further sum of \$30,000 was given, making the whole amount of her gifts \$105,000, Mr. Olcott gave \$10,000, Mr. J. F. Rathbone \$5,000, and Mr. W. H. DeWitt \$2,000 at a later period. The total cash donations secured, mainly through the efforts of Mr. Olcott and Dr. Armsby, amounted to over \$150,000, of which \$100,000 were expended in buildings and instruments, and \$50,000 were invested for a permanent endowment.

The sum of \$1,000 was acknowledged as received from each of the following persons: Edwin C. Delevan, A. A. Low, James Brown, George Law, William B. Astor, Jas. Sampson, John Greig, Gerrit Smith, Alex, Duncan and Cyrus Strong, and

The management of the Observatory was intrusted to a Scientific Council, consisting of Professor A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, Professor Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Professor B. A. Gould, Jr., of Cambridge, Mass., and Professor Benjamin Pierce; but before operations in the way of scientific work could be begun, a misunderstanding arose between this Council and the Trustees. A series of voluminous publications followed, in which each party presented its arguments. It continued until the Trustees on the evening of January 3, 1859, took possession of the premises and dispossessed Professor Gould, the Director.

Professor Ormsby M. Mitchell was subsequently appointed Director, but having received a military education he was called into the service of his country at the beginning of the late war, as a General, and died before its close. Professor George W. Hough, who had been an assistant with General Mitchell, continued in charge until he resigned, soon after the Union University was organized. A meteorological station was established upon the premises by the United States Signal Service, and a separate building erected for its use.

Since the adoption of this Observatory, under the act of 1873, for the organization of "Union University," the Dudley Observatory has made an annual report to the Regents, and regular observations have been made for many years. As an educational institution its operations extend only to professional students employed as assistants. It is now under the charge of Professor Lewis Boss, A. M., Director, who during the last year reported, had six assistants, who resided at the Observatory and were pursuing scientific studies.

The Observatory is situated on the northern border of the city, upon a tract of eight acres of land. Its last report states that donations of more than \$200,000 had been received, of which \$85,000 were invested, yielding an income of about \$5,000 a year.

A volume of "Annals" was published in 1866, and another in 1871. They were largely devoted to a description of the instruments of the Observatory, and to Meteorological observations and

from the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co. There were twenty-three subscriptions of \$500, eleven of \$250, twenty-three of \$100, and twelve of \$50 each at the date of inauguration. Several costly instruments were presented and a valuable Astronomical Library was collected.

deductions made by Prof. George W. Hough, the Director then in charge.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

The first step toward the organization of this College was the incorporation of an Academy, which was procured upon the following petition:

To the Regents of the University of the State of New York:

Whereas a plan for establishing a School or Seminary of Learning in Whitestown, in the county of Herkimer, contiguous to the Oneida Nation of Indians, for the benefit of the young and flourishing settlement of emigrants to said county, and the various tribes of Confederate Indians, has been proposed by the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, and received the approbation and patronage of many of the most respectable characters of the United States, and is also encouraged and patronized by the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge;

AND, WHEREAS, very considerable contributions have already been made, and there are strong assurances of further very liberal donations toward the funds of said institution, provided a charter of

incorporation can be obtained;

AND, WHEREAS, the great distance from any well-regulated Seminary of Learning clearly evinces the propriety and importance of having one established at the place above proposed, as the youth of that part of the country must grow up in a state of gloomy ignorance, or their education must be attended with very great expense: we, the subscribers, being so many of the benefactors of the aforesaid institution as have contributed more than one-half in value of the real and personal estate collected or appropriated for the use and benefit thereof, do hereby respectfully pray that the said School or Seminary of Learning may be incorporated and be subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University of the State, and that the Hon Me Alexander Hamilton, Esquire, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the Honble John Lansing, Esquire, the Honble Egbert Benson, Esquire, the Rev. Dan. Bradley, Eli Bristol, Erastus Clark, James Dean, Moses Foot, Thomas R. Gold, Sewall Hopkins, Michael Myers, Jonas Platt, Jedediah Sanger, Rev. John Sergeant, Timothy Tuttle and Samuel Wells be appointed the first Trustees of said Seminary, with power to increase the number of Trustees to twenty-one, whenever a majority of the persons above named. shall upon due notice think proper to elect suitable persons to compleat the said number of twenty-one Trustees; and that they and their successors in office may be known and distinguished by the name and stile of The Trustees of Hamilton Oncida Academy.

¹ Prof. Hough is now Director of the Dearborn Observatory in Chicago.

In witness whereof, we have hereto Set our Hands and Seals, the twelfth day of November, 1792.

SAM'L KIRKLAND, JONAS PLATT, ELI BRISTOL, ERASTUS CLARK, JOEL BRISTOL, SEWALL HOPKINS, JAMES DEAN, MICHAEL MYERS.

The Rev. Samuel Kirkland, the first named of these petitioners, had spent the best portion of his life as a missionary to the Oneida Indians, and in the treaty held with this tribe in 1788, he received with his two eldest sons valuable lands, amounting to 4,750 acres. Of this he gave several hundred acres for the endowment of an institution of learning, and in the preamble of this conveyance he set forth his motives as follows:

"A serious consideration of the importance of education and an early improvement and cultivation of the human mind, together with the situation of the frontier settlement of this part of the State, though extensive and flourishing, yet destitute of any well-regulated Seminary of learning, has induced and determined me to contribute of the ability wherewith my Heavenly Benefactor hath blessed me, toward laying the foundation and support of a school, or academy, in the town of Whitestown, county of Herkimer, contiguous to the Oneida Nation of Indians, for the mutual benefit of the young and flourishing settlements in said county, and the various tribes of confederated Indians, earnestly wishing the institution may grow and flourish, that the advantages of it may be extensive and lasting, and that, under the smiles of the God of Wisdom and Goodness, it may prove an eminent means of diffusing useful knowledge, enlarging the bounds of human happiness, aiding the reign of virtue, and the kingdom of the blessed Redeemer."

The deed conveyed several parcels of land; one lot being declared inalienable, which has since been held as the site of Hamilton College; the remainder being left to be disposed of as the Trustees might deem proper. Mr. Kirkland died February 28, 1808, having witnessed the first stage of fulfilment of his hopes, in an Academy, and the first efforts toward its enlargement as a College.

The Academic charter was granted January 31, 1793, under the name, and with the Trustees that had been proposed in the petition.

Operations were commenced as soon as the means could be provided, and before enough had been raised to complete the academic building first erected. The resources of the country were feeble,

the settlements new, and many of the settlers were poor. In 1795 the place was visited by a committee of the Regents, consisting of Andrew King and John McDonald, and on the 3d of November, 1795, they reported the Academy as in the following condition. They said:

"That there is a frame of an edifice designed for an Academy erected about a year ago, and it is partly inclosed. It is situated a mile and a half from the flourishing village of Clinton, on the Oriskany mountain. It appears difficult of access, and too distant from families where students might be accommodated with lodging and board. The frame is eighty-eight feet long, forty-two feet wide and three stories high; has cost the Trustees £1,000, and by estimation will require for its completion upwards of £2,000 more. The Trustees have been compelled to interrupt the work for want of money.

That there is a small school-room at the foot of the mountain, half a mile from the Academy, in which scholars have been formerly taught, but no teachers have been employed, nor schools kept by the

Trustees since September, 1794.

That the Trustees have not yet framed a system for the Education and Government of the Institution, nor established rates of tuition. Board may be obtained in the village of Clinton at eight

shillings per week.

That the funds of the institution consist of 425 acres of land in the neighborhood of the Academy, chiefly uncultivated, and of \$400 on a subscription not collected. An incumbrance of \$1,000 has been laid on the lands by the Trustees, for the purpose of enabling them to raise the frame of the Academy.

That your committee from the present state of the institution judged it inexpedient to employ any part of the donation appropriated to it by the Board in the purchase of Books or Apparatus,

Mathematical or Philosophical, during the present year.

Your committee further beg leave to remark the necessity of strict attention to the accommodations which applicants possess, before they receive an act of incorporation. The impoverished and languishing state of the Academies, in general, which they visit, compel them to make this observation.

November 3, 1795.

ANDREW KING. J. McDONALD."

The Trustees, after encountering many difficulties, were able to report on the 31st of December, 1799, that they had completed so much of their building as was sufficient for the accommodation of a large school, and that they had procured the services of Mr. John Niles,' from Greenfield Academy, Mass., as an instructor. He had

¹ Graduated from Yale College in 1797; entered upon his duties here in 1798; withdrew in 1801. Became a minister and settled in Bath, Steuben county, where he engaged also in teaching. He died in 1812.

brought with him a letter of ample recommendation from President Dwight of Yale College, and had opened a school on the 26th of that month. There were nearly twenty scholars already admitted, and the number was increasing daily.

On the 27th of February, 1800, the Trustees described their house as covered and painted, and that five rooms were finished. It had cost about \$5,000, for \$2,000 of which they were indebted. It would require \$3,000 to complete the unfinished rooms and erect the chimneys, which were not yet built. Their property consisted of two tracts of uncultivated land, worth about \$600, but still unproductive. This did not include the Academy and seventeen acres of land adjoining, which was improved and fertile.

The following letter from Thomas R. Gold to James Cochran,

dated January 29, 1800, has interest in this connection:

"Sm — In answer to the inquiry relative to the present state and condition of Hamilton-Oneida Academy, I have to communicate: That however unfavorable the condition of the Academy was on the last visit of the committee of the Regents, yet at this time the friends of Literature witness with pleasure the most flattering change in their prospects of this Academy. This change commenced about fifteen months ago.

This institution is mostly finished, several rooms being completed and occupied. About fifty students are taught the Greek, Latin and English Languages, under the direction of Messrs. Niles and Murdock, two able instructors, who came highly recommended by President Dwight. As one of the Trustees of this Academy, permit me to solicit, on behalf of this institution, a visit from the Re-

gents."

The reports from year to year show increased attendance and brightening hopes, and on the 18th of March, 1805, the Trustees applied for incorporation as a College by the following petition:

" To the Regents of the University of the State of New York:

The petition of the Trustees of the Hamilton-Oneida Academy

humbly sheweth:

That they received with great satisfaction the sentiments of His Excellency the Governor, upon the subject of Literature in his late official address. To these enlightened and patriotic sentiments, we have no doubt your Honorable Body, who are the immediate guard-

¹ Mr. Cochran had a short time before this been a member of Congress. He was not one of the Board of Regents, but had been requested to inquire into the condition of some Academies that were convenient for him to visit.

ians of Literature, cordially assent. Encouraged by these favorable auspices, we beg leave to represent that a grant of a charter investing Hamilton-Oneida Academy with the privileges of a College, would greatly conduce to the promotion of science, morality and vir-

tue in this Western country.

By great and persevering exertions a building has been erected, which will be amply sufficient for the accommodation of one hundred students. It is situated on an eminence, possessing the advantages of a pure and healthful air, and an extensive and pleasant rural prospect; in the midst of a moral, frugal and industrious people, contiguous to the Great Western Turnpike, and in the vicinity of several large and flourishing villages, where the business and wealth of the country will center. A single view of a map will show that its local situation is singularly and almost exclusively advantageous. To the North, to the South, and to the West, we have a wide spreading country, already settled, and increasing with unexampled rapid-

ity in population and wealth.

Should it be thought that a more Western situation would be more preferable, a little consideration, it is believed, will convince your Honorable Body of the inexpediency of such a measure. For although the country from East to West is extensive, yet from North to South it is greatly contracted, being pressed by the Allegheny Mountains on the one hand and by Lake Ontario on the other. And as we advance to the Westward for their accommodation, we recede from the people adjacent to Black River, who are equally entitled to your patronage and encouragement. A position more central, more advantageous, and which shall render the means of knowledge accessible to a larger body of the good people of this State is conceived, cannot be chosen. The above petition is humbly submitted to your candid consideration, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

THOMAS HART,

President of the Board of Trustees.

This application being denied from want of means to justify a collegiate charter, the subject rested until 1811, when the following petition was addressed to the Regents:

" To the Honorable Regents of the University of the State of New York;

The Trustees of Hamilton-Oneida Academy beg leave to represent that they are strongly impressed with the belief that your Honorable Body would greatly promote the interests of Literature by investing said Academy with the privileges of a College; in support of this opinion, we take the liberty to make the following statement of facts:

The Academy is situated in a healthy part of the country, among a sober, discreet and well-educated people, contiguous to a number

of flourishing villages, and very near the local center of the State. At the same time it is too remote from the Colleges already incorporated, to interfere with their interests or check their prosperity.

The advantages resulting from the establishment of this Academy cannot be unknown to the guardians of the literature of the State. Founded in a country recently settled, and when the greatest industry and economy were necessary to render the wilderness a commodious residence for civilized man, it acquired strength and vigor from the spirit, liberality and enterprise of the neighboring inhabitants, and soon assumed a respectable station among the Academies of the State. From the beginning it was the determination of the Trustees faithfully to execute the intention of the institution. They therefore resolved that no person should be admitted to this Seminary who was unable to read with readiness, or to write a fair legible hand. Applicants deficient in these particulars were invariably excluded, both by the regulations and by the actual practice of the Academy. If the Honorable Regents should recur to our annual report, which we have endeavored to make with the most conscientions fidelity, they will find that no similar institution in the State has been favored with a greater number of students in classical literature, and that we have not deprived the common schools in the neighborhood of their proper employment.

Your petitioners also beg leave to state that this institution is the

first establishment of the kind in the Western District.

Under these circumstances your petitioners most respectfully present their claim to your Honorable Body for a charter, investing the Academy with the privileges of a College, and they cannot persuade

themselves that their petition will be disregarded.

Should the prayer of your petitioners be granted, they feel the greatest confidence, that the liberality of the same people who under circumstances of comparative want and embarrassment established and fostered the infant Academy, would not now suffer a collegiate institution to languish. Their inquiries with reference to this subject authorize them to assure the Honorable Regents that a fund of at least \$15,000 might be easily procured.

By order of the Board of Trustees, JOEL BRISTOL, President. SEWALL HOPKINS, Clerk.

At the same session and at about the same time, Kingston Academy renewed the application made by it long before, for incorporation as a College, and both applications were referred to the same Committee. They reported that, in their opinion, no College ought to be started with a fund less than \$50,000 in amount, which neither of the applicants possessed. But aside from this, and upon the theory that this sum could be raised, there were questions of expediency and the general welfare of literature that should be duly considered. Perhaps another College might properly be founded in

the Western District, at no distant day, and when this should be done every question having reference to location should be carefully considered. With respect to the Middle District, the want was not so apparent, but if decided upon Kingston would be the preferable place. Upon the 11th of March, 1811, both petitions were denied, and the friends of Hamilton-Oneida Academy were delayed for the time, but not without hopes of better success at no distant day.

In January, 1812, printed petitions were circulated, addressed to the Regents, and of the following form:

" The Memorial and Petition of - Respectfully Sheweth

That if, to accommodate the citizens of the Eastern and Southern Districts, a College has been founded and organized in each of those great divisions of the State, no good reason can be assigned why the Western District, which exceeds them in population and extent,

should not be invested with a similar privilege.

That the time has arrived when, in the opinion of your petitioners, the interests of the public require the incorporation of a College in the county of Oneida. In support of this opinion your petitioners beg leave to state that by examining the relative position and circumstances of the several counties in the Western District, and by adverting to the course of trade and the route of communication between the remote parts of this State, it would appear that no county westward of Albany and equally central, combines the advantages of extensive business, of concentrated population and of expeditious communication with the extreme sections of the district in an equal degree with the county of Oneida.

Your petitioners further represent to your Honorable Board that in regard to the actual site of the contemplated College, Hamilton-Oneida Academy in the village of Clinton presents, in their opinion, stronger claims for an act of incorporation than can be offered by any other situation in the country, because should it be proposed to establish a College elsewhere, a violent competition would inevitably arise between the several villages whose situation might be thought adapted to the conveniences and wants of such an institution, because that Academy is the oldest Seminary of learning in the West-

¹The academic report of 1811, the last one they had occasion to make, showed an attendance of 150, of whom 5 were in Reading and Writing, 76 in English Grammar, 30 in Mathematics, 30 in the Dead Languages, 25 in Logic, Rhetoric and Composition, and 2 in Moral Philosophy. Value of lot and building, \$11,525, of other real estate, \$2,357, of personal estate, \$850, and of Apparatus and Library, \$447. Tuitions, \$740, being from \$8 to \$12 per annum to each student. Principal Seth Norton with salary of \$650, and Eli Eddy, A. B., as assistant, with \$240, Library about 200 volumes, Apparatus, barometer, thermometer, terrestrial globe, mirrors, surveyor's instruments, etc. Average price of board for 44 weeks, \$55. The academic seal was a circular dise one inch broad with the letters II. O. A. of large size upon the face.

ern District, and because in it, both Classical and Mathematical literature have been as extensively cultivated, as in any similar institution

in the State.

Your petitioners, therefore, respectfully pray the Regents of the University to invest Hamilton Oneida Academy with collegiate powers and privileges, and from the great liberality of the inhabitants living in its vicinity, and from the strong interest extensively created in its behalf, no apprehension can reasonably be indulged that the institution will be suffered to languish for want of adequate support. If the proximity of Union College be adjudged as an objection to the prayer of your petitioners, they respectfully reply that a complete refutation of the objection may be found in the fact that several of the American Colleges have a still greater proximity to each other, and are nevertheless in flourishing circumstances.

If this application shall be favorably received, your petitioners further request that in the charter of incorporation, the following persons may be appointed as the first Trustees of the proposed College, viz.: Henry Huntington, George Brayton, Morris S. Miller, James S. Kip, James Carnahan, Rev. James Eells, Rev. Derick Lansing, Rev. Asahel S. Norton, Jedediah Sanger, Joseph Kirkland, Thomas R. Gold, John H. Lothrop, Jonas Platt, Joel Bristol, Ephraim Hart, Henry McNeil, William Hotchkiss, Peter Smith, Obadiah German, Aruna Metcalf, Jasper Hopper, Simeon Ford and Walter Fish. And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever

pray," etc.

Some opposition arose to this measure by those interested in the advancement of Fairfield Academy to a College, and Oneida Castle was mentioned by others as a preferable site. Efforts were at the same time being renewed at Kingston, but these did not prevent favorable action upon the application from Hamilton Oneida Academy. Resolutions to this effect were passed on the 10th of March, 1812, upon condition that funds should be raised, which should, with those on hand, amount to \$50,000.

This condition being met by valid subscription, the draft of a charter prepared by Chief Justice Kent, was reported May 26, and ordered to be issued. Its yearly income was limited to \$13,333\frac{1}{3}. The persons proposed in the foregoing memorial were appointed

¹ By an act passed June 19, 1812 (chap. 237), entitled "An act for the endowment of Hamilton College, and for other purposes," bonds to the amount of \$50,000, given for lands sold in the late Oneida Reservation, were to be assigned to the Trustees, but were not to be collected within ten years if the interest was paid.

In the Lottery act of 1814, by which Union College was liberally endowed, it was provided that, \$40,000 should be paid to this College. The sum of \$10,000 being a part of this sum was granted in anticipation of this money, March 18, 1817 (chap. 91).

first Trustees, with power to fill vacancies that might occur in their number, and the powers, privileges and duties of the Board were defined in detail. The President of the College was to hold his office during good behavior, but all other officers at the will of the Trustees. The College might confer such degrees as were usually granted by any College or University in Europe.

The financial agent employed in getting subscriptions was the Rev. Caleb Alexander, long the successful Principal of Fairfield Academy, and the benefactors of the College were widely scattered throughout the then settled part of the State. Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany, gave \$1,000, the largest item, and Gov. Tompkins gave \$500.

There appears to have been an intention of making this a seat of medical as well as classical education; for in the recommendations of the first committee on College officers, besides a Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, there was proposed to be one of Surgery and Anatomy; one of the Institutes of Medicine and one of Obstetrics.'

In a publication which we have often had occasion to quote in this work, the following summary of the history of this College is given:

"Hamilton College has had eight Presidents, all men of various learning, of intellectual strength and Christian integrity, and all ordained Ministers of the gospel by Presbyterian or Congregational bodies. Five of them were graduates from Yale College, one from Glasgow University, one from Dartmouth, and one from Amherst. The first President of the College, Rev. Dr. Azel Backus (Yale, 1788), had won high distinction as a preacher and classical teacher in Bethlehem, Connecticut. He loved his pupils and treated them with paternal tenderness. In the class-room he was independent of the text-book, and used the resources of his own mind. His greatest power, however, was revealed in the pulpit. His address at the funeral of the Sachem Skenandoa, in the old white meeting-house of Clinton, was full of genuine pathos. Dr. Backus died suddenly in

¹ Dr Westel Willoughby was appointed to this professorship but did not accept. He was connected with the Fairfield Medical College through nearly the whole period of its existence. In 1843, Dr. Hastings was appointed Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology, which was the nearest approach ever made by Hamilton College to a School of Medicine.

Public S rvice of New York (1882), III, p 261

² The office of President was first offered to the Rev. Caleb Alexander, who, on the 22d of July, 1812, declined.

December, 1816, aged fifty-two. A volume of his sermons, with a brief sketch of his life, was published in 1824. Twenty-five graduates, in three classes, received diplomas signed by President Backus. Fourteen graduates of the class of 1817, received diplomas signed by Professor Seth Norton.

In 1817 Rev. Dr. Henry Davis (Yale, 1796), then President of Middlebury College, was elected to succeed President Backus. At the same time he received and declined an election to the Presidency of Yale College, to succeed Dr. Timothy Dwight. Dr. Davis was inaugurated as the second President in the fall of 1817. This administration covered a period of sixteen years. They were years of mingled sunshine and disaster, closing with full classes in 1833.

A Report was made by the Regents to the Assembly April 1, 1830 (Assem. Doc. 373, 1830), containing an elaborate statement of the financial affairs of the College, from 1813 to 1829. A summary of receipts and payments up to January, 1829, shows the following aggregates:

From State Mortgages. \$55,837 57 "Subscriptions. 23,758 34 "Tuitions, etc. 35,085 35 "Miscellaneous sources. 2,230 46 "Subscriptions to Bank Stock and Lottery 71,153 43 "Lands sold 2,114 29 "Profits received on moneys loaned out by Treasurer. 2,639 75 Total \$192,909 19 Payments. For Buildings. \$70,639 02 "Repairs. 3,089 90 "College Ground. 2,834 18 "Lands purchased. 1,248 09 "Chemical Apparatus. 900 00 "Philosophical Apparatus. 900 00 "Philosophical Apparatus. 2,203 50 "Library. 3,093 08 "Salaries. 69,658 89 "Miscellaneous expenses 21,940 30 "Orders of Prudential Committee. 9,066 05 "Services of Caleb Alexander (1813, 1814, 1815, 1817, 1819). 7,170 71 Total. \$191,843 72	Receipts.		
Payments. \$70,639 02	" Subscriptions. " Tuitions, etc. " Miscellaneous sources. " Subscriptions to Bank Stock and Lottery. " Lands sold	23,758 35,085 2,230 71,153 2,114	34 35 46 43 29
For Buildings. \$70,639 02 " Repairs. 3,089 90 " College Ground. 2,834 18 " Lands purchased. 1,248 09 " Chemical Apparatus 900 00 " Philosophical Apparatus. 2,203 50 " Library. 3,093 08 " Salaries. 69,658 89 " Miscellaneous expenses 21,940 30 " Orders of Prudential Committee. 9,066 05 " Services of Caleb Alexander (1813, 1814, 1815, 1817, 1819). 7,170 71 Total. \$191,843 72	Total	\$192,909	19
For Buildings. \$70,639 02 " Repairs. 3,089 90 " College Ground. 2,834 18 " Lands purchased. 1,248 09 " Chemical Apparatus 900 00 " Philosophical Apparatus. 2,203 50 " Library. 3,093 08 " Salaries. 69,658 89 " Miscellaneous expenses 21,940 30 " Orders of Prudential Committee. 9,066 05 " Services of Caleb Alexander (1813, 1814, 1815, 1817, 1819). 7,170 71 Total. \$191,843 72			-
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" Salaries 69,658 89 " Miscellaneous expenses 21,940 30 " Orders of Prudential Committee 9,066 05 " Services of Caleb Alexander (1813, 1814, 1815, 1817, 1819) 7,170 71 Total \$191,843 72	" Philosophical Apparatus	2,203	
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" Orders of Prudential Committee			
" Services of Caleb Alexander (1813, 1814, 1815, 1817, 1819) 7,170 71 Total	Diffectionicous expenses		
Total			
	" Services of Caleb Alexander (1813, 1814, 1815, 1817, 1819)	7,170	61
Balance in the hands of Treasurer \$1,065 37	Total	\$ 191,843	72
	Balance in the hands of Treasurer	\$1,065	37

President Davis resigned August 22, 1832, but was requested by the Trustees to continue his relations with the College until a successor could be inducted into office.

¹The reader will find in a publication of 151 pages, issued in 1833, and entitled "A Narrative of the Embarrassments and Decline of Hamilton College. By Henry Davis, D. D., President," a full statement of his view of the questions involved in the troubles of his period of Presidency.

Two hundred and fifty-five graduates received diplomas with his signature. He died in 1852, aged eighty-two, having lived nineteen years in retirement and constant ill health. The third President, Rev. Dr. Sereno Edwards Dwight (Yale, 1803), was elected in the tall of 1833, and resigned in 1835; after giving diplomas to thirty-three graduates in two classes. Like his pre-eminent father, Timothy Dwight, the third President was a finished scholar and a brilliant preacher. Perhaps the most important question he was called to deal with was that of removing the College to Utica He enlisted with the advocates of removal, and the final decision that the College must remain where its founder had placed it, may have had something to do with his early resignation. President Dwight died in 1850, aged sixty-seven, after many years of bodily suffering.

The fourth President, Rev. Dr. Joseph Penney (Glasgow, 1813), was elected in 1835. He had been remarkably successful as a teacher at Flushing, Long Island, and as a pastor at Rochester, New York, and at Northampton, Massachusetts. His large knowledge in every branch of science and literature made him a pleasant companion and a valuable instructor. He resigned in the winter of 1839, after giving diplomas to forty-four graduates in three classes. His last years were spent in Rochester, where he died in 1860.

The fifth President, Dr. Simeon North (Yale, 1825), was promoted from the chair of Ancient Languages, which he had filled for ten years. During his long administration of eighteen years decided advances were made in all that contributes to the substantial worth, vitality and usefulness of a College. President North resigned in 1857, after conferring diplomas upon five hundred and fifty-six graduates in nineteen classes.

The sixth President, Rev. Dr. Samuel Ware Fisher (Yale, 1835), took charge of the institution in 1858. With restless energy and enthusiasm, President Fisher devoted himself to bringing the College into closer sympathy with the community, and thus increasing its patronage and means of usefulness. He introduced the study

of the Bible as a part of the regular curriculum.

His addresses before religious bodies were frequent and impressive. After conferring degrees upon two hundred and twenty-six graduates in eight classes, President Fisher resigned his office in July, 1866, to accept a call to the pastorate of Westminster Church in Utica. He resigned his pastorate in January, 1871, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 18, 1874.

The seventh President, Rev. Dr. Samuel Gilman Brown (Dartmouth, 1831), was called in 1866 from Dartmouth College, which he

¹ President North died on College Hill, Clinton, February 9, 1884, and is buried in the College Cemetery.

A volume entitled "Memorial of Rev. Simeon North. D. D., LL. D., Fifth President of Hamilton College" (pp. 112), was issued a few months afterward, containing several steel engravings and a large amount of historical information concerning the College.

had faithfully served for twenty-seven years; first, in the Chair of Oratory and Belles-Lettres, and next in that of Metaphysics and Political Economy. He entered upon the President's duties in the spring of 1867. As a teacher, President Brown held the highest rank. His sermons were models of vigorous and polished thinking and writing. His "Life of Rufus Choate" was favorably received on both sides of the Atlantic. He resigned in 1881, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. Henry Darling, D. D., LL. D.

The history of the different departments of instruction shows that they also have been filled by men eminently skilled in their departments. In the department of classical learning, the College has had the services of such men as Seth Norton, Edward Robinson, John Monteith, Simeon North, John Finley Smith and Edward

NORTH.

In the Maynard Chair of History, Law and Political Economy, it has had John H. Lathrop, Theodore W. Dwight, Ellicott Evans and Francis M. Burdick. In Mathematics, it has had Theodore Strong, Marcus Catlin and Oren Root, father and son.

CHRISTIAN HENRY FREDERICK PETERS has made its department of Astronomy famous. In the department of Rhetoric and Oratory we find the names of John Wayland, a brother of President Wayland, Henry Mandeville, Anson J. Upson and Henry A. Frink. And finally, we find in the department of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, besides the Presidents who have given instruction in those branches, the names of the distinguished metaphysicians, John W. Mears and Edward J. Hamilton.

Hamilton College was not cradled in abundance and luxury. It began its checkered existence with \$100,000, half of which was given by the State, and the other half was collected from subscribers. The College has been the recipient of a long line of generous benefactions, of which the following may be mentioned: In 1832, Hon. Wm. II. Maynard bequeathed \$20,000, as an endowment for the Chair of Law and Political Economy; in 1834, a fund of \$40,000 was secured by the joint efforts of President Dwight and Professor CHARLES AVERY; in 1836, the State of New York made an annual appropriation of \$3,000, which was cut off by the Constitution of 1846; in 1854-55, Professor Avery secured, by subscription, \$50,000, in 1854, Benjamin S. Walcott and William D. Walcott gave to the College \$30,000; in 1864, subscriptions were obtained in New York and Brooklyn for the Professorship of the Greek Language and Literature. In 1865, Charles C. Kingsley, Dr. J. P. Gray, P. V. Rogers, and other citizens of Utica, N. Y., endowed the Chair of Rhetoric and Logic; in 1866, the will of SILAS D. CHILDS, of Utica, established the Chair of Chemistry with an endowment of \$30,000, and the later will of Mrs. Childs brought the College \$60,000 more for the same purpose; in 1867, the Observatory and Chair of Astronomy were endowed with a fund of \$30,000, by EDWIN C. LITCH-FIELD, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; in the same year John C. Baldwin bequeathed \$40,000 to the College; in 1868, the Chair of Latin was endowed by a bequest of \$20,000 from Simeon Benjamin, of Elmira; in 1872, Samuel F. Pratt died in Buffalo, and bequeathed \$30,000 to the College; Hon. Gerrit Smith sent two donations, each of \$10,000, to be used at the discretion of the Trustees, and Hon. James Knox, of Knoxville, Ill., gave \$10,000 for the improvement of the Hall of Natural History; in 1874, Hon. John II. Hungerford gave \$15,000, to be expended on the College buildings. In 1878, Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, of Malden, Mass., gave \$30,000 to endow the Chair of Natural History. Among other donations may be mentioned the Noyes Law Library, valued at \$50,000, and donated by Hon. W. C. Noyes; \$25,000 donated by the Western Alumni, prize foundations, scholarships, etc. Important additions to the funds of the College were made during the year 1881–82.

The financial exhibit of the College for 1881 was:

Permanent Funds.

The Maynard and Knox Fund	\$28,300 00
The Walcott Fund	30,000 00
The Litchfield Fund	28, 538 56
The Silas D. Childs Fund	24, 300 00
The Bates and Benjamin Fund	19,663 00
The Alumni Fund	17,850 00
The W. H. Skinner Fund	9, 781 00
The Stone Professorship Fund	30,000 00
The Roxana Childs Fund	15,000 00
The Knox Hall Fund	10,000 00
The S. A. Munson College Cemetery Fund	1,000 00
The C. C. Kellogg Prize Fund	700 00
The Charles McKinney Prize Fund	2,200 00
The S. D. Hungerford Scholarship Fund	1,000 00
The Undistributed Fund of 1859	21, 200 00
The Samuel L. Pratt Fund	30,000 00
	A
Total	\$269, 532 56

¹ The new building contains two spacious exhibiting rooms and a large lecture-room, with convenient store and working rooms.

The Geological and Mineral cabinets and collections in Natural History include about 15,000 specimens of minerals and fossils, and extensive series of birds, insects and plants, the latter including the herbarium of the late Dr. H. P. Sartwell, of Penn Yan, in sixty two volumes, presented by the late Hamilton White, of Syracuse. The Entomological collections, presented by Hon. Thomas Barlow, of Camastota, are very valuable.

Debts of the College are:

Bonds outstanding	\$28, 700 16, 100	
	\$44, 800	00

The course of study pursued in the College occupies four years, and leads to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Students in each class are required to attend four exercises each week-day, including morning prayers. Biblical exercises are held each Monday morning, and rhetorical exercises twice a week in the chapel. In most of the studies recitations are made from approved textbooks, with familiar explanations, criticisms and occasional lectures by the instructors. In addition to the special contests for prizes, four regular examinations are held in the studies each year; one at the close of each term, and one for the Senior class during the first week in June.

The College grounds contain about forty acres of land, ornamented with trees, shrubs and flowers, and made accessible in every part by graveled walks and drives. The principal College

buildings are as follows:

1. Three stone buildings, each four stories high and forty-nine feet wide by ninety-eight feet long, for study, lodging and recitation-rooms. The buildings are called "Hungerford Hall" or "South College;" "Kirkland Hall" or "Middle College," and "Skinner Hall" or "North College." Through the generosity of WM. H. SKINNER, Esq., of Vernon Centre, repairs have been made in North College even more extensive than those for which South College is indebted to the late Hon. John N. Hungerford, of Corning. The west wall of North College has been entirely rebuilt, and the other walls have been thoroughly strengthened with iron anchors. The new cornice, chimney-tops and windows, with the removal of the old battlements, greatly improve the building externally. The greatest improvement is in the interior. All the wood work and plaster were removed, and the whole finished in the Queen Anne style. The middle rooms are provided with adequate ventilation. Each suite consists of sitting room, bed-room, coal-room and closet. The coal-rooms are all arranged so that they can be filled from the

¹The College catalogues of Hamilton give a list of over thirty species of coniferous trees growing in the "Gridley Pinetum," planted by the late Rev. Dr. A. D. Gridley. The purpose is expressed of adding to the plantations. Within a few years the campus has been invested with new interest by the planting of memorial trees by the successive graduating classes, and the erection of Memorial Stones, Sun-dials, Classic Vases and garden seats. The Curators of the College grounds are: President Henry Darling, Professor Edward North and William S. Bartlett, Esq.

halls. There are vestibules at each entrance, and new staircases from bottom to top. There are two new recitation-rooms on the first floor, and two section rooms. WM. H. SKINNER HALL, as it is hereafter to be known, has become one of the most pleasant and attractive buildings on the campus. Hungerford Hall has undergone a thorough repair, is modernized within and without, and has been in use since September, 1874. It is now known as "Hungerford Hall," in honor of Hon, John N. Hungerford, of Corning, who gave to the College \$15,000, to be expended in making these improvements.

2. A stone Chapel, three stories high and fifty-one feet wide by

eighty-one feet long, with lecture and recitation-rooms.

3. A Boarding-house.

4. A hall for collections of Mineralogy, Geology and Natural History.

5. A Gymnasium.

6. A Chemical Laboratory. This building a few years since was entirely remodeled and renovated, and furnished with a large amount of new and valuable fixtures and apparatus, under the direction of Professor E. W. Root, then Childs-Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, and since that time it has been further improved by Professor

ALBERT H. CHESTER, the present incumbent.

7. The Astronomical Observatory. This building has been thoroughly repaired in every part, and in several respects much improved. Recently an addition has been made to the observatory. containing working-rooms and two revolving towers, in which new instruments have been mounted, and, among others, the excellent and well-tried instruments belonging to the United States government, which were used by Dr. Peters on the expedition to New Zealand in 1874 to observe the transit of Venus, and which the government has courteously permitted Dr. Peters temporarily to retain and use.

8. A Library Hall, which is completed and in use. The alumni and friends of the College in the West have mainly furnished the funds for this building. It has cost \$50,000, and after the name of one of the principal donors, is called the "Perry II. Smith Library Hall." The dormitories have been repaired recently, and all the

buildings are in excellent condition.

Litchfield Observatory.

The Astronomical Professorship and Observatory of Hamilton College have been liberally endowed by the Hon. EDWIN C. LITCH-FIELD, LL. D., of Brooklyn.1

¹ The Observatory consists of a central building with wings on each side. central part is 27 feet square, and two stories high, with a revolving tower

The Memorial Hall and Art Gallery is an attractive place for visitors, who find here many choice works of art and objects of historical interest. The portrait bust in marble of Mr. Enwin C. LITCHFIELD was one of the last efforts of HIRAM POWERS. DANIEL Huntington's portraits of Dr. Edward Robinson, Hon. S. Newton DEXTER, Professor CHARLES AVERY and Professor EDWARD NORTH are in company with portraits of President Backus, President North and Professor Catlin, by Alonzo Prase: F. R. Spencer's portraits of Washington Irving, Chancellor James Kent and Hon. Joshua A. Spencer: Charles L. Elliot's portraits of President Davis and Trustee WILLIAM D. WOLCOTT; E. F. ANDREWS' portrait of Hon. JOHN J. KNOX, and many others. The College and society libraries. amounting to 12,000 volumes, are accessible to students. A few gentlemen in the city of New York, a few years since, presented to the College the private library of the late EDWARD ROBINSON, D. D., LL. D., of Union Theological Seminary. It consists of 1.420 volumes and about 100 valuable maps, and furnishes rare facilities for the study of Biblical exeges and Scriptural geography.

Hon. WILLIAM CURTIS NOVES, LL. D., a native of Oneida county,

20 feet in diameter. The great equatorial, made by Spencer and Eaton, has an object glass of 13.5 inches in diameter, and focal length of nearly 16 feet. It is provided with six positive and six negative eye-pieces, with a ring and filar micrometer. For solar observations it has a prismatic polarizing eye-piece of original construction by Mr. Robert B. Tolles, of Boston. The declination circle of 24 inches, by means of four verniers, reads to four seconds of arc; the hour circle of 14 inches, by means of two verniers, reads to two seconds of time. The instrument is mounted upon a granite shaft, nine feet in height, resting upon a pier of solid masonry. The clock-work with Bond's isodynamic escapement and spring governor, causes the telescope to follow the daily motions of the stars, by acting upon long arms attached to the equatorial axis. The wings are each 18 feet square; the east room is used as an office for the Director. In the west room is mounted a portable Transit instrument, 2½ inches aperture, the gift of Hon. Anson S. Miller, LL. D., of Santa Cruz, Cal., and constructed by W. Wurdeman, of Washington, D. C. It has a cast-iron folding stand invented by the maker.

The Observatory has an Astronomical clock, by Wm. Bond & Son, of Boston, presented by the late Hon. Wm. Curtis Noyes, of New York; a Chronograph, the gift of Michael Moore, of Trenton Falls; a Siderial Chronometer, the gift of Hon. George Underwood, of Auburn, and other apparatus.

This Observatory has been the basis of several longitudes in the State, determined under the auspices of the Regents at Buffalo, Syracuse, Elmira, Ogdensburg, and the Western line of the State.

The zone star observations taken here number 87,982, and twenty of the Celestial charts, for which the zone stars form the skeleton, have been published at private expense within the last year, and distributed gratuitously to other Observatories, learned societies and individuals in return for favors received.

The Litchfield Observatory has through the special labors of its Director, Professor C. H. F. Peters, Ph. D., become widely celebrated for the discovery of Asteroids, forty-two of which were first discovered here, between May, 1861, and August, 1883.

and an honorary alumnus of the College, after a life of eminent service, professional and political, bequeathed to Hamilton College his law library. The collection numbers about 5,000 volumes. The books had been collected during a practice of over twenty five years, at a cost of not less than \$60,000. The Noyes library is at all times accessible to members of the bar. Valuable additions were made to the library, in the Department of Metaphysics, by Professor Mears, whose friends contributed \$492 for this purpose, of which sum George W. Childs, Esq., of the "Philadelphia Ledger," contributed \$100.

In honor of the prizes awarded Mr. Julien M. Elliot, '76, and Mr. Frank F. Laird, '77, at the Inter-Collegiate Contest in Oratory, held in the Academy of Music, New York, January 4, 1876, and January 3, 1877, \$1,500 were presented to the College by the Rev. Peter Lockwood, the Hon. Samuel D. Hand, M. D., and the Hon. Charles McKinney for the purchase of recent books in polite literature. These books were selected with special reference to the work of the Rhetorical Department, and are called the "Rhetorical Library." The students have provided for its annual increase, and the late Messrs. Lockwood and McKinney while living made a valuable addition in annotated editions of English classics for the especial use of classes in English literature.

The Prizes founded in the College are as follows:

1. A fund of \$1,500, founded by the late Hon. Charles McKinney, of Binghamton, furnishes two prizes for the members of the

Senior Class who excel in Extemporaneous Speaking.

2. A fund of \$700, founded by Charles C. Kellogg, A. M., Utica, furnishes a prize for any student of the Senior Class, except the successful competitors for the Clark Prize, the Pruyn Medal, the Head Prize and the Kirkland Prize, who shall excel in the composition and delivery of his Commencement Oration.

3. A fund of \$500, founded by the late AARON CLARK, of New York, furnishes a prize for the Senior who excels in Original

Oratory.

4. A fund of \$500, founded by the late Hon. J. V. L. PRUYN, Chancellor of the University of the State of New York, furnishes a Gold Medal for any student of the Senior Class, except the successful competitors for the Head Prize and the Kirkland Prize, who shall write the best oration on the Political Duties of Educated Young Men.

5. A fund of \$500. founded by Hon. Franklin H. Head, A. M., of Chicago, Ill., furnishes a prize for any student of the Senior Class, except the successful competitors for the Pruyn Medal and the Kirkland Prize, who shall write the best oration on Alexander Hamilton.

6. A fund of \$500, bequeathed by the late Mrs. Abigail. R. Kirk-Land, of Clinton, furnishes a prize for any member of the Senior Class, except the successful competitors for the Head Prize and Pruyn Medal, who shall write the best oration on Biblical Science.

7. A fund of \$500, founded by the late Hon. George Underwood, of Auburn, furnishes two prizes for Seniors who excel in Chemistry.

8. A fund given by Mrs. C. C. Munson, of Utica, furnishes \$100 for two prizes to Seniors who excel in German, and \$100 for two

prizes to Juniors who excel in French.

9. A fund of \$700, founded by the late Hon. CHARLES McKIN-NEY, of Binghamton, furnishes two prizes, in the form of valuable books, for the two students in each of the three lower classes who excel in Elecution. Valuable prizes will also be given to the two in each class who excel in English Composition.

10. A fund of \$700, founded by relatives of the late Colonel HENRY H. CURRAN, of Utica, furnishes a Gold Medal and a Silver Medal for members of the Junior Class who excel in Classical

Studies.

11. A fund of \$500, founded by MARTIN HAWLEY, A. M., of Baltimore. Md., furnishes four Silver Medals for members of the Junior Class who excel in Classical Studies.

12. A fund of \$500, founded by the late Rev. Terrius D. South-WORTH, of Bridgewater, furnishes two prizes for members of the Junior Class who excel in Natural Philosophy.

13. A fund of \$700, founded by Hamilton B. Tompkins, Esq., of New York city, furnishes two prizes for members of the Junior Class who excel in Mathematics."

In July, 1862, this College celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment, and the proceedings were published in a volume that contains a large amount of historical information.'

An Alumni Association has been in existence among the gradu-

ates of this College for many years.

The charter of this College was amended by the Regents, January 14, 1875, so as to allow of the election by ballot of four additional Trustees, by alumni of at least three years' standing. These were to be divided into four classes, one of which is elected annually. The Trustees thus chosen must be alumni of at least ten years' standing.

The quorum of Trustees was at that time fixed at thirteen.

The four Trustees last elected by the graduates are Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, New York city, Professor Edward North, Clinton, Hon. Elihu Root, New York city, and Senator Joseph R. Hawley, Washington, D. C.

^{1 &}quot;A Memorial of the Semi-Centennial Celebration of the Founding of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y." Utica, 1862, 8vo., pp. 232, with eight portraits.

Law School of Hamilton College.

In 1832 WILLIAM H. MAYNARD, a prominent lawyer of Utica, by his last will gave \$20,000 for the endowment of a Professorship of Law, and of Civil Polity and of Political Economy in Hamilton College. The property consisted of unimproved real estate which could not be immediately sold, and several years elapsed before it became fully productive. The instruction given under it was at first in the Undergraduate course, and all students graduating from the College had an opportunity of instruction in law, as a part of the studies of the Senior Class.

About 1854 Prof. Theodore W. Wright, then filling this professorship, secured the establishment of a Law School in connection with his duties. And on the 12th of April, 1855, the Legislature provided for the admission of its graduates to the rights of an attorney upon examination by persons appointed by the Supreme Court. This act continued until 1877 when it was in part repealed.

Number of Graduates from the Law School of Hamilton College.

YEARS.	Number.	YEARS.	Number.	YEARS.	Number.
1855	7	1867 1868	2 2	1876 1877	18
1857 1858	11 13 2	1869 1870 1871	2 6	1878 1879 1880	14
1862 1863	2	1872	10	1881	
1864	2	1874	10 15	1888	2

Total number of Graduates to the year 1883-4, 252.

Succession of Presidents and Faculty of Hamilton College.

Presidents.

Rev. Azel Backus, S. T. D., 1812-16. Rev. Henry Davis, S. T. D., 1817-33. Rev. Sereno Edward Dwight, S. T. D., 1833-35.

Rev. Joseph Penny, S. T. D., 1835-89. Rev. Simeon North, LL. D., S. T. D., 1839-

Rev. Samuel Ware Fisher, S. T. D., LL. D., 1858-66. Rev. Samuel Gilman Brown, S. T. D., LL.

D., 1866-81. Rev. Henry Darling, D. D., LL. D., 1881-

Professors of Chemistry and Mineralogy.

Josiah Noyes, M. D., 1812-39. | James Hadley, M. D., 1830-34.

Professors of Greek and Latin Languages.

Seth Norton, 1812-18.

John Monteith, 1821-28.

Simeon North, LL, D., S. T. D., 1829-39.

John Finley Smith, 1839-48. Edward North, L. H. D., 1848-62.

¹ Chap. 310, Laws of 1855.

²Section 3 repealed June 5 by Chap. 417, Laws of 1877.

Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Theodore Strong, LL, D., 1816-27. | John Hiram Lathrop, 1828-34.

Professors of Latin Language and Literature.

Eleazer Storrs Barrows, 1816-21. William Kirkland, 1825-27. William Neil McHarg, 1862.69. Abel Grosvenor Hopkins, 1869-

Professor of Greek Language and Literature.

Edward North, L. H. D., 1848-

Professor of Rhetoric.

John Wayland, S. T. D., 1881-84.

Professor of Ethics and Political Economy.

John Hiram Lathrop, 1884-87.

Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

Charles Avery, LL. D., 1834-69.

Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

Marcus Catlin, 1834-49.

Professors of Law, Civil Polity and Political Economy.

John Hiram Lathrop, LL. D., 1837-40. | Ellicott Evans, LL. D., 1860-82. | Theodore William Dwight, LL. D., 1846-58. | Francis Marvin Burdick, A. M., 1882.

Professors of Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric.

Henry Mandeville, S. T. D., 1841-49. James Robert Boyd, S. T. D., 1849-46. Anson Judd Upson, S. T. D., LL. D., 1849-

Professor of Mathematics, Astronomy, Mineralogy and Geology.

Oren Root, LL, D., 1849.

Professors of Logic, Rhetoric and Elocution.

Anson Judd Upson, S. T. D., LL. D., 1849. Henry Allyn Frink, Ph. D., 1872-Samuel Darwin Wilcox, 1870-72.

Professors of Ethics and Metaphysics.

William Stanton Curtis, S. T. D., 1855-68. | John William Mears, S. T. D., 1871.

College Pastor.

Rev. Nicholas Westermann Goertner, D. D., 1868-

Professor of Astronomy.

(And Director of Litchfield Observatory.)

Christian Henry Frederick Peters, Ph. D., Jermain Gildersleve Porter (Assistant), 1875-1858-

Professors of Agricultural Chemistry.

Edward Walstein Root, 1868-70. | Albert Huntington Chester, Ph. D., 1870. (Also Professor of General Chemistry, Mineralogy, Metallurgy and Mining Engineering.)

Professor of Natural Philosophy.

Chester Huntington, 1870-80.

Professor of Natural History.

Ambrose Parsons Kelsey, Ph. D., 1878-

Professor of Mathematics.

Rev. Oren Root, Jr., A. M., 1880-

Professor of the German and French Languages and Philology.

Herman Carl George Brandt, A. M., 1882-

Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Applied Mathematics.

Robert Gracey Denig (corps of Engineers, U. S. N.), 1883-

Assistant Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages.

George Prentice Bristol, A. B., 1882.

Besides the foregoing there have been Lectures upon special subjects not otherwise connected with the Faculty (the first being Dr. Asa Gray upon Botany in 1834), and first and last over forty Tutors. The succession of Treasurers has been Erastus Clark, 1812; James Dan, 1825; Othniel Williams, 1828; Dr. Benjamin Woolsly Dwight, 1832; Othniel Samuel Williams, 1850, and Publius V. Rogers (acting), 1880——.

Number of Graduates from Hamilton College, previous to the beginning of Report, of Attendance by Classes in 1836.

YEARS.	Number.	YEARS.	Number.	YEARS	Number.
1814	6 17 14 11 13 14	1821	18 15 13	1828	17 9 13 22 26 7

Summary of the Occupations upon which the Graduates of Hamilton College entered, as shown by the Catalogue of 1884-5.

Whole number of Alumni	2405
Deceased	585
Whole number of Alumni living	1820
Graduates of the Maynard Law School	252
Lawyers	459
Clergymen	673
Foreign Missionaries	31
Moderators of the Presbyterian General Assembly	5
Commissioners to the General Assembly of 1884	19
Members of Congress	27
State Governors	5
State Senators	
Members of State Constitutional Conventions	12
Supreme Court Judges	27
College Presidents	12
Regents of the University of the State of New York	6
College Professors and Tutors	86
Theological Seminary Professors	16
State Superintendents of Public Instruction	4
Normal School Principals and Professors	13
Principals of Academies and High Schools	99
Physicians	71
Bankers and Brokers	41
Editors	67
Agriculturists	23

Merchants	44	4
Civil Engineers and Architects	1:	3
Manufacturers	18	8

Statistics of Attendance and Graduation in Hamilton College.

	Undergraduates.					nô	GRADUATES IN COURSE.			
YEARS ENDING IN	Special.	Freshmen.	Sophamare.	Junior.	Senior.	Total.	Post graduates.	A. B.	L.L. B.	A. M.
886		16 22 13 23 31 18 22 31 19 22 37 87 88 80 13 21 22 42 42 42 42 42 42 43 44 45 46 45 46 41 42 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46	444 466 28 19 35 30 33 41 27 35 51 64 52 45 26 35 33 49 46 28 24 25 44 45 35 36 46 28 47 47 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48	27 31 81 20 20 26 33 40 46 58 40 49 28 27 25 32 48 35 46 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49	19 22 29 19 17 25 20 27 32 25 34 89 51 50 49 41 25 20 26 86 80 24 25 32 38 37 30 84 42 36 33 40 37 83 34 28 38 37 25 81 34 28	106 121 94 82 98 115 118 116 130 148 181 192 192 193 148 181 192 193 148 181 197 109 120 143 147 114 136 157 168 159 164 150 149 164 150 159 164 150 148 135 148 169 165 178 169 164 150 159 164 150 159 164 150 159 164 150 159 168 169 168 169 168 188	2	9 15 20 17 14 28 21 29 36 47 37 40 81 16 18 22 23 27 24 17 21 27 29 35 36 47 21 27 29 35 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	77 77 11 12 1 2 2 2 8 8 10 11 10 15 15 15 15 12 14 4	

Present Faculty of Hamilton College.

Rev. Henry Darling, D. D., LL. D., President and Walcott Professor of the Evidences of Christianity, and Pastor of the College Church, 1881.

Rev. Nicholas Westermann Goertner, D. D., Pastor Emeritus of the College Church, 1863.

Oren Root, LL. D., Professor Emeritus of Mathematics, Mineralogy and Geology, 1849.

Christian Henry Frederick Peters, Ph. D., Litchfield Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Litchfield Observatory, 1858.

Edward North J. H. D. Edward Robinson Professor of Greek Learness and Literature.

Edward North, L. H. D., Edward Robinson Professor of Greek Language and Litera-

Rev. Edward John Hamilton, D. D., Acting Professor of Intellectual Philosophy, 1883.

Ambrose Parsons Kelsey, Ph. D., Stone Professor of Natural History, 1876.

Rev. Oren Root, jr., A. M., Samuel-Fletcher-Platt Professor of Mathematics, 1881.

Albert Huntington Chester, E. M., Ph. D., Childs Professor of Agricultural Chemistry and Professor of General Chemistry, Mineral Metallurgy and Mining Engineering, 1870.

Rev. Abel Grosvenor Hopkins, A. M., Benjamin-Bates Professor of Latin Language and Rev. Abel Grosvenor Hopkins, A. M., Benjamin-Bates Professor of Latin Language and Literature, 1869.

Francis Marion Burdick, A. M., Maynard-Knox Professor of Law, History, Civil Polity and Political Economy. Librarian, 1882.

Rev. Henry Allyn Frink, Ph. D., Kingsley Professor of Logic, Rhetoric and Elocution, and Professor of English Literature, 1872.

Herman Carl George Brandt, A. M., Professor of German and French Languages and

Philology, 1882.

Robert Gracey Denig, Corps of Engineers, U. S. N., Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Applied Mathematics, 1883.

George Prentice Bristol, A. B., Assistant Professor of Greek and Philology, 1882.

GENEVA COLLEGE, NOW HOBART COLLEGE.

In tracing the history of this College, we must begin with the efforts made by the Rev. Amos G. Baldwin, who, in 1806, commenced missionary labors at Fairfield. He had just received deacon's orders from the hands of Bishop Moore, and held Episcopal services occasionally in the Academy, and secured the support of a large portion of the community. In 1811, he suggested the advantages of placing the Academy under the patronage of his denomination, and solicited aid from Trinity Church, upon the following plan:

The Trustees of the Academy authorized him to say that they would give the Principal \$550 per annum, and allow him to instruct four Divinity students free of charge. Trinity Church was to give to the church at Fairfield \$250 per annum, and to the clergyman that might be settled there, \$250 as a Theological instructor, and he might divide \$50 per annum among the Divinity students as he might deem proper.

The plan of establishing a College there was contemplated,1 and if it received the aid expected from Trinity Church its President was to be an Episcopal clergyman.

"The plan thus warmly advocated by Mr. Baldwin and the Fairfield Trustees received the favorable notice of the leading members of the corporation of Trinity Church. The Rector, the Rev. Dr. Beach, the Hon. Messrs. Robert Troop and Peter Augustus Jay,

¹ See our account of the proposed plan of " Clinton College" at Fairfield.

Thomas L. Ogden, Esq., together with Professor Bowden (of Columbia College), and Bishop Hobart, who had succeeded to the Episcopate of the State, won by the importunity of the earnest and far-sighted Baldwin, entered heartily into the scheme proposed, and the grant from Trinity Church, by means of which Fairfield Academy was secured to the church, was obtained. Subsequently the original grant of \$500 per annum was increased to \$750, so as to provide for an assistant in the work of instruction, it being a condition of the gift that eight students shall always receive the whole course of their classical and literary education, and afterward their theological instruction free of any charges of tuition.

The Rev. Bethel Judd became the first Principal under this arrangement, but his removal to Connecticut hindered him from fulfilling his contract. His successors were Rev. Virgil H. Barber, Samuel Nichols and Rev. Daniel McDonald. The latter had been Rector of St. Peter's Church, in Auburn, and came in January, 1817.

The subject of Theological Education began about this time to be actively discussed in Conventions, and this finally led to measures taken under the auspices of the New Theological Educational Society, with the approval of Trinity Church, and at the suggestion of Bishop Hobart, for the establishment of a Branch Theological School at Geneva, the main institution being located in New York city. The Vestry of Trinity Church, on the 8th of January, 1821, resolved to transfer its patronage from Fairfield to Geneva, and, as a first step in the execution of this plan, Mr. McDonald became the Principal of the Geneva Academy.

This Academy had been commenced in 1806 and was incorporated March 29, 1813. It appears to have been well conducted and well sustained. The transfer of patronage, above noticed, was made contingent to the condition that the inhabitants of the village of Geneva and vicinity should furnish, at their own expense, a suitable lot of land and building thereon. To effect this purpose a subscription was circulated under date of February 15, 1821, in which certain sums were pledged to the Trustees of the Geneva Academy, should they transfer their institution to meet this requirement.

The Academy opened April 25, 1821, under Mr. McDonald's charge, the Rev. Orin Clark, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church,

¹ History of Ontario county. Evarts, Ensign & Evarts, 1876, p. 68, and authorities there cited.

⁹ We have given some further account of this institution under the title of "Geneva Academy."

A subscription paper, for the procuring of a charter for the Academy in 1813, is given in the publication of Messrs. Evarts & Ensign, cited in a previous note.

Geneva, being his associate; and on the 11th of June the Branch Theological School was opened with nine young men in attendance. In his address to the Convention of the Diocese, in 1821, Bishop Hobart, after announcing this arrangement, stated that it was not designed that the "General Theological Seminary" in New York, and the "Branch" at Geneva should be entirely distinct: "but to afford to those students who, from preference or from circumstances of peculiar convenience, have pursued their studies in the branch school at Geneva, an opportunity of completing or revising their course in the Theological School in the city of New York. By this arrangement they will enjoy the advantages which retirement affords for diligent application, and for the formation of those serious dispositions and habits which are essential to the ministry, as well as the benefits resulting from the Theological establishment in New York, where the number of the clergy and the congregations of the churches and the opportunities of more extended social intercourse. will afford to the candidates for orders peculiar facilities for strengthening and refining their minds for obtaining that knowledge of human nature which is so important and useful, and for improving themselves in the performance of the various offices of the desk and the pulpit."

The peculiar advantages of Geneva were pointed out; its picturesque location on the banks of Seneca lake; its proximity to the line of the Grand Canal, and the prospect that at no distant day a College would be established there.

Under these auspices the "Interior School of Geneva" went into operation, with the following professorships:

- 1. Of the Interpretation of Scripture, of Ecclesiastical History, and of the Nature, Ministry and Polity of the Church;
- 2. Of Biblical Learning; and
 - 3. Of Systematic Divinity and Pastoral Theology.

As soon as the funds of the Theological Education Society would permit, these professors were to have salaries of at least \$500 a year, and in the meantime, and while engaged in other duties and receiving other emoluments, their salaries were to be fixed by the Board of Managers as circumstances might render expedient.

The Rev. Daniel McDonald, D. D., was appointed to the first, Rev. John Reed to the second, and Rev. Orin Clark to the third of these professorships.

One of the stone buildings now called "Geneva Hall," was built by the Trustees of the Academy in 1821-2, and the first report speaks of an endowment of a professorship by Mr. Sherred, by the

grant of \$10,000, and of other gifts to come.

The correspondence that has been preserved of that period 'shows that difficulties were encountered which required energy, patience and tact to overcome. The attendance in the Academy was small—not more than eight having attended the first term, besides the theological students, and the receipts from tuition between June and December were only \$57, leaving a deficit of \$270 to be paid by the Trustees, who were making every effort to complete their building.

Sectarian jealousies intervened, and it was industriously circulated that this was a theological school. An opposition school was started in the village, and to meet this, it was proposed to appoint an assistant to keep a day school, and teach reading, spelling, arithmetic and

writing, and admit quite young scholars.

The necessity of having a College was insisted upon, and the ways and means for securing the \$50,000 endowment needed for securing a charter were discussed in detail.

An application was accordingly made by the Trustees of the Academy February 11, 1822. The Methodists were at this time zealously urging the project of a College at Ithaca, and a little before this had applied also for a College charter.

The question was thus directly presented, of the incorporation of denominational Colleges, and led to an elaborate report, which we have elsewhere given in detail.² It led to the conclusion that the Regents ought not to reject an application for a charter on this account, and that all religious denominations should be treated alike, whenever their applications were supported by evidences of financial means for rendering their institutions successful.

The Trustees of the Geneva Academy and the applicants in the interest of "Ithaca College" were accordingly informed of this decision by the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to prepare a proper instrument to be executed in pursuance of the Sixth Section of the act relative to the University, under the Seal of the Board, declaring its approbation of the respective plans on which it is intended to found and provide for each of these institutions, and allowing in each case the term of three years for completing the same respectively. And if at the expiration of that time it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Regents that the said respective plans, or either

See the History of Ontario County (1876), pp. 70-72.

² See p. 94.

of them, have been fully executed, and permanent funds producing annually the sum of \$4,000 for the benefit of each of the said institutions, or either of them, have been properly secured, that the said several institutions respectively, or that one of them for which the plan shall be separately executed, and funds secured as aforesaid, shall thereupon be incorporated by the Regents as a College, according to the Law of the State and the Regulations of this Board.¹

On the 1st of February, 1825, a petition was received from the Trustees of Geneva Academy informing the Regents that the funds required by the ordinance of April, 1822, as a condition for the incorporation of a College, had been procured and invested.

The subject was referred to Messrs. Bleecker, Talcott and Marcy, who reported that a capital of \$40,600 had been properly invested in bonds and mortgages, at seven per cent interest, the greater part (\$36,500) semi-annually.

In addition to this the Trustees had \$20,500 given to them toward the endowment of the proposed College, by the "Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning in the City of New York," invested by the said Society so as to produce six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. Although this investment was not in the name of the Trustees a bond had been given by persons of unquestionable responsibility, pledging that the income should be paid as aforesaid.

The Trustees had also over \$10,000 in indorsed notes considered good, and real estate valued at least as much more.

As a part consideration for the \$20,500, there was a provision for the gratuitous education of twelve students to be nominated by the Society, which was understood by the Trustees to bind them to receive that number free of tuition.

In raising the \$40,000 the Trustees had issued about two hundred certificates, each of them securing free tuition to one student for twenty years. These proceedings being deemed a compliance with the resolution of April 10, 1822, and a charter was accordingly granted under a resolution of February 8, 1825.

The charter, which was dated April 5, 1825, vested the affairs of

¹Bishop Hobart in a letter to Mr. McDonald (April 15, 1822), alluding to this project for another College, said: "It is unfortunate that Ithaca is connected with you. But there is no help for it. They will find it difficult, I should think, to raise \$4,000 per annum, and I am afraid this will be a difficulty with you. Means, however, must be devised for surmounting it." He admitted that the Branch Theological School was not popular with many, and it was found no easy matter to obtain for it the arrangements that had been made.

the College in a Board of Trustees, twenty-four in number. with perpetual succession, and power to hold an estate with an income not exceeding \$13,333\frac{1}{3} a year. The Trustees had full power to appoint or remove, excepting that the office of President was to be held during good behavior. And they could grant all degrees that are known and granted by any University or College in Europe.

It finally became necessary to abandon the "Branch Theological Seminary," and to concentrate every means upon the College. But as efforts had been made for this express object, it could not properly be abandoned without some equivalent, and to enable the Trustees of the General Theological Seminary to effect it, the "Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New York," in February, 1824, agreed to advance to the Trustees of the Seminary \$8,000, or to secure the annual interest on that sum. A formal renunciation of claims was accordingly executed by the Geneva interest July 20, 1824, and confirmed June 24, 1826.

The College thus acquired an income of the interest upon \$8,000 at six per cent, and Geneva lost the benefits anticipated from the Branch Seminary.

The funds then acquired amounted to \$61,100, and assured an income of \$4,072 a year. Besides this there was a considerable amount of notes and subscriptions, including several donations of land, from which it was estimated that \$10,000 might be raised.

The Board of Trustees of the College was organized May 24, 1825, and serious work under its charter began.

There appears to have existed at that time a prejudice in the minds of some against classical education, and while measures were in progress for the procuring of a College charter, there was proposed a plan of Practical Education in the College, not extending to a full course, but entitling those who attended it to an English Diploma. This subject has interest in connection with the history

¹ The first Trustees were James Rees, Samuel Colt, Orin Clark, Daniel Mc-Donald, Abraham Dox, William S. De Zeng, Elnathan Noble, Robert S. Rose, Walter Grieve, David Cook, James Carter, Henry Axtell, Herman H. Bogert, John C. Spencer, Philip Church, Bowen Whiting, David H. Hudson, Thomas D. Burrell, Henry Seymour, Elijah Miller, Francis H. Cuming, Jesse Clark, Henry Anthon, and Lucius Smith. The office of Trustee was to be deemed vacant upon neglect to attend five successive meetings, and no Professor or Tutor could hold the office.

² This instrument is given in full in the "History of Ontario County" (1876). p. 73.

of collegiate education in this State, and may be regarded as an early attempt in the establishment of what in most of our Colleges is now termed a "Scientific Course." The following scheme was printed and circulated at the period of its date:

" GENEVA, March 1, 1824.

SIR — We beg leave briefly to make you acquainted with the outlines of a Course of Education proposed to be pursued in the GENEVA COLLEGE.

The Republican institutions of these United States, and the general consent of all classes of citizens that such institutions can be preserved pure only by maintaining an unprivileged equality among the citizens, demand a respectful deference of every association.

That the blessings of civil liberty — real blessings only when shared equally among all ranks of people — may be extended as far as possible, and continued as long as possible, a general diffusion of useful knowledge seems indispensably necessary. This is so universally acknowledged by all enlightened politicians, and so universally received in these United States, both theoretically and practically, that it needs no enforcement from any single institution of learning.

But there is another light in which the diffusion of knowledge may be viewed as of the highest importance to the community at large. It is where practical information is communicated to citizens in all stations of life, enabling them to add pleasure to business, and extend their exertions for the means of domestic comfort into fields

of research hitherto confined to the philosopher.

The present extensive application of the discoveries in chemistry to improvements in Agriculture and the various manufactures convenient or necessary to human life, demonstrate in the fullest manner the utility of diffusing a practical knowledge of the Arts and Sciences among all ranks of citizens, rather than confine that knowledge.

edge to the closet of the philosopher.

For these reasons it is proposed, should the plan receive the approbation of the Honorable the Regents of the University, to institute in the Geneva College, besides the regular Course of Study pursued in similar Institutions, a totally distinct Course in direct reference to the practical business of life, by which the Agriculturist, the Merchant and the Mechanic may receive a practical knowledge of what genius and experience have discovered, without passing through a tedious course of Classical Studies.

Students of certain qualifications and age shall be admitted members of the College, with all the privileges of it, to pursue a full Course of the following studies, under the appointed instructors:

1. Under the English Professors they shall study the Philosophy of English Grammar, Geography, Rhetoric, History, English Composition, Moral Philosophy, Logic, Metaphysics, Evidences of Christianity, and shall practice Public Speaking.

2. Under the Professor of Mathematics they shall study Geometry, Trigonometry, Land Surveying, theoretical and practical; Mensuration, generally; Navigation, Leveling, with reference to Canals and Aqueducts; Hydraulics, as applied to machinery driven by water power; Steam Power, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy, with the use of Mathematical Instruments; the principles of Architectural Proportion, and Bridge Building, Drawing of Plans, etc.

3. Under the Professor of Chemistry shall be studied *Chemistry*, the *Principles of Dyeing*, *Bleaching*, etc.; the nature and use of different *Earths* and *Soils*; the fertilizing qualities and effects of

different Substances; Mineralogy and Botany.

4. This Course of Study shall consume at least two years, and the students shall be classed by years, as in the Classical Departments of

the College.

5. Students pursuing this Course shall be subject to the same number of public examinations in every year as are the classical students, and shall equally conform to all the By-laws of the College.

6. Upon the expiration of the prescribed term of study, such students in this Minor Course as shall appear upon public examination to merit it, shall receive from the President on Commencement day, if the President be so authorized by the Honorable the Regents of the University, an English Diploma, signed by the President and Professors of the College, and which shall be considered an honorary testimony of application to Practical Studies, as the other Diploma of the said College is of Classical and Theoretical Studies."

The originator of this idea was doubtless the Rev. Mr. McDonald.¹ In a modified form, it afterward appeared in what was formerly called the "English Course;" and, as the "Scientific Course," it presents at the present time an option to the students preferring the Modern Languages, and certain other studies in Mathematics and the Sciences, to the Greek and Latin Classics.

The Rev. Jasper Adams, D. D., became the first President of Geneva College.² The other members of the Faculty were: Rev. Daniel McDonald, S. T. D., Professor of Languages; Horace Webster, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Joseph N. Faribault, Professor of the French Language, and Henry Gregory, A. B., Tutor.

¹ The same idea is brought out more fully in a pamphlet entitled "Observations upon the Project of Establishing Geneva College," evidently written by the same hand. Svo., N. Y., 1824, p. 8.

² The Presidency was first offered to the Rev. Horatio Potter, then a Professor in Washington (now Trinity) College, at Hartford. It was also offered to the Rev. Dr. John Reed, of Poughkeepsie.

³ Afterward President of the New York Free Academy.

Dr. Adams resigned in 1828 and returned to South Carolina, from whence he came, and the Rev. RICHARD L. MASON, D. D., became his successor. The death of Professor McDonald and of Bishop Hobart, which occurred the same year, proved a heavy loss to the College.

In 1831, the Trustees were authorized to employ a part of their funds in building.

In 1834, a Medical Department was established, and in 1835, application was again made to the Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning, for relief. At a meeting of its Trustees held July, 1836, their society granted further aid, accompanied by the declaration, "That the interest of the grant about to be made to Geneva College, is to advance and secure the fundamental object for which this society was established and endowed, viz.: The promotion of Religion and Learning in the State of New York, in connection with the interests of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and that the Trustees of this society rely on the honor and good faith of the Trustees of Geneva College and their successors, that in all future time this intent will be scrupulously observed." It was further stipulated that the President should always be a clergyman of that church; other requirements were added with respect to free scholarships, and the Rev. Benjamin Hale, D. D., became President in place of Dr. Mason, resigned.

In 1836, the middle College building was erected for the use of the Medical College, and in 1837, one known as "Trinity Hall."

Under a grant of \$15,000 from the State, a new Medical College edifice was erected, and the middle building was devoted to the use of the Literary College.

In 1848, the building known as the "Philosophical Room" was fitted up for a chapel. In 1849, the sum of \$15,000 having been raised for the purpose, chiefly in the diocese of Western New York, the Hobart Professorship was established, and in 1851, the Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New York, gave to the College the interest of a similar sum for the endowment of the Hobart Professorship of the Latin Language and Literature.

In 1838 the sum of \$6,000 was appropriated annually for five years, and until otherwise directed by law, to be applied exclusively

¹ Chap. 309, Laws of 1831

⁹ Chap. 237, Laws of 1838.

to the payment of the salaries of Professors and teachers, and these payments were made, without further change in the law, down to the adoption of the Constitution of 1846. By the provisions of Section 8, Article VII, it was provided that "no moneys shall ever be paid out of the Treasury of this State, or any of its funds, or any funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law, nor unless such payment be made within two years next after the passage of such appropriation act."

In 1847 the Trustees applied to the Legislature for a continuance of this grant, and obtained half this sum, and for one year only. In 1848 the College received a grant of \$3,000 a year for two years, and in 1849 \$2,500 for one year. In 1857 a claim was presented. founded upon the act of 1838, and agreements made while that act was in force, and the further sum of \$3,000 was made.

"The cessation of the State grant created an immediate and pressing need, and application was made to Trinity Church, of New York city, for relief. That corporation responded by a grant of '\$3,000 per annum in perpetuity, payable quarterly.' This grant was qualified by certain conditions which were accepted and fulfilled: First, That the College should assume the name of 'Hobart'; second, that any necessitous young man should receive his education and lodging in the College without charge, thus making this institution of the Episcopal Church free to all." 2

In pursuance of this arrangement application was made to the Legislature for a change of name, and on the 10th of April, 1852, the institution became

HOBART FREE COLLEGE AT GENEVA,

but the Medical Department was to continue to be known and designated as the "Medical Institution of Geneva College."

This change of name was effected through the co-operation of Bishop DeLancev.

In 1855 the charter was amended by fixing the quorum of Trustees to nine members, but no measure was to be deemed as passed unless approved by at least seven members of the Board.

In 1858 President Hale retired after twenty-three years of honor-

¹ Chap. 542, Laws of 1873. Assembly Doc. 54, 1857.

² Public Service of New York, III, p. 275.

³ Chap 211, Laws of 1852.

⁴ Chap. 247, Laws of 1855.

able and efficient service, and the Rev. Abner Jackson, D. D., LL. D., succeeded him.

On the 27th of March, 1860, the Regents changed the name to

HOBART COLLEGE,

and this was confirmed by the Legislature March 15, 1861, and all bequests and grants made to the College under either of the previous names were declared valid, notwithstanding any mistake in the use of corporate names. The Medical School was to be known as "The Geneva Medical College."

In 1860-61, through the efforts of President Jackson, about \$67,000 were added to the College Funds. In 1867 he retired and was succeeded by the Rev. James Kent Stone, S. T. D., but he remained but one year. He was followed by the Rev. James Rankine, S. T. D., and two years after by the Rev. Maunselle Van Rensselaer, S. T. D., who remained until 1876.

By an act passed February 20, 1874, entitled "An act to amend the charter of Hobart (late Geneva) College," parts of the charter relating to the election of Trustees and the organization of the Board were repealed.

During the presidencies of Drs. Rankine and Van Rensselaer, mainly through the exertions of the Bishop of the Diocese, the Right Rev. Dr. Coxe, assisted by the Presidents and the local Geneva clergy and Trustees, the sum of \$65,000 was added to the permanent funds of the College. In 1867, the Rev. William Stevens Perry, D. D., LL. D., was elected President, but being called to the Episcopate of the Diocese of Iowa, the presidency was filled by the election, June, 1876, of the Rev. Robert Graham Hinsdale, S. T. D.,

¹ Chap. 52, Laws of 1861.

² Chap. 21, Laws of 1874.

The Board was in future to consist of the President of the College and the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese in which the College is located, exefficio, and twenty others, chosen in five classes, with terms of four years. The classification of the Board then in office was to be determined by lot, and elections were to be made annually—three by the Board and one by the Alumni. All elections were to be by ballot. All Alumni of five years' standing, who had received the degree of Bachelor of Science, and those who had in course received the degree of Master of Arts, were allowed to vote, but not except at a meeting at which at least thirty were present. If they failed to elect the right of election lapsed to the Trustees, provided that twenty Alumni were present to make a nomination. Vacancies by death, removal from the State or other causes, might be filled by the Trustees for the unexpired term. Absence from five successive meetings was to cause a vacancy.

Professor of Chemistry and Geology in Racine College, Wisconsin. President Hinsdale entered on his duties in September following. His first care was the renovation of the College buildings, which had fallen into a wretched condition. For this purpose funds were obtained from private individuals. In 1878, the means were secured. largely through the exertions of one of the Trustees, WILLIAM B. Douglas, of Rochester, and the Hon, William C. Pierrepont, of Pierreport Manor, for the erection of a chemical and philosophical laboratory. The apparatus for this laboratory was the gift of Mr. Pierrepont, who also gave \$3,000 for the increase of the library. In 1881, the College met with a severe loss in the death of JOHN H. SWIFT, of New York, a life-long friend of the College and a Trustee. It was mainly through funds contributed by him that the chaplaincy was endowed in 1861. In his last will he evinced his abiding interest in the College by leaving a large sum for the further endowment of the chaplaincy' and library funds.

In June, 1883, President Hinsdale having resigned, Professor Hamilton L. Smith, LL. D., became acting President for 1883-84. In June, 1884, the Rev. Eliphalet Nort Potter, S. T. D., LL. D., for several years President of Union College, accepted the presidency of this College.

Hobart College is the College of the five Dioceses of New York, and the Bishops of these Dioceses are Visitors. The Rector of Trinity Church is also a Visitor and a Trustee.

The financial condition of this College was reported in 1884 as follows:

Buildings and grounds	\$69, 350	00
Educational collections	26, 300	00
Invested in bonds and mortgages	250, 142	-
Invested in corporate bonds and stocks	6,000	00

\$351, 792 36

It had no debts.

¹ By an amendment to the charter of this College granted in 1883, the capital of the fund known as the Chaplaincy Fund was to accumulate its income until it reached the sum of \$50,000.

In 1883, the Trustees reported a donation of \$9,000 from Mrs. Julia D. Merritt, for the improvement of the College chapel and the erection of a chaplain's house.

An amendment to the charter was made the same year, allowing the capital of the fund known as the Chaplaincy Fund to accumulate until it reached the sum of \$50,000.

Revenue from students	\$4,957 00 14,722 84 1,364 25
	\$21,044 09
Paid for salaries	\$13, 625 00 2, 480 00 578 75 2, 713 05
Total	\$19,396 80

The College has a Classical, an Intermediate and a Scientific Course; the first leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the other two to Bachelor of Science.

The Library contains 15,000 volumes, and is open for students two hours at a time, on two days in a week. A Reading-room is open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The Philosophical Apparatus is reported as very complete, including all necessary for Topographical and Engineering field-work.

An Observatory is provided with an Equatorial of about ten feet focal length, and nine inches aperture, with clock-work and stereoscopic attachments. It has a Transit instrument, with Electrochronographic Register, Siderial clock and other apparatus for teaching Practical Astronomy. There is also a Meteorological Observatory.

The Chemical Laboratory, provided from funds given by the Hon. W. C. Pierrepont, has special arrangements for giving instruction in General Chemistry, and in Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis.

Scholarships.— The "Henry Laight and John Watts Scholarships," each of \$1,000 capital.

The "Ayrault Scholarships," founded by the late Hon. Allen Ayrault, of Geneseo, are 21 in number and yield \$100 each.

The "Pierreport Scholarships" (3), founded by Hon. Wm. C. Pierreport. Endowment, \$6,000.

Scholarships of the "Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New York," founded in 1836, and afford free tuition to twenty students.

Union School Scholarship (Geneva).

The "Society for the Increase of the Ministry." Number varies according to the necessity of the case.

Trinity Church (Geneva), Scholarship.

All appointments to scholarships are for one year, and renewable at the discretion of the Director.

PRIZES. — Horace White Medals. Gold, \$20; silver, \$10; founded by the late Horace White, of Syracuse, for best English Essays. A Rhetorical Prize Medal of Gold, \$30.

Cobb Prizes, worth \$20 and \$10, established by Augusta H., widow of Frederick Augustus Cobb, of Boston, for best Essays connected with English Literature.

Prize Exhibitions. Sophomore and Junior Classes.

Greek Prize. Junior Class.

Latin Prize. Sophomore Class.

English Prize. Sophomore Class.

The Associate Alumni of this College elect one Trustee of the College annually.

PROFESSORS IN THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT IN THE ORDER OF THEIR APPOINTMENT.

Horatio Webster, LL. D., 1825-48.
Rev. Daniel McDonald, S. T. D., 1825-30.
Henry L. Du Coudray Holstein, 1828-85.
Edward Cutbush, M. D., 1880-35.
Joseph Gardner Smith, LL. D., 1831-45.
Rev. Henry Mandeville, S. T. D., 1831-45.
Rev. Henry Mandeville, S. T. D., 1838-34.
David Prentice, LL. D., 1836-47.
Gilbert T. Thompson, 1846-87.
Theodore Irving, A. M., 1837-47.
Rev. Edward Bourns, LL. D., 1841Henry L. Low, A. M., 1848-49.
David B. Douglass, LL. D., 1848-49.
Rev. Hobart Williams, A. M., 1849-51.
Rev. Rollo Oscar Page, A. M., 1850-51.
Rev. William Dexter Wilson, S. T. D., ILL.
D., L. H. D., 1850-68.
Rev. Kendrick Metcalf, S. T. D., 1850-72.
John Towler, M. D., 1850Albert S. Wheeler, A. M., 1857-68.
Robert De L. Hamilton, A. M., 1857-58.
William W. Folwell, A. M., LL. D., 1858-59.
Henry H. Bates, A. M., 1859-64.

Rev. Henry A. Neely, S. T. D., 1862-64.
Rev. Francis T. Russell, A. M., 1864-66.
Rev. Pelham Williams, S. T. D., 1865-66.
Rev. Russell A. Olin, A. M., 1867-68.
Rev. Prederick M. Gray, A. M., 1868-69.
Joseph H. McDaniels, A. M., 1868Hamilton L. Smith, LL. D., 1868Lucien G. Coffin, A. M., 1869-70.
Francis P. Nash, LL. B., 1869-76.
(Reappointed), 1882.
Charles D. Vail, A. M., 1872Rev. Stephen H. Gurteen, A. M., 1875.
Rev. George F. Siegmund, S. T. D., 1875-82.
Edward H. Smith, H. M., LL. B., 1877-82.
Rev. Charles F. Kellner, Ph. D., 1877-82.
Rev. Charles F. Kellner, Ph. D., 1878-82.
William Cleveland Thayer, A. M., 1880-81.
William Cleveland Thayer, A. M., 1883-84.
Rev. William M. Hughes, A. M., 1883William P. Durfee Ph. D., 1884-

Statistics of Attendance and of Graduation in Hobart College under its Former and Present Names.

[Detailed statistics by classes are not published before 1888. The years given are those ending in these years, and as published in the Regents' Reports of the years following. The statistics of Geneva Medical College are given elsewhere in this volume.]

			STUD	ENTS.			GR	ADUATI	ES.
YEARS.	Special.	Freshmen.	Sophomores.	Juniors.	Seniora.	Total,	A. B.	В. S.	A. M.
1836 1837 1838 1838 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1843 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1858 1858 1868 1868 1869 1877 1878 1874 1877 1878 1877 1878 1889 1889 1889 1889	1 4	28 38 29 28 38 24 27 30 25 13 12 10 12 8 13 20 23 15 29 21 30 24 13 19 18 19 12 22 11 17 6 17 10 18 26 18 11 24	13 15 17 15 24 17 15 24 17 21 12 12 13 11 14 17 24 32 27 28 31 26 26 22 29 12 18 15 17 12 10 77 12 10 77 11 15 15 1	12 12 12 12 14 17 21 11 15 12 14 11 12 14 11 12 14 11 12 14 11 12 14 11 12 14 11 12 14 11 12 14 11 12 14 11 11 12 14 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	25 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 16 10 12 15 10 6 7 10 11 19 10 16 19 19 21 19 4 28 28 24 14 80 20 12 17 14 16 7 15 4 11 12 19 17	28 15 26 68 66 66 65 70 81 77 67 51 43 87 49 62 67 86 83 95 97 109 106 94 86 66 87 75 67 65 59 49 40 42 42 42 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 67 67 67 67 67 67	25 6 6 7 6 8 8 16 6 13 14 10 0 7 7 19 15 18 11 10 14 13 6 6 7 7 7 12 15 14	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 7	1 1 1

From other sources it appears that the numbers graduating in earlier years in Geneva College were as follows:

YEARS.	In Arts.	In English course.	YEARS.	In Arts.	In English course.
1826	6 3 1 2 1	1 2	1881 1832 1883 1884 1885	2 6 5	2

Whole number of Alumni to 1884, inclusive, 544; deceased, 128; living, 416.

GENEVA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

This College was established by the Trustees of Geneva College, under an act passed March 27, 1835, which so modified the provisions of the Revised Statutes in respect to the practice of medicine in this State as to include the graduates of this school, upon the same terms as those from the other two schools then existing in the State, to the rights of the profession.¹

An act was procured May 25, 1841, appropriating the sum of \$5,000 a year for three years, from the income of the United States Deposit Fund, to be applied by the Trustees of Geneva College in paying for a site, and in erecting a building thereon, the purchase of a Library, Chemical, Anatomical and other apparatus, and for the

But in respect to the second point they were not so clear, yet to remove all doubts they reported a resolution in which the Regents were to offer to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon such persons as the Trustees of the College might recommend, they having first complied with the law in other respects. This resolution, after being up for consideration at several meetings of the Board, was finally laid upon their table, and was not afterward brought up for further action. In the mean time the Trustees continued to grant this degree from year to year, and its validity was never, to our knowledge, afterward questioned.

¹The action of the Trustees of Geneva College in establishing a Medical Department came under the notice of the Regents, in the month of February, 1835, and was referred to a committee for consideration in two particular points; the first relating to the power of the College to confer medical degrees, and the second as to the validity of such degrees. After due consideration this committee reported that without doubt the College possessed the power, and in support of this they adduced numerous examples in various States where this had been done.

²Chap. 223, Laws of 1841. The sum of \$1,000 a year, for five years, was appropriated May 6, 1844 (chap. 279).

improvement of the Museum of the Medical College. As a condition of this grant, the school was to admit so many indigent students, not exceeding one from each of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Senatorial Districts, as might be recommended by the Boards of Censors of the State Medical Society of these districts, to free attendance upon their course of instruction.

Under this grant a brick and stone edifice, 76 by 44 feet in size, four stories high, and with a tin roof, was erected.

The first reports of this Medical School appear with the College report for the year ending in 1838, but the number attending lectures was not given. There were then five Professorships, viz.:

Institutes and Practice of Medicine.

The Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Obstetrics and Materia Medica.

Anatomy and Physiology.

Botany and Medical Jurisprudence.

The course was subsequently enlarged, and the school derived accessions, both to its faculty and its students, from the discontinuance of the Fairfield Medical School in 1840.

Upon the establishment of the Syracuse University this Medical College was removed to that city, under the sanction of the Trustees of Hobart College, including the medical library and anatomical museum. The building at Geneva has been since burned. The mineralogical cabinet, which was in the building and somewhat injured by the fire, is now in possession of Hobart College.

Statistics of Attendance and Graduation at the Geneva Medical College.

YEARS ENDING IN	Students attending.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN	Students attending.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN	Students attending.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN	Students attending.	Graduates.
1935 1836 1837 1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844	81 126 175	6 8 5 17 17 20 86 86 45 45	1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854*	63 58 101 98 85 43	48 49 18 13 82 29 16 11	1855 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860 1861 1862 1843	25 29 31 81 16 28 25 21 22	6 3 5 8 5 6 9 6	1864 1865 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 1871	20 20 28 86 23 19 22 20 22	9 8 12 18 15 8 7 6 8

^{*} Lectures interrupted; no graduates.

PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS IN THE GENEVA MEDICAL COLLEGE IN THE ORDER OF THEIR APPOINTMENT.

Edward Cutbush, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy, 1835-89. Thomas Rush Spencer, M. D., Theory and Practice, Materia Medica, General Pathology.

Willard Parker, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology. 1835-86. John G. Morgan, M. D., Surgery, 1835-86. Charles B. Coventry, M. D., Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, Medical Juris-Charles B. Coventry, M. D., Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, Medical Jurisprudence, 1835-58.

Anson Coleman, M. D., Medical Jurisprudence and Botany, 1835-36.

James Webster, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology, 1836-54.

David L. Rogers, M. D., Surgery, 1837-40.

John De La Mater, M. D., Materia Medica and General Pathology, 1840-43.

Sumner Rhoades, M. D., Demonstrated Anatomy, 1840-41.

James Hadley, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy (Emeritus, 1853), 1840-69.

Frank Hastings Hamilton, M. D., Surgery, 1840-47.

Corydon La Ford, M. D., Demonstrative Anatomy, 1842-46.

Charles Alfred Lee, M. D., Materia Medica and General Pathology, 1845.

James Bryan, M. D., Surgery, 1847-58.

Austin Flint, M. D., Theory and Practice, 1847-49.

George White Field, M. D., Demonstrative Anatomy, 1847-58.

William Sweetser, M. D., Theory and Practice, 1848-55.

John Fowler, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy, Medical Jurisprudence, 1858-82.

Charles A. P. Bowen, M. D., Demonstrative Anatomy, Anatomy and Physiology, 1858-55.

Joel E. Hawley, M. D., Obstetrics, Surgery, 1854-72.

Augustine B Hawley, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1854-55.

George Burr, M. D., Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, Medical Jurisprudence, Anatomy, 1855-69.

Anatomy, 1855-69.
Caleb Green, M. D., Materia Medica, General Pathology, Physiology and Pathology, 1855-62.

Edward R. Maxson, M. D., LL. D., Theory and Practice, 1855-56.
Charles N. Hewitt, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1855-56.
Alfred Bolter, M. D., Theory and Practice, 1856-58.
Elias De Long Corse, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1856-57.
James H. Jerome, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology, 1856-60.
Hiram N. Eastman, M. D., Materia Medica and Practice, Diseases of Women and Children, 1858-72

Joseph Beattie, M. D., Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, Jurisprudence, 1859-

Lyman W. Bliss, A. M., Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1859-67.
Nelson Nivison, M. D., Physiology and Pathology, 1862-72.
Ezra P. Allen, M. D., Obstetrics, Materia Medica, 1868-72.
Orin Smith, A. M., Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1867-69.
Charles Rider, M. D., Ophthalmology, 1869-70.
Daniel S. Burr, A. M., M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1869-70.
Miles G. Hyde, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1870-72.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The first suggestion leading to active measures for the organization of this institution appears to have been made by the Rev. Alexander Gunn, D. D., of the Reformed Dutch Church, who not long before his death,' submitted to a chosen few in his study, the plans and various details for the establishment of a University in the city of New York.2

¹ Dr. Gunn died at Bloomingdale, N. Y., September 18, 1829.

² Address by Chancellor Ferris, October 25, 1858. We are aware that this claim of origin of the idea has been asserted in favor of the Rev. James M. Mathews, who was unquestionably the most prominent in the movement in its early stages of organization, and who became the first Chancellor.

At the time of Chancellor Ferris' address here cited, the bitter controversies of former years had subsided, and from his position he was able to state facts without prejudice.

Frequent conversations led to renewed conferences in an enlarged circle, which included some of the most eminent men in the various professions, and many distinguished educators in various parts of the country. The subject was publicly announced toward the close of 1829, and committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions. Another committee, consisting of the Rev. James M. Mathews. D. D., Rev. Jonathan M. Wainwright, D. D., Hon, Albert Gallatin, and John Delafield, Esq., was appointed to address a circular to the heads of Colleges, and to such gentlemen as it was supposed could without inconvenience attend, inviting them to meet in convention in the city of New York, on the 20th of October, 1830, to discuss the subject of the establishment of a University in the city of New York.

About fifty literary and scientific gentlemen, including four College Presidents, about a dozen College Professors and members of various professions, among whom were several distinguished lawyers, clergymen and authors from various parts of the country, attended at the appointed time, and remained in session three days. Some who did not attend, sent elaborate papers upon educational subjects that they wished to have considered, and the proceedings as published embody a large amount of information upon University organizations in Europe, and suggestions for the new enterprise.'

A committee was appointed to arrange for a future meeting, but it was never held. Meanwhile a memorial was addressed to the Legislature' setting forth a plan, and claiming that \$114,000 had been subscribed, and that various libraries and literary institutions in the city proposed to offer their facilities for the promotion of the object. A Council was organized to be thereafter elected by the stockholders, every subscription of \$100 entitling to one vote. As first proposed, a widely elective series of studies was to be offered, from which a selection might be made to suit any special want, and degrees, honors and testimonials were to be given as found deserved. There was to be no professorship in Theology, and no denominational preferences were to be allowed in the election of a Council. In short, the plan was formed upon that of European Universities rather than that of the American College, as it had hitherto been arranged, and it was expected that it would afford opportunities which the latter did not then supply.

^{1 &}quot;Journal of a Convention of Literary and Scientific gentlemen, held in the Common Council Chamber of the city of New York, October, 1830." N Y., 1881, 8vo., pp. 287.

³ Assem. Doc. 197, 1831, pp. 9.

An act was passed April 18, 1831,¹ creating a corporation to be managed by a Council, of whom thirty-two were to be elected by the shareholders and four by the Common Council. The Mayor of New York city was to be ex-officio a member. The elective members were to be classified, so that one-fourth were to be chosen annually; but if an election failed, or a vacancy occurred, the Council might appoint. The usual power of conferring degrees was granted, and the University was to be subject to the visitation of the Regents. •

A site was purchased on the east side of Washington Square, and a building erected, with a front of Sing Sing marble from the Prison quarries, which was at the time the finest specimen of Gothic College architecture in the country.³

The institution was opened in October, 1832, in Clinton Hall, then in Bleecker street, with 7 Professors and 42 students, and the first class was graduated in 1833. The building commenced in July, 1833, was used in 1835, but not formally dedicated until May 20, 1837. The University had at that time a Chancellor and sixteen Professors. The chairs of the latter were as follows: (1) Civil Engineering and Architecture; (2) Literature of the Arts of Design; (3) Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and Belles-Lettres; (4) Greek Language and Literature; (5) Latin Language and Literature; (6) French Language and Literature; (7) Italian Language and Literature; (8) Spanish Language and Literature; (9) German Language and Literature; (10) Hebrew; (11) Mathematics; (12) Natural Philosophy and Astronomy; (13) Chemistry and Botany; (14) Geology and Mineralogy; (15) Arabic, Syriac, Persian and Ethiopic, and

¹ Chap. 176, Laws of 1831.

The Council last elected were confirmed in office, viz.: Jonathan M. Wainwright, James M. Mathews, Spencer H. Cone, James Milnor, Samuel H. Cox, Jacob Brodhead, Cyrus Mason, Archibald Maclay, Morgan Lewis, Albert Gallatin, Samuel R. Betts, James Tallmadge, Henry T. Wyckoff, George Griswold, Myndert Van Schaick, Stephen Whitney, John Haggerty, Martin E. Thompson, James Lenox, Benjamin L. Swan, John S. Crary, Samuel Ward, Jr., William Cooper, Fanning C. Tucker, Oliver M. Lownds, Valentine Mott, Edward Delafield, William W. Woolsey, Charles G. Troup, Gabriel P. Disosway, Charles Starr, John Delafield, William Seaman, Gideon Lee, Benjamin M. Brown and Thomas Jeremiah, the last four being members of the Common Council of the city of New York.

³ In 1840 a debt of \$9,860.19, incurred for this marble, was released by the State.

⁴The inaugural address was delivered by Hon. James Tallmadge, President of the Council, and sets forth in full the plan as then arranged.

(16) Evidences of Revealed Religion. A Faculty in Law had been planned, one in Medicine was in course of organization, and a Professorship had been created for educating Teachers of Common Schools. It was claimed that this was the first effort made in the United States for the special preparation of Teachers of Common Schools

The first subscriptions were not to become valid until \$100,000 had been pledged; and when the charter was granted they amounted to about \$101,250. It afterward appeared that a part of this sum depended upon scholarships of \$1,500 each, which it was expected that certain churches would assume, and this sum was in many cases put down in the name of the pastors without a precise understanding of the obligation incurred. The affairs of the institution appear to have been conducted harmoniously, from the organization of the Council in April, 1831, until the summer and fall of 1838, when complaints began, which were carried to the Legislature, and on the 23d of April, 1839, they were referred by the Senate to the Regents for examination. A committee, consisting of the Chancellor (James King), Mr. Dix and Mr. Lansing, was appointed, with a clause requesting Mr. Wetmore to act in case any one of the former could not attend.

This investigation began on the 26th of April and continued till May 23, and the results were reported fully to the Legislature at its next session.1

The committee distinctly stated that no evidence had appeared showing that the Chancellor (Dr. Mathews) had violated his important trust by the application of any part of the funds to private use, in the least degree; but on the contrary, that his accounts had shown large balances due to him from advances made from his private funds, including his own salary as Chancellor, and amounting in all in March, 1839, to \$13,421.

Senate Doc. No. 10, 1840, pp. 29. It appears from this that the sum of \$40,000 had been paid for the lot, and \$150,000 for a building; an expense far beyond the means in hand, and beyond the ability of the institution to meet in the financial crisis that followed. Some of the subscribers were unwilling, and many were unable to meet their engagements. There was no specific charge of the application of funds to private uses; but the committee expressed surprise that no regular book of accounts had been kept by any one connected with the University, and remarked that the very imperfect manner in which the pecuniary transactions of the Council were kept, was well calculated to encourage suspicion and lead to unfriendly imputations against those upon whom the duty devolved, of receiving and paying out the funds.

The great mistake made was in trying to accomplish too much with too little, and the Committee remarked: "There is no doubt but that these embarrassments have arisen from the continued negligence of the Council to appoint a qualified book-keeper, and that they are not chargeable upon any individual member of the Council or other officer connected with the University."

The Legislature by an act passed April 17, 1838, appropriated \$6,000 a year for five years, and until otherwise directed. Whatever else was received came from the private munificence of the citizens of New York, with the single exception of the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany.

The burden of debt brought its natural consequences in the dissatisfaction of professors at salaries reduced or delayed, leading to numerous resignations and to much feeling on the part of these professors and their friends. The Rev. Dr. James M. Mathews, the first Chancellor, resigned his place early in February, 1838, as appears by the minutes in consequence of impaired health. The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, was unanimously elected in his place, and was installed on the 5th of June following.

In May, 1838, the debt of the University, including interest, was about \$172,383.48, of which the sum of \$110,000 was secured by bonds and mortgages, and \$62,383.48 was a floating debt, for which early provision must be made. To accomplish this a subscription was circulated, with the condition that it should not be valid unless the sum of \$75,000 was raised. Before the Regents' committee had reported (December 31, 1839), the sum of \$77,050 had been subscribed, of which \$43,000 was from those who were among the original founders of the University. In view of recent events, the committee of the Regents stated that entire harmony seemed to exist between the different members of the institution, and that the influence of past dissensions appeared to have passed away.

From this period the history of the University was not disturbed by any event that came to public notice, and when ten years afterward resolutions were introduced in the Assembly directing investigations to be made into the condition of the University, the committee reported that no charges had been preferred against any of its officers or professors, and that they found nothing to be done.²

Although it would appear that exalted expectations had been

¹ Brief History of the Origin and Progress of the University of the City of New York. Assem. Doc. 3, 1840.

² Assem. Doc. 169, 1849.

raised in the beginning, with respect to an immensely varied and comprehensive course of instruction, the system when fully organized did not differ materially from the usual course as taught in other Colleges, with the addition of departments of Law and of Medicine, and a Grammar School, as we shall separately notice. It, however, afforded a wider opportunity for selection in portions of the course than was then common in other Colleges.

In 1871, the Faculty of Science and Letters was more distinctly divided into a Faculty of Arts, and a Faculty of Science, and parallel full courses of instruction have since been given. The former included the ancient languages, and the latter the subjects taught in the best scientific schools, with Civil Engineering and Analytical Chemistry, for which special facilities have been afforded. In this department French and German take the place of Greek and Latin.

Two Literary Societies have been sustained for many years, with good working libraries and regular weekly sessions and exercises in debate, elecution and literary efforts of various kinds.

In recent years the institution has received large gifts from liberal friends, among whom of those now deceased may be mentioned George Griswold, John Johnston, John C. Green, Julius Hallgarten, Augustus Schell and Loring Andrews; and among the living. the name of John Taylor Johnston is most conspicuous.

Upon the entrance of the Rev. Howard Crosby, as Chancellor of the University in 1870, the courses in Arts and Sciences (formerly \$80 per annum) were made gratuitous, and no tuition bills have since been required. This does not include the Medical and the Law departments.

Students upon matriculating have the option of entering the department of Arts, or that of Science; or if they do not aspire to an Academic Degree, they may take a selected course. An incidental charge of \$15 per annum is made for lighting and warming rooms and other general expenses. In chemical analysis a similar sum is required to pay cost of material used.

Fellowships .- There are three Fellowships, yielding \$300, \$200 and \$100 respectively. They may be enjoyed for one year after graduation by students who are deemed worthy, and upon condition of examinations during the Fellowship year.

Collections. - These have been greatly increased within a recent period. In Geology, they contain about 10,000 specimens; in Chemistry they are ample and increasing, and in Physics they are extensive and continually receiving additions.

The Library of the University is still small. Its apparatus is adequate to present necessities, and has been increased from time to time as required.

Modification of the Charter in 1883.

Upon the application of the Council, in which the stockholders acquiesced, the charter was amended by the Legislature in 1883, as follows:

- 1. The provision making the Mayor and four members of the Common Council members of the corporation was repealed.
- 2. The provision that no religious sect should ever have a majority in the Council was repealed.
- 3. Hereafter all corporate rights are to be vested in the Council thereof, which Council itself shall be the corporation.
- 4. The Council shall have power to fill its own vacancies, and at each annual election one fourth of the members then to be elected shall be elected by the Council.
- 5. All provisions of the act incorporating the University inconsistent with the foregoing amendments were repealed.
- 6. The Regents may, for cause satisfactory to them, alter, amend or repeal the ordinances making these amendments.

Civil Engineering.— This has been taught from the beginning, but began to appear as a distinct branch about thirty years ago. It now covers three years, parallel with the Sophomore, Junior and Senior years of the Department of Science. The studies in English, Elementary Mathematics and Natural Science are pursued with the classes of that department. The fee for this branch is \$50 a year, in addition to the \$15 for general incidental expenses. Upon graduation the degree of Civil Engineer is conferred.

Department of Civil Engineering in the University of the City of New York.

YEARS ENDING IN	Students.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN	Students.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN	Students.	Graduates.
1854	7 8 7 9 8 12 7 9	2	1865 1866 1867 1868 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874	10 11 8 26 31 19 18	2 2 2 3 1 4 9 2 4	1875		9 5 10 5 1 4

In years in which the number of students is not given, they were included in the numbers reported in the Department of Science.

Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry.—This was established under the late Professor John W. Draper, whose eminent attainments and original researches gave prominence to this branch of the Scientific Course through many years. It has been recently refitted, and its appointments are according to the very best models. The required course of students in the Department of Science covers Qualitative Analysis and the Blow-pipe. Students desiring instruction in Quantitative Analysis, Assaying, Gas and Organic Analysis are amply provided for. The fee for advanced instruction is \$50 per annum. From 1859 to 1871 this branch was separately reported to the Regents as follows:

Class of Practical and Analytical Chemistry in the University of the City of New York, from 1859 to 1871, inclusive.

YEARS.	Students.	Graduntes.	YEARS.	Students.	(Fraduates.	YEARS.	Students.	Graduates.
1859	29 23 21 10 6	1 2	1864 1865 1866 1867	11 21 25 36	2 4 3 10	1868	19 19 7 8	1

Statistics of Attendance and Graduation in the Departments of Arts and Science in the University of the City of New York.

			Unde	RGRADI	UATES.			GRADU	ATES.*	
YEARS ENDING IN	School of Design.	Freshmen.	Sophamores.	Juniors.	Seniors.	Total.	A. B.	B. S.	A. M. ‡	M. S.
1837 1838 1839 1840 1841 1841 1842 1848 1848 1848 1845 1846 1847 1348 1849 1850 1851 1852 1852 1854 1855 1855 1856 1857 1858 1858 1859 1860 1860	14 14 14 15 23 10 18 18 15 12	27 51 32 36 34 38 37 39 33 22 12 18 12 18 32 38 39 31 82 22 25 36	18 33 43 35 36 38 38 30 42 45 30 17 17 18 22 14 20 17 18 28 35 35 36 31 22 25 31 26 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31	18 22 14 46 29 14 41 428 25 17 11 18 16 20 22 21 25 21 24	28 18 16 26 84 44 26 84 32 81 32 81 16 16 16 18 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 28	158 122 56 81 122 135 151 148 131 135 146 151 135 65 63 66 66 109 106 108	15 12 27 15 23 81 40 21 82 80 80 80 82 21 11 12 12 14 12 12 14 19	5 2 1 1 8 8 3 2 2		
1868. 1864. 1865. 1866. 1867. 1868. 1869. 1870. 1871. 1872. 1873. 1874. 1875. 1876. 1877. 1878. 1879. 1880. 1881. 1882. 1888.	12 13 14 9 8 7 5 10 14 13 11 13 11 18 6	48 13 24 15 14 19 25 26 33 28 45 50 52 40 38 52 37 84 31	23 29 26 29 15 18 20 34 27 28 36 38 44 46 27 29 32 29 40	21 22 26 19 14 15 14 42 15 25 27 22 33 42 29 24 15	26 24 17 20 17 12 16 17 26 33 15 12 21 20 26 31 21 21 28 29 21	115 102 98 88 60 63 76 91 128 104 121 122 139 143 128 114 110 126	20 11 9 15 6 7 7 7 9 4 4 8 5 8 10 10 10 11 15 6 10 10 11 15 15 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1 1 8 4 8 4 11 5 4 6 10 16 17 10 17 10 17	1 4 2 4 3 9 10 2 3	3 1 5

^{*} In 1833 there were 8 graduates; in 1834, 9; in 1835, 14, and in 1836, 26.

[†] Freshmen, Sophomore and Junior, 28, in about equal numbers.

Although the column of "A. M." is partly blank, it is not to be inferred that this degree was not granted in the early years. The numbers are given as reported to the Regents.

List of Chancellors and of Professors in the Faculty of Science and Arts in the University of the City of New York.

Chancellors.

Rev. James M. Mathews, D. D., 1821-39.
Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL. D., 1839-50.
Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., ad interim, 1850-52.
Rev. James M. Mathews, D. D., 1821-39.
Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., LL. D., 1852-70.
Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D., 1870-81
Rev. John Hall, D. D., ad interim, 1881-

Evidences of Revealed Religion.

Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, D. D., 1832-33. Rev. Cyrus Mason, D. D., 1836-50. Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., LL. D., 1852-70.

Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and Belles-Lettres.

Rev. Henry P. Tappan 1832-38.
Rev. Caleb S. Henry, D. D., LL. D., 183852.

Rev. Benjamin N. Martin, D. D., L. H. D.,
1852-83.
Rev. Henry M. MacCracken, D. D., 1884-

Mathematics, Astronomy and Natural Philosophy.

Henry Vethake, LL. D., 1832-33.

Rev. Charles W. Hackley, D. D., 1833-38.
Benjamin F. Joslin, M. D., 1838-44.

Elias Loomis, LL. D., 1844-66.
Charles Davies, LL. D., 1849-49.
George W. Coakley, LL. D., 1860-

Assistants.

William A. Norton, LL. D., 1833-38. Richard H. Bull, Ph. D., 1853. Philip Melancthon W. Redfield, A.M., 1849-53.

Civil Engineering.

David B. Douglas, LL. D., 1832-53. Richard H. Bull, Ph. D., 1853-Charles B. Brush, M. S., C. E., ——.

Joseph G. Fox, C. E., 1866-70. Arthur B. Spielmann, C. E.,

Chemistry.

John Torrey, M. D., 1882-33.
Lewis C. Beck, M. D., 1884-38.
John W. Draper, M. D., LL. D., 1888-88.

Henry Draper, M. D., LL. D., 1888-63.

John J. Stevenson, Ph. D., 1888-

Analytical Chemistry.

John C. Draper, M. D., LL. D., 1858.

Henry Draper, M. D., LL. D., 1862-83.

Albert H. Gallatin, M. D., 1883-

Natural History.

Lewis D. Gale, M. D., 1885-38. Charles Brooks, 1838-44. John J. Stevenson, Ph. D., 1871-

Philosophy of Education.

Thomas H. Gallaudet, 1882-83.

Latin and Greek.

John Mulligan, 1832-88.

Tayler Lewis, LL. D., 1838-40.

Assistants.

Ebenezer Alfred Johnson, LL. D., 1889-40. Reuben Lowrie, A. M., 1851-52.

Greek and Oriental Languages.

Rev. Edward Robinson, D. D., LL. D., 1882-88.

Greek.

Rev. John Proudfit, D. D., 1833-34. Robert B. Patton, P. D., 1824-38. Taylor Lewis, LL. D., 1840-49. George C. Anthon, A. M., 1850-51. Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D., 1852-59. Rev. Henry M. Baird, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D., 1860. Charles D. Cleveland, 1833-34. Rev. John Proudfit, D. D., 1834-38.

Rev. John Proudfit, D. D., 1834-88

Rev. George Bush, D. D., 1832-46. Isaac Nordheimer, P. D., 1839-40.

Charles L. Parmentier, 1832-41. F. A. Giraud, 1841-56. Theophilus D'Oremieux, 1856-63.

William Ernenpeutsch, 1832-38. Isaac Nordheimer, P. D., 1840-42. George J. Adler, A. M., 1844-54. David Bendan, Ph. D., 1855-62. Latin

Ebenezer Alfred Johnson, LL. D., 1838-

Hehrenn.

David Bendan, Ph. D., 1861-71. Alexander Meyrowitz, A. M., 1871-

French.

Alphonse Wolf, M. D., 1862-65. E. A. Legrand, 1869-69. Charles E. DeGhent, A. M., 1869-71.

German.

Caspar J. Beleke, LL. D., 1862-65. Herman Wrage, A. M., 1865-66. Martin Schreibner, A. M., 1866-66. Herman H. Raven, A. B., 1869-71.

French and German.

Martin Schreibner, A. M., 1866-69.

Frank Welter, LL. D., 1878-78.

Charles Carroll, Ph. D., 1871-

Assistants.

Borden P. Bowne, LL. D., 1875-76.

Italian.

Vincenzo Botta, Ph. D., 1856-

Lorenzo L. Da Ponte, 1882-40. Feliz Foresto, 1842-56.

Scandinavian Languages.

Paul D. Sinding, 1858-61.

Paul Oeker, 1873-74.

aut D. Dinaing, 1000 vii

Miguel Cabrera de Nevares, 1832-84. Charles Rubadan, 1834-38. M. Garbayo, 1840-42. Julio Soler, 1842-48. Spanish.

Francisco J. Vinguet, 1848-57. Du Angel Hereros de Mora, 1860-69. Louis F. Mantilla, A. M., 1869-78.

Modern Greek.

D. N. Botassi, 1876-

Political Science.

Arts of Design.

Samuel F. B. Morse, LL. D., 1832-Thomas A. Cummings, N. A., 1844-67.

T. Addison Richards, N. A., 1867-Joseph A. Saxton, A. M., 1871-74.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

This was organized in September, 1837, under the Rev. Cyrus Mason, who was the first and only Rector. After that time the school was not really connected with the University until about 1856, when it was made an integral part of that institution, and remained so about fourteen years. It ceased when Dr. Crosby became Chancellor in 1870. In its later years it had a Primary, a Commercial and a Classical department.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW VORK

[Otherwise known as " The University Medical College."]

A Medical Faculty was organized by act of February 11, 1837,1 but after inauguration, circumstances occurred which led to its dissolution January 11, 1839, before work had begun.2 The greater number of the Faculty then applied to Columbia College for the organization of a Medical Department, but an adverse decision was rendered through the influence of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. A proposition was entertained of applying to the Legislature for a charter, and the County Medical Society fully indorsed this plan. Finally, through the efforts of Dr. Martyn Paine, who had been chiefly instrumental in the original effort made in 1838. the Trustees of the College of Physicians were induced to acquiesce in an application for a charter; but in the meantime the Council of the University decided to adopt the proposed institution as their Medical Department. It began operations in 1841 with the following Faculty:

Surgery — Professor Valentine Mott.

Chemistry - Professor John W. Draper.

Anatomy — Professor Granville S. Pattison.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children - Professor Gunning S. Bedford.

Theory and Practice of Medicine - Professor John Revere. Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica - Professor Martyn Paine.

These six Professors bought a large granite building on the west side of Broadway, nearly opposite Bond street, known as the Stuvvesant Institute, and there continued instruction until 1851, when they sold and built a large and costly edifice on Fourteenth street. adjacent to the Academy of Music. In the spring of 1866, this was burned, with several large and valuable collections, when the Faculty removed to one of the large stone buildings of the New York Hospital, between Broadway and Church street, and between Duane and Worth streets. In 1869, this property was sold for commercial purposes, when they again moved to 426 East Twenty-sixth

¹ Chap. 25, Laws of 1837.

² The reasons for this were published by the Faculty in the Journal of Commerce, January 23, 1839, one of the principal being their inability to agree upon the use of rooms in the University building.

street, where a building had been erected for the College by the late Courtland Palmer, at the instigation of Professor Paine. This soon proved too small, and in January, 1879, it was purchased with the view of enlargement; but this being found impracticable the premises now occupied at 410 East Twenty-sixth street were purchased. The foundations were laid April 26, 1879, and the building was ready for occupation at the beginning of the fall term of that year.

The College edifice is situated directly opposite the entrance to Bellevue Hospital. The general lecture-room will seat five hundred students, and every facility is provided for clinical and didactic instruction. The dissecting-room, containing an area of nearly three thousand square feet, has been constructed with especial attention to light and ventilation. There are three large chemical and philosophical laboratories, which offer superior facilities for practical study and investigation in these branches. In addition to these, there are rooms containing a large museum, recitation-rooms, reading and reception rooms. Ample provision has also been made for the illustration of all modern devices and appliances in the diagnosis and treatment of medical and surgical diseases.

The Collegiate year is divided into three sessions, the Preliminary Winter Session, the Regular Winter Session and the Spring Session, the design of the Faculty being to furnish instruction to medical students throughout the year. Attendance on the Regular Winter Session is required of each candidate for graduation. The Preliminary Term commences in September, and continues until the opening of the Regular Session, which commences in October and continues to the latter part of February. The Post-graduate Course consists of clinical lectures delivered during the Winter and Spring · Sessions by the several Professors of the Post-graduate Faculty, in Bellevue and Charity Hospitals and in the College. After an attendance of one Regular Session on these lectures any candidate, who is already a graduate of a recognized Medical College, can obtain a diploma-certificate, countersigned by the Chancellor of the University and the Dean of the Faculty of the Medical department, and by four or more Professors of the Post-graduate Course, to the effect that the candidate has passed an examination by them in their respective branches of special medical instruction.

Prizes are awarded as follows: By the will of the late Dr. Valentine Mott, a founder of this College, and for many years its President and Professor of Surgery, perpetual provision was made for the following medals: A gold medal to the candidate who shall prepare

the best dried anatomical or anatomico-surgical preparation: a silver medal to the second best of that description, and a bronze medal to the candidate who shall furnish the best book of recorded cases and remarks of the Professor of either of the Surgical Clinics.

The Faculty awards the following to members of the graduating class: (1) A prize of \$100 to the candidate who has received the highest marks in the examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. (2) A prize for the best examination in Pathology and Practical Medicine. (3) A prize for the best examination in Materia Medica and Therapeutics. (4) A prize for the best examination on Physiology. (5) A prize for the best examination in Obstetrics. (6) A prize for the best examination on Chemistry. (7) A prize for the best examination on Surgery. (8) A prize for the best examination on Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine must have attended two full courses of lectures - the latter in the College.1

Attendance and Graduation in the Department of Medicine in the University of the City of New York.

YEARS ENDING IN-	Students.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN-	Students.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN-	Students.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN-	Students.	Graduates.
1841	239 208 323 378 407 410 421 412 404 411 257	51 65 97 120 128 120 140 142 111 118	1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1859 1860 1861 1862	280 302 308 308 307 305 320 350 411 314 186	97 102 117 117 106 120 127 128 142 124 85	1863 1864 1865 1866 1867 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873	186 192 221 292 260 227 260 251 197 217	55 67 66 77 74 82 79 72 85 75 65	1874 1875 1876 1877 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884	396 385 490 475 509 556 609 628 575 528 551	95 95 123 157 152 204 204 200 213 163 164

Total number of Graduates to 1884, inclusive, 4,682.

It will be seen from the above table, that the attendance during the late war very greatly decreased. This was due to the withdrawal of many Southern students. The medical staff of both armies was largely represented by the graduates of this College.

¹ Public Service of the State of New York, 111, p. 298.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

[Professors of the Governing Faculty.]

Principles, Practice and Operations of Surgery.

Valentine Mott, M. D., LL. D., 1841-50. Samuel D. Gross, M. D., LL. D., D. C. L., John T. Darby, M. D., 1875-79. 1850-51.

Alfred Charles Post, M. D., LL. D., 1851-75. John T. Darby, M. D., 1875-79. J. Williston Wright, M. D., 1879.

Theory and Practice of Medicine.

John Revere, M. D., 1841-47.

Samuel Henry Dickson, M. D., 1847-50.

Institutes and Practice of Medicine.

Elisha Bartlett, M. D., 1850-51. Meredith Clymer, M. D., 1851-53. John A. Swett, M. D., 1858-54.

John Thomas Metcalfe, M. D., 1854-66. Alfred Lebbeus Loomis, M. D., LL. D., 1866-

Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica.

Martyn Paine, M. D., LL. D., 1841-50.

Materia Medica and Theraneutics.

Martyn Paine, M. D., LL. D., 1850-67.

Wm. Hanna Thomson, M. D., LL. De, 1867-

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Gunning S. Bedford, M. D., 1841-64. Charles A. Budd, M. D., 1864-76. J. Williston Wright, M. D., 1876-79. William W. Polk, M. D., 1879-

General and Descriptive Anatomy.

Granville Sharp Pattison, M. D., 1841-51. William Holme Van Buren, M. D., LL. D., 1852-66.

William Darling, M. D., LL. D., F. R. C. S., 1866.

Physiology.

John William Draper, M. D., LL. D., 1850-67. J. W. S. Arnold, M. D., LL. D., 1874-82. Henry Draper, M. D., LL. D., 1867-73. Lewis A. Stimson, M. D., 1882-

Chemistry.

John William Draper, M. D., LL. D., 1841-65. John C. Draper, M. D., LL. D. 1865-

Otology.

Charles Inslee Pardee, M. D., 1874.

[Professors not of the Governing Faculty.]

Clinical Surgery.

William Holme Van Buren, M. D., LL. D., 1851-52.

John W. S. Gouley, M. D., 1866-71.

Henry S. Hewit, M. D., 1872-73.

Joseph W. Howe, M. D., 1872-79.

Erskine Mason, M. D., 1875-76.

James L. Little, M. D., 1879-81.

Orthopedic Surgery.

Stephen Smith, M. D., 1874-

Surgical Anatomy.

Faneuil D. Weisse, M. D., 1874-

John T. Darby, M. D., 1874-75.

Pathological Anatomy.

Thomas M. Markoe, M. D., 1852-54. Thomas C. Finnell, M. D., 1856-58. Edward G. Janeway, M. D., 1871-72. J. W. S. Arnold, M. D., LL. D., 1872-74. Lewis A. Stinson, M. D., 1878-81. Ophthalmology,

Daniel B. St. John Roosa, M. D., Ll. D., Herman Knapp, M. D., 1881-1866-81.

Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System.

Gonzales Echeverria, M. D., 1869-77. Alexander E. Macdonald, M. D., 1881-Wm. A. Hammond, M. D., LL. D., 1874-81.

Diseases of Children.

Abraham Jacobi, M. D., 1867-70.

Diseases of Women and Children.

Fred. D. Lente, M. D., 1870-71.

Joseph Kammerer, M. D., 1872-75.

Gynæcology.

Montrose A. Pallen, M. D., 1875-81.

Diseases of the Chest.

John T. Metcalfe, M. D., 1852-54.

Hygiene and Toxicology,

Benjamin W. McCready, M. D., 1852-53.

Diseases of the Skin.

Henry D. Bulkley, M. D., 1853-53. Fancuil D. Weisse, M. D., 1867-75. Henry G. Piffard, M. D., 1874-81.

Medical Jurisprudence.

Charles A. Lee, M. D., 1852-53, John H. Anthon, 1859-61, Alexander E. Macdonald, M. D., 1876-81.

Diseases of the Throat.

Louis Elsberg, M. D., 1868-80.

[Adjunct Professors.]

Institutes and Practice of Medicine,

Alfred L. Loomis, M. D., LL. D., 1864-67.

Anatomy.

John Wm. Severin Gouley, M. D., 1864-66. Ambrose L. Ranney, M. D., 1879-81.

Surgery.

Erskine Mason, M. D., 1871-75.

Obstetrics.

Walter Roberts Gillette, M. D., 1872-76.

Physiology.

Henry Draper, M. D., LL. D., 1866-67.

Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Charles Inslee Pardee, M. D., 1873-74.

Chemistry.

William Stratford, M. D., Ph. D., 1874-76.

Chemistry and Physiology.

Rudolph A. Witthaus, M. D., 1876-77.

Demonstrators of Anatomy.

John H. Whittaker, M. D., 1841-45.
 William Durling, M. D., LL. D., 1845-53.
 Charles E. Isaaes, M. D., 1855-58.
 Thomas C. Finnell, M. D., 9858-59.

J. W. S. Gouley, M. D., 1859-61. William R. Donaghe, M. D., 1861-64. James F. Feeley, M. D., 1866-73. Joseph E. Winters, M. D., 1873-

[University Lecturers.]

Surgery.

John H. Hinton, M. D., 1854-George A. Peters, M. D., 1856Benjamin Howard, M. D., 1864-

Clinical Surgery.

Joseph W. Howe, M. D., 1868-72.

Henry S. Hewit, M. D., 1968-72.

· Venereal Diseases.

Walter R. Gillette, M. D., 1868-72.

Frederick R. Sturgis, M. D., 1874-81.

Diseases of the Kidney.

William Beale Lewis, M. D., 1868-74.

Diseases of the Throat.

W. C. Jarvis, M. D., 1881

Medical Inrisprudence.

Alexander E. Macdonald, M. D., 1874-76.

Minor Surgery.

J. Williston Wright, M. D., 1875-76. Ambrose L. Ranney, M. D., 1876-79. Franz Heuel, Jr., M. D., 1881-

Obstetrics. .

Theodore Gaillard Thomas, M. D., 1855-65.

Dermatology.

P. A. Morrow, M. D., 1882-

Diseases of Women.

Robert Watts, M. D., 1874-

Medical Botany.

Godfrey Aigner, M. D., 1858-

Laurence Johnson, M. D., 1880-

Physiology.

Philip A. Aylett, M. D., 1854-61.

Diseases of Children.

John H. Ripley, M. D., 1870-

Joseph E. Winters, M. D., 1881-

DEPARTMENT AT LAW IN THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

In 1835 the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, Attorney-General of the United States, was invited by the Council of the University to present a statement of his opinions upon the subject of establishing a Scientific Law School in New York City. The plan suggested by him having been very generally approved, a brief outline of its leading principles was subsequently drawn up in the form of a letter addressed to Chancellor Mathews, under date of May 29, 1835. On the 2d of June following the Council fully approved of the plan, and declared it adopted, subject to such modifications as might thereafter be deemed advisable.

Although his official duties would not allow Mr. Butler to accept a Professorship at that time, it was thought that the advantages to be derived from his services would justify some delay in their commencement. The position was offered to him and accepted, to take effect in March, 1837. This plan and the correspondence relating to it were published in 1835. There was not at that time any facilities offered in the State for acquiring a legal education, except in the offices of practicing Attorneys. Law Lectures had been delivered by Mr. James Kent in Columbia College from 1793 to 1798, and again after his retirement from the office of Chancellor, but they had been discontinued for some years. Lectures upon particular branches of the law had also been delivered by members of the Bar selected by voluntary associations.

Mr. Butler recommended a course of three years, and a division of this branch into three separate Departments—the Senior, the Junior and the Primary, to each of which a Professor should be assigned—the Principal Professor being the head of the Faculty, and assigned to the Senior Class. Each Professor was to complete his course in one year. But in order to bring the students into contact with each other there was to be given a General or Parallel Course by the Principal Professor to the three classes combined, his subjects being those not embraced in the regular course. The subjects of this General Course were to extend through three years so that students would not hear them repeated. The topics to be presented in these courses of lectures were considered in detail, and to afford an opportunity for the students to attend to the duties of law clerks in the offices of their Principals, the exercises of the School were all to be had in the afternoon and evening.

Circumstances did not favor the organization of this Department until fourteen years afterward; but in 1858-9 it was commenced, and it has been continued without interruption to the present time. The course is now so arranged that it can be completed in two years; but the entire course is taught every year, new classes being formed annually. Equivalent studies elsewhere are allowed, and students may enter the advanced class if qualified. Lectures are delivered every secular day except Friday (when Moot-Court is held), and Saturday, and at each lecture the students are expected to recite to the Professor, and to be questioned on one or more points of the subject under consideration.

^{1.} Plan for the Organization of a Law Faculty and for a System of Instruction in Legal Science in the University of the City of New York Prepared at the request of the Council of said University by Benjamin F. Butler, Counsellor at Law." New York, 1835, pp. 40.

The scheme of studies embraces the History of the Law, Jurisprudence, the Roman Law, International Law, and Municipal
Law. To the various heads of Municipal Law, including Common Law, Equity, and Statute Law, much the larger portion of
the time and attention of the classes is necessarily given; the
design being, that the student shall get a comprehensive, and at
the same time a minute and exact view of all its principal topics,
and every subject prescribed for examination by the Rules of the
Supreme Court of New York is included in the course of Municipal
Law.

By the rules of the Court of Appeals, adopted May 4, 1882, a clerkship of two years is required from College graduates, and of three years from others. Two school years of eight months each, at a Law School, are allowed to students not graduates as equivalent to two years of clerkship, and three months of study in attorney's office in vacation are allowed as a part of the remaining year of clerkship, leaving only six months to complete the period. Formerly students upon graduating at a Law School, were admitted to practice without further examination, but this law has been repealed.

The Law School has but one term in a year, from the first of October to the first Monday of June, with a recess at Christmas.

Instruction is given: (1) By text-books, read in course and recited in class, with exposition, and by the study of topics from the books. (2) By lectures by the Professors on topics not treated in the text-books, or requiring fuller or more practical treatment. (3) By lectures by leading members of the Bar, and (4) By Moot-Courts held on Fridays, in the Law Library, by one of the Professors, in which cases assigned to the students will be argued before him on points prepared by the students.

Prizes are awarded at Commencement upon report of committees of the Alumni Association of the Law School, and of the Law Committee of the Council. The Law Library is large and well-selected. The school is taught in the University building. Fees for instruction, \$100 a year.

Attendance and Graduation in the Department of Law in the University of the City of New York.

YEARS ENDING IN	Stu-	Gradu-	YEARS		Gradu-		
	dents. ates.	ENDING IN	Junior.	Senior.	Total.	ates.	
859	56	8	1872	10	24	34	29
860	70	24	1873	9	26	35	27
861	:0	. 20	1874	6	26	82	29
862	70	36	1875	7	48	55	40
863	70	25	1876	22	36	58	83
864	75	21	1977	23	59	82	59
865	16	4	1878				
566	25	12	1879	23	40	63	1 40
867	25	4	1880	14	76	90	76
568	25	11	1881	12	45	57	6'
569	22	10	1882	12	45	57	4:
870	25	11	1888	5	114	20	2
871		8	1884	8	19	23	1

FACULTY OF LAW.

Benjamin F. Butler, LL. D., 1835-56.
David Graham, Jr., 1887-38.
William Kent, LL. D., 1838-40.
Anthony L. Robertson, 1838-58.
Thomas W. Clarke, LL. D., 1858-70.
Theodore Sedgwick, LL. D., 1858-59.
Levi S. Chatfield, 1858-59.
Peter Y. Cutler, 1858-62.
William B. Wedgwood, LL. D., 1858—

George H. Moore, LL. D., 1858—
Benjamin Vaughn Abbott, A. M., 1864-65.
John Norton Pomeroy, LL. D., 1865-70.
Henry E. Davies, LL. D., 1871-81.
E. Delafield Smith, A. M., 1871-77.
David R. Jaques, LL. D., 1871—
Charles F. Stone, A. M., 1871—
Lsaac F. Russell, D. C. L., 1881—
Aaron J. Vanderpoel, LL. D., 1882—

St. John's College, Fordham.

Incorporated April 10, 1846, with the usual powers of a University, and the right to confer degrees subject to the visitation of the Regents, and to the general provisions of the Revised Statutes. It is conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. The following description is given in the work entitled "Public Service of New York" (III, 331).

"It is situated at Fordham, in a picturesque and healthy part of New York county, and is easily accessible from the metropolis at all hours and seasons. The buildings are spacious, thoroughly ventilated and supplied with modern conveniences. The Chemical Laboratory, the Philosophical Apparatus and the Cabinet of Natural History occupy a separate building; considerable additions are made yearly to this department. Besides the College Library, which contains 20,000 volumes, there is a circulating Library of over 5,000 volumes, especially adapted to the needs of the students, and books of reference are kept in the study hall for their use.

The grounds comprise more than 100 acres, are well laid out for College purposes, and are valued at \$315,000; the buildings, including those for the Preparatory Department as well as for the Col-

¹ Chap. 61, Laws of 1846.

^{9 1051} acres.

lege, are valued at \$250,000; the library, apparatus and other col-

lections, \$40,600.

The instruction furnished by the College is of two kinds, Classical and Commercial. The Classical Course is that usually provided in American Colleges. The Commercial Course embraces the branches of an English education. The first and second year includes what is necessary for mercantile purposes. The third, fourth and fifth years are intended for young men who seek the best education that can be given without the study of Latin and Greek. At the conclusion of the Classical Course, the degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred. The degree of Master of Arts is conferred, after a satisfactory examination, on studies of the Post-graduate Course. The scholarship of each student is determined by weekly competitions in some branch of study, and by examinations. Medals, prizes and honors are awarded at Commencement. For proficiency, these are determined by the weekly competitions; for application and for conduct, by the monthly standing; for scholarship in the similar branches of study, by competitions held immediately before the annual commencement. A gold medal, worth \$50, is yearly awarded to the best biographical essay on some eminent Catholic layman of the present time, or of past ages. The prize originated with the Most Rev. John Hughes, Archbishop of New York, and has since been given every year by friends of the College. The Hughes Medal, founded by Eugene Kelly, "to perpetuate the memory of Archbishop Hughes," is open for competition to those members of the graduating class who were not deficient in any department of study at either of the general examinations."

The financial condition of this College was reported for the year 1883-4 as follows: Value of grounds, \$315,000; Buildings and furniture, \$250,000; Library (22,800 volumes), \$34,000. Educational Collections, \$10,000. Invested in real estate, \$24,000. Other property, \$31,203.08. Total, \$664,203.08. Debts, \$153,885.41. Income from tuition, \$13,500; other receipts from students, \$57,-193.64. From invested funds, \$1,229.11; from other sources, \$26,-922.82. Total receipts, \$98,845.57. Paid for salaries, \$11,729.57; Prizes and scholarships, \$1,362.55; Gratuitous aid, \$2,880; Improvement and repairs, \$12,334.37; other expenses, \$58,379.92. Total, \$86,686.41.

FACULTY (As reported in 1883-4). President - Patrick F. Dealy, S. J. Dean - Rev. Patrick A. Halpin, S. J. Registrar - Edward McTammany, S. J. Secretary - Rev. N. Hanrahan, S. J.

¹ By an act passed April 23, 1862 (Chap. 453), the real estate in actual occupation, with the buildings thereon, are exempt from tax by town or county for support of schools.— ED.

Professor of Ethics, and Librarian — Rev. Louis Quinn, S. J.
Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Rev. T. O'Leary, S. J.
Professor of Sciences, and Evidences of Religion — Rev.
Thomas J. A. Freeman, S. J.

Professor of Mathematics and History—George A. Fargis, A. B. Professor of Belles-Lettres—James P. Fagan, S. J.

Professor of Classics - John C. Chester, S. J.

Professor of English Belles-Lettres and French — John C. Kevenev, A. B.

Professor of Music and German - Adolph Peterson.

Professor of Painting and Drawing—Stephen J. O'Shaughnessy. Instructor in Elecution — J. E. Frobisher.

Statistics of Attendance and Graduation at St. John's College, Fordham.

		Undi	ERGRADU	ATES.			-	par- infe-
YEARS ENDING IN	Freshmen. (Classics)	Sopho- mores. (Belles- Lettres)	Juniors. (Rhetoric)	Seniors. (Philoso-phy)	Total.	Graduates. (A. B.)	Resident or Post-Gradu ates.	Grammar School, Preparatory and Inferior Classes.
1846. 1847. 1848. 1848. 1849. 1850. 1850. 1850. 1852. 1853. 1854. 1855. 1856. 1857. 1863. 1864. 1865. 1866. 1867. 1868. 1869. 1870. 1871. 1872. 1874. 1875. 1876. 1875. 1876. 1876. 1877. 1878. 1876. 1877. 1878. 1876. 1877. 1878. 1876. 1877. 1878. 1876. 1877. 1878. 1878. 1879. 1878. 1879. 1877. 1878. 1879. 1877. 1878. 1878. 1879. 1878. 1879. 1876. 1877. 1878.	12 18 22	25 14 17 		10 15 14	70 51 63 63 68 65 55 59 45 61 49 47 43 53 66 77 78 80 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78	4 8 9 9 15 7 7 11 18 6 5 5 6 6 14 12 13 9 14 14 14 14 12 6 11 13 30 9 9 17 17 20 17 17 18 6 11	100 22 3 3 3	75 91 72 109 149 146 144 147 119 149 135 111 122 139 156 191 119 139 156 191 179 188 188 189 199 192 194 188 189 194 184 184 184 184 184 184 184 184 184 18

MADISON UNIVERSITY.

This institution located in the village of Hamilton, Madison county, had its origin in a Seminary established by the "Baptist Education Society of the State of New York," for the education of young men for the Gospel ministry, May 26, 1820, and known for a long period as the "Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution." As this institution was open toward the end to students without reference to their intention of entering the ministry, we have placed a notice of its organization with the Academic institutions in another part of this volume. Although strictly a Baptist Institute, it was open to young men of every denomination of Evangelical Christians. Applicants were required to present testimonials from the church to which they belonged, certifying the approbation of the church in their entering upon a course of preparation for the Gospel ministry.

The course of study was first arranged for four years. In 1831, it was extended to six years, and in 1833 to eight, including an Academic, a Collegiate and a Theological Department. As the institution had no right to confer degrees, an arrangement was made with the Columbian College in Washington, D. C., by which the degrees of "A. B." and "A. M." were conferred upon such young men as had satisfactorily completed the course of studies in the Collegiate department, and were recommended by the Faculty as suitable candidates for such honors.

'In 1840, its Trustees applied for a College charter, and the subject was reported favorably, but without further result. The application was renewed in 1843, and again failed, it was alleged for the want of a proper body to receive the charter. It was again attempted in 1846, and on the 26th of March of that year, a law was passed, entitled "An act to incorporate the Madison University." It named

¹ Up to the date of the University charter, the "Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution" had sent out 184 Theological graduates, 229 Collegiate graduates and about 700 besides, who had pursued a partial course of study of from one to five years.

The degree of "Bachelor of Philosophy" was first conferred in 1856.

The Academic Department established in 1832, was afterwards known as the "Grammar School of Madison University," and is now "Colgate Academy."

⁹ Chap. 40, Laws of 1846.

² Professor George W. Eaton, in an Historical address, notices an exceptional feature in this act of incorporation. He says:

twenty-seven Trustees, defined their powers, and authorized the Baptist Education Society to make such absolute or conditional arrangement with them as it might deem proper, for the transfer of its property to the University. The corporation was subject to the general provisions of the Revised Statutes, so far as applicable, and the University was made subject to visitation by the Regents.

The location was expressly fixed at Hamilton, and this point was insisted upon in the question of removal as one of particular importance. The transition from the "Hamilton Literary Institution" to "Madison University," made in fact no great difference in the operation of the institution, which had already for thirteen years, embraced a full collegiate course.

But there presently arose a most formidable danger to the University, in what is historically known as the "Removal Controversy." It was proposed to transfer both the Collegiate and Theological departments to Rochester; but after an exciting and protracted struggle, in which an injunction from the courts was obtained by the friends of Hamilton, the question was finally settled by the separate establishment of Universities in Rochester. Several of the Professors and a large number of students went off, and for a time Madison University felt the effects of this struggle in diminished attendance and financial embarrassment; but it soon recovered, and the feeling then occasioned has long since died away. The denomination finds itself provided with two Colleges and two Theological Seminaries instead of one, and whatever rivalry may now exist, extends no further than such as may be honorably claimed in the way of superior facilities for a thorough education."

[&]quot;The Board of the Education Society, having charge of an institution expanded to the largest scope for literary and scientific acquisitions, apply to the State to create an independent corporation, invested with the amplest College powers, with a prospective but direct view of making it available in some way to their existing institution, and not for the creation of a new one."

The first Trustees were Friend Humphrey, Seneca B. Burchard, William Colgate, William L. Marcy, Palmer Townsend, William Cobb, Ira Harris, Henry Tower, Nathaniel Kendrick, Alvah Pierce, Bartholomew T. Welch, Edward Bright, Jr., William R. Williams, Robert Kelley, Harvey Edwards, Charles Walker, Smith Sheldon, Joseph Caldwell, John Munro, John N. Wilder, George Curtiss, Elisha Tucker, Pharcellus Church, James Edmunds, Joseph Trevor, Amos Graves and Alonzo Wheelock. They were a close corporation, filling the vacancies that occurred in their Board by their own election, and with the usual powers of a University corporation. Nine members were to form a quorum for the transaction of business.

⁹ While this struggle was pending, an act was passed, April 3, 1848 (chap. 165),

The following account of this Institution is given in a work entitled Public Service of New York, published in 1882:

"This University is located in a beautiful village near the geographical center of the State, and near the center of a network of railways, which give easy communication with every part of the State. In its several forms it is sixty-one years old, having been opened as a theological school in 1820, organized as a Seminary, College and Academy in 1834, and chartered as a University in 1846. As a University it at once appropriated the patronage, faculty, classes, alumni, and whatever of property and other resources there then were in the "Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution." Its early patronage was drawn not from New York only, but from Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan. The sect that founded it was, at the time, weak in educational advantages, but energetic and diffusive. It looked to this school as its great hope, and on it concentrated its best offerings and fervent prayers. This school was strictly indigenous, springing up from the smallest of beginnings, brought from no foreign land. borrowing its type from none then existing. It grew under the pressure of an outward need and an inward zeal, and became the expression of a denominational sentiment. Free in its benefits to all. it yet acknowledged its chief allegiance to those representative Baptists who founded it. The times that gave birth to that enterprise were eventful. The French power in the North had been broken by the combined arms of England and the Colonies; the Colonies had become independent States, and now the second war with England had closed with the Treaty of Ghent, December 24, 1814. The country was stimulated by a new sense of freedom, and the American idea of independence and undisputed sovereignty in the western world was, for the first time, having full scope. Emigration was flowing west of the Hudson and carrying New England education, religion and thrift over this State and, through it, into Western States. One of these tides moved down the beautiful valley of Chenango, and towns, villages, schools and churches sprang up along its course. The Baptists had no College in the State of New York. nor had they any schools for common education or for the education of the ministry. And while no convention was called, and there was no general concert of action, almost unconsciously the work began to grow.

In 1817, thirteen men met. They each gave one dollar, and these

authorizing a change of location to Syracuse, Rochester or Utica, unless those interested in Hamilton raised \$50,000 as an endowment before the second Tuesday of August next, or gave a bond of \$100,000 for the raising of that amount within one year. See Memorial, praying for the repeal of this act, Senate Doc. 37, 1842, Remonstrance against repeal, Senate Doc. 52, 1849, and Report on the bill relating to Madison University, Assem. Doc. 111, 1848.

¹ Vol. III, p. 309.

thirteen dollars were the beginning of an endowment. Soon Dr. Baldwin, of Boston, and thirty others gave two hundred and thirty-eight volumes, and this was the beginning of the library. A room was secured, and this was the beginning of the College buildings. Two students came in poverty, Wade and Kincaid, and these were the beginning of generations of students. Such beginnings did not seem auspicious, but faith gave superhuman energy. This energy, vitalized by the idea that Baptists must have an institution that could furnish a complete education, gave unexpected development and growth. The Alumni, most of whom have graduated from some one of the courses—Academical, Scientific, Collegiate or Theological, number about two thousand six hundred.

The first two students, Rev. Jonathan Wade, D. D., Rev. Eugenio Kincaid, D. D., and eighty others went out as foreign missionaries; twenty-one are counted as Presidents of Colleges, eighty-eight Professors and Principals, sixty-three as Authors, Legislators and Congressmen. The Alumni are found in all the professions, but the largest number are ministers of the Gospel. One hundred and thirty have been honored with the Doctorate from different Col-

leges and Universities.

The three schools have graduated about as follows: From the Theological Seminary, 700; from the College or University, 850; from the Academy or Grammar School, 1,050. The annual average of male students in attendance is about as follows: In the Theological Seminary, 38; in Colgate Academy, 102; in the College or University, 100. One man only lives who can represent all of the decades of student life in the institution - Kincaid, the first student of the first class organized. The first class that took the full College course of four years, and graduated in 1836, numbered twentysix, ten of whom are still alive, and eight of these now living have been honored with the Doctorate. This class entered fifty years ago. There have been four Presidents. Dr. Nathaniel Kendrick. the first, died September 11, 1848, being seventy-two years old. He was elected in 1836, but was virtually President during the twentyeight years of his connection with the institution. He was easily "Primus inter pares," and of natural right presided everywhere. His influence was as far-reaching as his name. He had a commanding presence, a clear voice, an earnest look, and was truly eloquent. Standing by Dr. Kendrick is Rev. Professor Daniel Hascall, who came to Hamilton in 1812, and settled as Pastor of the Baptist church. To him is accredited the original idea of a Seminary in Hamilton. Dr. Kendrick, in 1816, became Pastor of the church at These two men supplemented each other and harmonized in every good work. In 1820 when the school was opened, Hascall became Professor of Languages, and Kendrick of Theology. call continued eighteen years and resigned, and Kendrick remained till his death. Along with these men we find Hon. Jonathan Olmstead, Judge Samuel Payne, Deacon William Colgate, Hon. Seneca

B. Burchard, Judge James Edmunds, and others - men ready at all

times for great sacrifices and great achievements.

In 1851 Professor Stephen W. Taylor, LL. D., was elected the second President. He graduated at Hamilton College, had made teaching his life work, had been from 1834 to 1836 Professor or Principal of the Academy at this institution, had in the meantime founded the University at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and, after the settlement of the removal question, returned to Hamilton. He was of the English type, square, strongly-built, methodical, firm of purpose, a good organizer and strong executive officer. He was connected with the University, in different posts of instruction, for eighteen years, and left his mark on its history. He died January 7, 1856, at the age of sixty-five.

In 1856 Rev. George W. Eaton, D. D., LL. D., was elected the third President. In mind and body he was cast in a large mould. He was a natural orator. In memory, imagination and description he was masterly. A scene once before him, he could reproduce with all the freshness and vividness of the reality. His religious emotions and convictions were strong, and constituted the underlying current of his life. He was connected with the University in different capacities—as Professor of Mathematics, of History, of Philosophy, of Theology, and as President—for forty years, and

died August 3, 1872, at sixty-eight years of age.

The fourth and present President is Rev. Ebenezer Dodge, D. D., LL. D., elected in 1868. He has been connected with the University twenty-seven years as Professor of the Evidences of Christianity, of Metaphysics, of Biblical Interpretation, of Theology, and as President. He graduated from Brown and Newton, and has earned a reputation as scholar, teacher and author that places him among

the best thinkers of the age.

Some of those who have been connected with the Faculty in past years deserve mention. Dr. Barnas Sears, the Secretary of the Peabody Fund, 'and former President of Brown; Dr. Thomas J. Conant, a well-known exegete and translator; Dr. A. C. Kendrick, a Greek scholar and author, have helped to make Madison University, and have been made by it. Dr. John H. Raymond and Professor J. F. Richardson, the one President of Vassar, and the other Professors in Madison. The financial condition of Madison University is somewhat complicated. It should be noticed that since 1846, two corporations have had a hand in the enterprise.

"The Baptist Education Society," for twenty-seven years, had the sole responsibility and management. For the last thirty-four years "The Madison University" has had the same in all except the nomination of Theological Professors, and the support of needy young men for the ministry. All the salaries and running expenses of all

the three schools fall upon "The Madison University."

¹ Since deceased.

The annual income needed for this corporation is about \$40,000, the salaries alone being \$30,000. When the University was chartered it had no property. It had none in 1850, on the adjustment of the removal controversy. It had only about \$52,000 in 1864, when the war of the Union closed.

Without a hired agency, the most quiet and energetic measures were prosecuted to fill the treasury. The old policy of borrowing and paving was set aside, and the University put upon the most

rigid cash system.

For seventeen years, by assistance from liberal donors, the University has each year essentially balanced its accounts, drawing nothing from endowment funds. No pledges were counted or even reported, till they were turned into cash or its equivalent. The pro-

gress has not been rapid, but of steady growth.

In round numbers, the endowment fund has stood in 1864, \$62,000; in 1865, \$121,000; in 1868, \$177,000; in 1870, \$255,000; in 1874, \$304,000; in 1876, \$405,000; in 1881, \$480,000; without debt. The unproductive property — buildings, grounds, Library, Museum, Apparatus, President's house, which have come of gifts within the last sixteen years — amount to \$120,000 more, making the whole sum raised since the war, \$600,000. These figures are independent of the Education Society's funds, for scholarships, beneficiaries and agencies."

There are two courses of study in this University; the Classical, requiring four years, and the Scientific of three years; the former leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the latter to the degree of Bachelor of Science. Those taking a partial course are entitled to a certificate of standing and attainments.

The total value of property belonging to this institution is given for the year ending June 21, 1882, at \$673,059, of which \$120,000 was invested in buildings and grounds, \$29,000 in educational collections, \$515,509 in invested funds, and \$8,550 in other property.

The receipts for the previous year had been \$3,775.16 from tuitions, \$31,930.52 from invested funds, and \$5,570.79 from other sources. The sum of \$23,400 had been paid for instruction, \$4,846 for prizes and scholarships, \$1,435.86 for improvements and repairs, and \$11,034.61 for other purposes.

Tuition is \$30 per annum; room rent, \$9; incidental expenses, \$8; sacred music, \$1. Total, \$48.

Statistics of Madison University.

		STUDENTS.					Gr	RADUAT	ES.
YEARS ENDING IN	Special.	Fresh- men.	Sopho- more.	Juniar.	Senior.	Total.	A. B.	B. S.	A. M.*
1847. 1848. 1849. 1850. 1851. 1852. 1854. 1855. 1855. 1856. 1857. 1858. 1860. 1861. 1862. 1863. 1864. 1866. 1867. 1868. 1866. 1867. 1868. 1868. 1869. 1870. 1871. 1872. 1878. 1874. 1875. 1876. 1877. 1878. 1879. 1889.		43 25 26 12 16 24 39 17 35 29 40 28 81 30 25 22 18 12 15 19 25 21 48 26 34 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	43 44 22 19 15 19 30 34 36 26 40 36 27 18 23 23 17 12 13 18 16 24 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44	28 31 84 12 6 10 19 24 87 30 34 83 17 12 21 18 7 7 10 14 14 14 24 40 21 21 18 18 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	22 17 29 32 4 7 11 16 47 27 24 23 21 16 24 23 18 10 10 11 11 16 88 81 27 17 17 17 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	136 117 111 75 41 60 98 113 137 132 128 119 100 105 101 83 70 69 62 61 100 105 114 112 102 88 87 76 93 88 95 96	18 16 17 80 8 9 15 19 27 21 25 20 16 22 18 14 9 17 10 10 11 17 88 28 27 19 17 20 11 17 21 13 19 15	2 3 2 2	# 6 G

* Not reported to Regents for many years.

Total number of Graduates from the beginning, 884.

FAGULTY (1884).

President and Professor of Metaphysics — Ebenezer Dodge, D. D., LL. D.

Dean, and Professor of Greek Language and Literature — N. Lloyd Andrews, Ph. D.

Secretary and Professor of Logic — Alexander M. Beebe, D. D. Professor (Emeritus) of Hebrew and Latin — Philetus B. Spear, D. D.

Professor of Physical Sciences — Lucien M. Osborne, LL. D. Professor of Civil History, English Literature and Oratory — John James Lewis, A. M.

Professor of Pure Mathematics — James M. Taylor, A. M. Lecturer on Natural History — Walter R. Brooks, D. D.

Bleecker Professor of Moral Philosophy — William Hale Maynard, D. D.

Professor of Latin and Modern Languages — Charles Gardiner, A. B.

Librarian - S. Burnham, A. M.

GENESEE COLLEGE.

This College was incorporated by act of February 27, 1849,¹ and established upon the premises of the *Genesee Wesleyan Seminary*, at Lima. This Seminary had been founded some sixteen years before, under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and had been one of the largest and most prosperous Academies in the State.

The act of incorporation allowed the College to have an income of not over \$10,000 a year, empowered it to confer the usual collegiate degrees, and made it subject to visitation by the Regents. None of the funds of the corporation could be used for theological or other purposes excepting those set forth in the act. The Trustees were to be classified and a portion elected by the Genesee and East Genesee Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Trustees were required to organize within three years, and they were empowered to purchase, lease, take and hold any property of the "Genesee Wesleyan Seminary," with the consent of its Trustees, who were authorized to convey.

On the 15th of April, 1854, the sum of \$3,000 was appropriated annually, for two years. A similar act was passed March 31, 1856, for that year and the next. By the latter act, the Trustees were required to issue to the Superintendent of Public Instruction one free scholarship for every \$300 received, to be given by him, and at his discretion, to students selected from any part of the State, preference being given to those distinguished for ability and attainments in the common schools, and to those recommended by Trustees or Boards of Education.

Under these statutes, a College was commenced in the Seminary buildings, but without interrupting the former academic school, or any change in its name.

The first report to the Regents was made for the year ending in 1850. The Trustees had established the following professorships:

1. Greek Language and Moral Philosophy.

¹ Chap. 52, Laws of 1849. ² Chap. 319, Laws of 1854. ³ Chap. 69, Laws of 1856.

- 2. Mathematics and Civil Engineering.
- 3. Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.
- 4. Latin and Modern Languages and Literature.
- 5. Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.
- 6. Law.

Many changes occurred in the organization of the Faculty. The Law Department was first assigned to the Hon. Frederick Whittlesey, but his death occurred the next year, and the vacancy thus occasioned was not filled.

Upon the establishment of Cornell University, April 27, 1865, in appropriating for its use the College Land Grant, forming a part of its endowment, a condition was inserted, requiring Mr. Ezra Cornell to pay to the Trustees of Genesee College, within six months, the sum of \$25,000 to establish a professorship of Agriculture. was done, but an equal sum was afterward given to the funds of Cornell University to make up the deficiency thus occasioned. The College continued in operation about twenty-two years, and during the middle part of this period, it enjoyed a moderate degree of prosperity. It admitted both sexes to an equal enjoyment of its privileges. Visitors were appointed by the Genesee, East Genesee. Black River, Oneida and Wyoming Conferences, and reports were made by them to these bodies. But the location being off from a main thoroughfare of travel was found inconvenient, and after a few years, the attendance steadily declined to not more than a third of what had been reported, and the question of removal, or of the transfer of patronage, began to be discussed about 1867. This finally led to an act passed April 14, 1869, entitled "An act to remove Genesee College, and to provide for the separation of its affairs from the Genesee Weslevan Seminary."

Under this act, the Trustees were authorized to remove from Lima to Syracuse or vicinity, upon filing with the Secretary of State a certificate signed by two-thirds of the Trustees, and whenever \$200,000 had been added to the endowment fund, in cash or its equivalent, without including grounds or buildings. The College Trustees might contract with the Trustees of the Seminary, and be released from obligation of maintenance. Real estate and furniture might be conveyed to the Seminary, and the mode of division was specified.

This removal, or rather the formation of a new institution, and the transfer of patronage to it was finally effected, against the protest and opposition of parties interested in the former location, and

¹ Chap. 192, Laws of 1869, Minority Report upon removal. Assem. Doc. 99, 1869.

led to the establishment of the Syracuse University. The last report from Genesee College was made for the year 1871, in which the attendance was given as 49, and one student graduated.

There were still questions relating to the fulfillment of obligations by the College, with respect to Scholarships and the ownership of property, and to adjust these, an act was passed February 6, 1875, enabling the parties to settle their respective rights. The Seminary contracted to fulfill certain obligations as to scholarships, and retained the \$25,000 which had been withdrawn from the College Land Grant of Cornell University, with the obligation carried with it of maintaining a chair of Agriculture in its Faculty.

During the continuance of this College, the following persons served as President:

Rev. Benjamin F. Tefft, Rev. Joseph Cummings, Rev. John Morrison Reed, Rev. John W. Lindsay, Rev. Daniel Steele (Acting).

Statistics of Attendance and of Graduation in Genesee College.

		UNDE	RGRADU	ATES.			
YEAR.	Seniors.	Juniors.	Sophomores.	Freshmen.	Total.	Graduates.	Left for vari- ous causes
\$550 \$51 \$52 \$53 \$54 \$55 \$56 \$57 \$58 \$60 \$61 \$62 \$63 \$63 \$64 \$65 \$67 \$68 \$69 \$60 \$61 \$62 \$63 \$64 \$65 \$66 \$67 \$67 \$68 \$69 \$60 \$61 \$62 \$63 \$64 \$65 \$66 \$67 \$67 \$68 \$69 \$60 \$61 \$62 \$63 \$64 \$65 \$66 \$67 \$67 \$67 \$67 \$68 \$68 \$69 \$60 \$60 \$61 \$62 \$63 \$64 \$65 \$66 \$67 \$68 \$69 \$69 \$60 .	55 55 94 488 18 922 177 20 16 916 22 10 14 13	5 7 14 14 14 10 8 23 18 24 21 28 28 28 14 19 14 18 10 10 5 7	15 26 27 19 16 17 16 27 85 41 82 86 26 43 81 20 25 25 18 21	17 42 88 24 80 88 9 86 68 56 60 63 54 47 82 86 80 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81	87 78 84 60 65 67 86 94 136 140 137 142 105 113 102 84 79 70 58	5 22 6 15 8 222 18 19 15 15 19 10 11 14 13 1	5 14 14 6 10 5 4 9 9 8 8 8 8 8

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER.

This institution is one of the results of an effort made in 1845-6 to secure the incorporation of the "Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution," as a College, and its removal from Hamilton to some more western place.

"Madison University" was incorporated in 1846, and had the advantage of a full College course already in operation, wanting only the authority for granting degrees. It had the prestige of a quarter of a century's history as the seat of the only Baptist Seminary in the State, and many earnest and influential friends.

The advocates for removal procured from the Legislature, on the 8th of May of the same year, a charter for the "University of Rochester," subject to certain conditions.¹ The removal was authorized by law, voted for by the Trustees, and approved by a Convention of Baptists at Albany in 1849; but the friends of Hamilton procured an injunction from the courts, which finally put an end to the attempt at removal.

The act of 1846 failed, by reason of non-fulfilment of the conditions within the time prescribed; but a charter was obtained from the Regents, January 31, 1850, with a proviso, requiring the sum of \$130,000 to be subscribed within two years for its establishment, whereof \$30,000 was to be invested in land and buildings, and \$100,000 in permanent endowment. On the 2d of December, 1850, it was proved to the Regents that suitable buildings had been provided, and that funds to the amount of \$100,000 had been "paid or received to be paid by valid subscription of responsible parties." It is said that all but about five per cent of this subscription was promptly paid, and that nothing was paid for agents until \$80,000 had been secured.

A charter still subject to some conditions was granted February 14, 1851.

These efforts were made chiefly by the Baptists. The subscriptions were, however, liberally assisted by citizens of western New York, without regard to denomination, and the College itself has

¹ This act briefly stated the objects to be the promotion of education, and the cultivation and advancement of Literature, Science and the Arts. It named twenty persons as first Trustees, located the institution in Rochester, placed it under the visitation of the Regents, and required it to report to them annually. Unless a school for instruction in Literature and Science was established within three years, with at least two Professors, besides the Chancellor or President, the act was to be void.

never been rigidly sectarian in its management, or in the course of instruction that has been followed. A majority of its Board of Trustees are Baptists, and they elect their own successors.

A building, formerly "the United States Hotel," on West Main street, was purchased and fitted up for present use, and the first classes were organized on the first Monday of November, 1850. Of its first Faculty, Professor A. C. Kendrick, D. D., Professor John F. Richardson, A. M., and Professor John H. Raymond, A. M. (afterward President of Vassar College), had been employed at Hamilton, and resigned their positions there, to accept the same in this College. The remainder of the first Faculty were Professor Chester Dewey, D. D., who had long been devoted to educational and scientific pursuits in Rochester, E. Peshine Smith (since Interpreter of International Law at the Court of Japan), and Albert H. Mixer, then Tutor and since Professor of Modern Languages.

Many of the students from Madison University joined the University of Rochester, and the first catalogue, for 1850-51, showed an attendance of 74.

On the 27th of September, 1850, the Hon. Ira Harris, of Albany, was elected Chancellor, and in this capacity presided at Commencements until the election of the Rev. Martin B. Anderson, LL. D., of New York, in 1853, as President. He entered upon his duties in the fall of 1853, and has since remained.

In July, 1853, a gift of eight acres of land, valued at \$10,000, was received from the Hon. Azariah Boody, forming the present site of Anderson and Sibley Halls.

The fulfilment of pecuniary conditions imposed by the Regents

¹ Twenty of the twenty-four Trustees first named were of this denomination.

² "Prominent among the early friends of the University stood John N. Wilder, Pharcellus Church and Oren Sage, of Rochester, William L. Marcy, Ira Harris and Friend Humphrey, of Albany, William R. Williams, Sewall S. Cutting, and Robert and William Kelley, of New York. With these names may properly be associated that of William N. Sage, who has from the first had charge of the finances of the University, and has contributed more effectually than any other man save its first and only President." (Baptist Encyclopædia, 1881, p. 1006.)

² The sudden rise of this University afforded Ralph Waldo Emerson the occasion for citing this as an illustration of Yankee enterprise — saying, that "a landlerd in Rochester had an old hotel which he thought would rent for more as a University, so he put in a few books, sent for a coach-load of Professors, bought some philosophical apparatus, and by the time green pears were ripe, had graduated quite a large class of students."

not being effected, an extension was obtained February 5, 1856, and the conditions were removed January 10, 1861.

On the 7th of March, 1857, the Legislature granted \$25,000 toward a new building, provided an equal sum were added. This requirement was promptly met by Gen. John F. Rathbone, of Albany, who gave \$25,000 for a Library Fund.

The plans for the University building submitted by A. R. Esty, of Boston, were adopted September 14, 1859, and the building was erected at a cost of about \$39,000.

It was completed and first occupied July 9, 1861, under the name of Anderson Hall.

This is a plain and substantial building, 60 by 150 feet in size, three stories high, and designed chiefly for recitation-rooms, although it has been temporarily used also for chapel, cabinet and laboratory.

Sibley Hall, the gift of Hon. Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, a strictly fire-proof building, designed for the library, and affording shelf-room for 250,000 volumes. It is 60 by 125 feet, with a projection 20 feet square in the centre of the front. It has but two floors, although the walls are 50 feet high. It is built of brown stone, with white trimmings, cost about \$100,000, and was opened to the public in 1878. It also contains the cabinet collected by Professor Henry A. Ward, and purchased in 1862 by citizens of Rochester for \$20,000. The magnitude and value of these collections have been conceded by competent judges, as surpassed by very few, and in some respects by none in America. It contains over 40,000 carefully selected specimens in the various departments of

As the summary of the condition of the fund	is at th	iat peri	ou has h	istorical in-
terest, we present the principal items:				
On the 1st of July, 1860, the University of Rock	hester	held i	n bonds	
and mortgages,		1.	, .	\$54,774 39
In real estate, in College building, .				16,000 00
In real estate in city of Rochester,		,		17,500 00
In new College building, unfinished, .				24,763 60
In cash to be applied to new building,				11,123 37
In stocks,				1,215 62
In bills receivable,				36,616 92
In subscriptions still due,				32,386 33
In Library, Apparatus, Cabinet and furniture,				10,410 55
			-	
Total,				\$204,790 78

Besides this, there were other reliable assets, more than enough to pay all liabilities.

Science. The mineral collection contains about 5,000 specimens. There is a cabinet of Archæology, and a cabinet of Art.

The library is open daily excepting Sundays, and is accessible for reading but not for lending to the general public. It contains over 20,000 volumes. The library of the Rochester Theological Seminary, containing 19,000 volumes of quite a different class of books, is also freely accessible to students of the University. The fund of \$50,000 given by Gen. John F. Rathbone and Lewis Rathbone is invested for the maintenance and increase of the Library.

A building has been erected upon the University grounds, for the use of the Trevor telescope. This instrument is mounted equatorially, and is used for instruction. It has an object glass of six inches aperture, and is provided with right ascension and declination circles.

For several years a special course of instruction in chemistry has been provided, and quite recently a Chemical Cabinet has been arranged near the Chemical Lecture Room in Anderson Hall, with samples of the raw and manufactured articles, illustrating the application of chemical processes to the industrial arts.

The number of students in Analytical Chemistry has been as follows:

YEARS.	Number.	YEARS.	Number.	YEARS.	Number.
1870	9	1875	13	1880	11
	7	1876	21	1881	21
	4	1877	10	1882	25
	7	1878	19	1883	15
	9	1879	11	1884	21

Two courses of instruction are arranged in this institution — the Classical and the Scientific; the former leading to the degree of "A. B.," and the latter to "B. S." Students suitably prepared may enter for instruction in particular studies, and upon leaving they receive certificates of the work faithfully performed.

This University has no Preparatory Department, and no dormitories for students. It has no organic connection with the Rochester Theological Seminary, nor has it as yet any Departments of Law,

¹This contains a small but well-authenticated collection of flint and bronze instruments from the drift region of Abbéville and St. Acheal, in France, a choice collection of stone implements from the vicinity of Copenhagen, and a collection of North American implements, with numerous specimens of pottery from the tombs of the Incas.

Medicine or the applied sciences other than its excellent arrangements for the study of Chemistry, above noticed.

Scholarships — Forty Scholarships are provided for free tuition of candidates for the Baptist Ministry; twelve for graduates of the Rochester City Schools; four for graduates of the Brockport Normal School; and thirteen others for students not in these classes.

The University has a fund of \$50,000, the gift of John H. Deane of New York, the interest of which is available for the assistance of the sons of Baptist ministers, preference being given to those from New York and New Jersey. "In point of fact tuition is remitted to every student of promise who really needs such remission, and the number who do need it is about one-third of the whole number in attendance." ²

Post-graduate Scholarship — The University has received from Isaac Sherman, Esq., of New York, the sum of \$5,000, as a permanent endowment for a Post-graduate Scholarship in the Department of Political Economy, and John P. Townsend, of New York, has pledged an equal amount for a similar Scholarship in the Department of Constitutional Law, and the History of Political Institutions. These Scholarships will be awarded to members of the graduating class, who shall, during the last term of the Senior year, pass the best and second best examinations respectively, on some French Treatise on Political Economy, and some German Treatise on Political History, to be designated by the Faculty. The sum of \$150 will be paid to each of the successful competitors at graduation, and \$150, if within two years after graduation he present to the Faculty a thorough and exhaustively written dissertation on some specially assigned economic or political theme.

Prizes—The University distributes about \$300 a year in prizes, the most important of which is the Stoddard medal, valued at \$300, for proficiency in Mathematics. The Dewey Prizes for Declamation (first and second) are paid from the income of bequest of \$500 made by the Rev Dr. Beadle of Philadelphia, a pupil and friend of

¹ Baptist Encyclopædia, p. 1004.

⁹These were founded through the generosity of John H. Deane of New York, and are named "The David Burbank Scholarships," in honor of a former Principal of the Brockport Normal School.

³ These are the Isaac Davis Scholarship (\$60 a year) and the income of \$1,000 from funds given by Abram Sheldon of Adams Centre; Elias Johnson, of Troy; Alanson J. Fox, of Painted Post; W. C. Bronson, of the same; Henry A. De-Land, of Fairport; Byron E. Huntley, of Brockport; Mrs. Ann F. Waters (5) of Brooklyn, and Nathan and Calvin Huntington, of Rochester.

Dr. Chester Dewey. It is offered to members of the Sophomore class.

In a historical account of this University, published in 1881, the following review of its vicissitudes is given:

"Still it has passed through many periods of adversity, during which its very existence seemed imperiled; and those periods of adversity have corresponded very closely to our periods of national depression and gloom. In 1856, when the University was but six years old, its students numbered 163, and it seemed destined speedily to take rank with institutions that could boast of a century's growth. Then came the financial crisis of 1857, attended by pecuniary embarrassment for the University, and a diminution of its Freshman Class from 47 to 28 in 1858. In 1860, the University seemed to have measurably recovered its lost ground. The entering class numbered 45, and the whole number of students was 168. Then came the civil war. The first two years' regiment raised in New York to recruit the Union army was raised and commanded by Professor (afterward General) Quinby. Of the 198 Alumni of the University (including the class of 1861), 25, or about one in eight, entered the service, and these were speedily joined by 29 of the lower classmen. Three undergraduate members of the University and seven of its Alumni died of wounds or disease in the service of their country, and their names are commemorated by a memorial tablet in the University chapel. So far as is known, only one graduate of the University entered the Confederate army; and he was faithful to the cause he had espoused, and sealed his devotion by his death. Not only were the classes of the University, but the classes of the Preparatory Schools on which it relied for students thus depleted by the civil war, and a tendency was developed among the young men of the country toward active rather than student life which has hardly vet been outgrown. As a natural consequence the entering class fell as low as 19 (in 1864), and the whole number of students as low as 100 (in 1866). With the return of peace there was a gradual increase in the number of students, however, until, in 1873, when the Freshman class included 53, and the whole number of students in attendance was 173. It was not long before the financial distress of the nation again interfered with the pecuniary prosperity of the University, and sensibly diminished the number of its students, who, in 1878, were only 146, though there are cheering indications of returning prosperity.1

The Treasurer's statements of the affairs of the University of Rochester to June 3, 1884, show the following financial condition:

Funds,	Scholarships,	etc.
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1	General	Fund Account	\$180,	067	12
		Trevor Fund		000	00

3	Hiram Sibley Building Fund	\$100,000	00
4	Rathbone Library Fund	50,000	
5	John H. Deane Professorship Fund	45, 500	
6	David Burbank Scholarship Fund	4,500	
7	John H. Deane Scholarship Fund	50,000	
8	Tracy Harris Professorship Fund	30,000	
9	J. F. Wyckoff Centennial Fund	20,000	
10	Gideon W. Burbank Professorship Fund	20,000	
11	Ward Cabinet Fund	20, 500	
12	Free Tuition Fund	40,000	
13	John Munroe Professorship Fund	15,000	
14	Joseph B. Hoyt Fund	25, 000	
15	William Kelly Fund	25, 000	
16	Charles Pratt Fund	25, 000	
17	James B. Colgate Fund	20,000	
18	Jeremiah Millbank Fund	25, 000	
19	John D. Rockerfeller Fund	25, 000	
20	Anderson Alumni Fund	10, 558	
21	Stillman Witt Fund	10,000	
	Ira Harris Fund	6,000	
23	Isaac Sherman Scholarship	5,000	
	Mrs. Ann E. Waters Scholarship	5,000	
25	Isaac Davis Prize Fund	1,000	
26	Isaac Davis Scholarship	1,000	
27	John F. Stoddard Prize Medal	1,500	
28	Chester Dewey Prize Fund	500	
29	Abram Sheldon Scholarship	1, 000	
30	Elias Johnson Scholarship	1, 000	
31		1,000	
	William C. Bronson Scholarship	1,000	
33	Henry DeLand Scholarship	1,000	
34	N. & C. Huntington Scholarship	1,000	
35	Byron C. Huntley Scholarship	1,000	
36	Robert H. Hull Senior Prize	1,000	
37	President's Loan Fund	2, 548	
01	i rondont o front I und	2, 010	00
	Total	\$876 673	18
De	bts, salaries and prizes not paid	\$4 800	00
20			
	Investments and Assets of the University of R.	ochester	
1			
1	Real Estate Account, buildings, lands and improvements	@20K 180	69
0	Cabinet and Cabinet Coass	\$525, 18U	60
2	Cabinet and Cabinet Cases	44, 516	
1	Library, about 21,360 books	43, 940	
生	Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus	10, 056	01
9	Art Gallery Department, with eighty-five Histori-	0 800	70
0	cal Engravings, etc	8, 588	
0	Natural History Department	902	
4	Invested in Bonds and Mortgages	149, 928	91

8 30 Kemble Coal and Iron Company's Bonds	\$30,000 00
9 8 Rochester City Bonds	8,000 00
10 30 Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. Bonds	30,000 00
11 20 St. Paul and Sioux City R. R. Bonds	20,000 00
12 25 Wisconsin and Minnesota R. R. Bonds	25,000 00
13 25 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. Bonds.	25,000 00
14 10 Indianapolis and St. Louis R. R. Bonds	10,000 00
15 5 Chicago and Atchison Bridge Co. Bonds	5,000 00
16 42 Rochester City and Brighton R. R. Bonds	
	21,000 00
(\$500)	10,000 00
18 5 St. Paul, Minn. and Manitoba R. R. Bonds	5,000 00
19 10 St. Paul, Minn. and Manitoba R. R. Bonds	10,000 00
20 6 Lafayette, Bloomington and Muncie R. R.	
Bonds	6,000 00
21 7 Northern Pacific R. R. Bonds	7,000 00
22 Premiums paid on above Bonds	4, 476 78
23 Invested in Furniture Account, mainly obtained	
recently	5, 089 07
24 3 Bonds and Mortgages with J. H. Deane, Att'y.	27,000 00
25 John F. Rathbone Subscription, Library Fund	12,500 00
26 Lewis Rathbone Subscription, Library Fund	12, 500 00
27 Seattle Property in Washington Territory	532 15
28 Bills receivable	11, 937 20
29 Due from Students for Tuition	4, 996 26
30 Cash in Bank of Monroe	3, 380 78
31 Cash in Monroe County Savings Bank	3, 460 06
32 Cash in Treasurer's hands	171 16
33 Insurance Account advanced	39 00
34 Income and Expenditure Account overdrawn	275 81
	\$881, 473 18
Among the investments included in the above are:	
Anderson Hall and Telescope Building, with 231 acres	A1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0
and Improvements	\$177, 180 68
Sibley Hall, for Library and Cabinets	100,000 00
President's house, with 3½ acres and Improvements	48,000 00
Income and Expenditure Account.	
1 Interest and Income from funds not otherwise	
specially designated (see Statement No. 2)	\$22, 910 39
2 Amount from Stillman Witt Fund	500 00
3 " " Ira Harris Fund	360 00
4 " J. B. Hoyt's Subscription (interest)	1,000 00
5 " John B. Trevor, current expenses	500 00
6 " John D. Rockerfeller, current ex-	
penses	250 00

200	OHIVERSIII OF THE STATE OF THEW TOM		
7	Amount from of J. P. Townsend for Prize Scholar-		
8	" of Col. H. F. Greenleaf for President	\$300	00
0	Loan Fund	50	00
9	" from rent of small house	139	00
10	" charged Tuition bills	9, 700	00
11	" Chemical Laboratory bills	746	
12	" of Diplomas above cost	603	70
	Total income for 1884	\$37,060	04
13	" on hand last year, as per report	3, 338	
		\$40, 398	55
14	Amount of Expenditure over Income to new ac't.	\$275	
		040 074	90
	_	\$40,674	00
	Expenditures.		
	Salaries paid President, Faculty and other officers.	\$27,900	00
2	Expense Account, which includes Insurance, Coal,		
	Gas, Water, Repairs, Printing and Advertising,		
	Chemicals used, care of Grounds, Postage, Ex-	16	
	press and Freight charges, Commencement expenses, and every item of expense for the year.	3, 285	01
2	E. H. Cook & Co.— Extraordinary expense of put-	0, 400	31
0	ting in complete system of Steam Apparatus	3, 091	91
4	Laying brick at boiler for above Steam Apparatus.		55
5	Ernisse & Co.— Extraordinary expense of paint-		
	ing new room	97	54
6	Paid for Prizes		00
7	Sherman Prize awarded	300	
8	Townsend Prize awarded	300	
9	Davis and Stoddard Medals paid		45
10	Hull Prize awarded		00
12	83 orders of Dr. Anderson, Free Tuition	1, 626 760	
13		240	
14		1, 737	
	26 " Special Scholarships	525	
	12 " David Burbank Scholarship	270	
17	14 " Mrs. Ann E. Waters Scholarship	280	00
		\$40,674	36

The cash account of the year previous amounted to \$74,028.26 received, and an equal sum paid or on hand.

Mr. John B. Trevor, of New York, and John D. Rockerfeller, of Cleveland, Ohio, had pledged \$1,000 a year for five years, commencing in March and April, 1884, for current expenses. A legacy

of Mrs. Caroline Williams of \$20,000 was in course of settlement, with prospect of payment but somewhat diminished in amount.

Mr. Joseph B. Hoyt, whose subscription was not due until after his death, had concluded to pay the entire sum, and one year's interest, making \$21,000.

Among the objects of expense needed were an iron fence, costing about \$15,000, and a chemical laboratory building that would cost about \$40,000.

An accession of 306 volumes from the Library of the late E. Peshine Smith, and of 245 from other parties, had been received during the year.

Statistics of Attendance and Graduation at the University of Rochester.

				ENTS.			.	GRA	DUATES	IN COL	RSE.
YEARS.	In Chemical Laboratory.	Freshmen.	Sophamares.	Juniors.	Seniors.	Total.	Post-Graduates.	A. B.	B. S.	A. M.	M. S.
1851		37 28 38 40 47 47 47 35 28 38 42 23 19 26 20 28	15 44 27 36 34 42 48 46 35 30 49 41 41 21 26 33	15 15 28 18 25 22 42 44 41 34 41 33 41 23 27 23 27 23	10 18 14 24 16 20 23 26 29 56 29 56 25 38 39 36 22 24 24 24 24 25 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38	82 110 113 118 122 181 155 141 133 138 149 155 135 100 108	6 10 6 13 15 16	10 18 12 19 16 18 21 22 26 30 25 22 31 84 27 19 21 22			
1850 1871 1872 1873 1874 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1884	9 7 44 7 9 13 21 10 19 11 11 21 22 12 21	28 28 43 42 53 87 86 86 87 49 49 46 47	34 25 32 35 42 40 86 42 34 34 32 32 41	21 32 24 20 39 36 37 38 34 30 26 26 30 34	20 23 30 20 25 31 25 87 30 84 34 30 23 35	107 117 126 131 155 169 150 114 144 144 145 145 148 148 169 169		25 29 19 25 31 23 36 36 36 30 35 30 22 27 17 30 26	2 4 3 3	9 9 13 2	

Of the above there were 5 students in a partial course in 1851, 5 in 1852, and 3 in 1853.

FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER, FROM THE BEGINNING.

Rev. Asahel Clark Kendrick, D. D., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, from 1850: Librarian, 1850-68.

* John Fram Richardson, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, 1850-68.

* John Howard Raymond, LL. D., Professor of History and Belles-Lettres, 1850-56.

* Rev. Chester Dewey, M. D., D. D., LL. D., Professor of the Natural Sciences, 1850-68. * Rev. John Sharp Maginnis, D. D., Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy,

1850-52. Rev. Thomas Jefferson Conant, D. D., Professor of the Hebrew Language and Litera-

* E. Peshine Smith, Acting Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1850-51.
Albert Harrison Mixer, A. M., Tutor in History and Languages, 1850-52; Professor of the Modern Languages, 1855-58; Professor of the Modern Languages, from 1867.
Isaac Ferdinand Quinby, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy,

Heman Lincoln Wayland, A. M., Tutor in Greek and History, 1852-54.

Martin Brewer Anderson, LL. D., Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, from Rev. Ezekiel Gilman Robinson, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Natural and Revealed Re-

ligion, 1858-54.

**Rev. Sewall Sylvester Cutting, D. D., Professor of Rhetoric and History, 1855-68.

Rev. Henry Fowler, A. M., Professor of Political Economy, 1855-58.

Henry Augustus Ward, A. M., F. R. G. S., Professor of the Natural Sciences, 1861-75.

Alonzo Jonah Howe, A. M., Acting Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1862-63.
Rev. William Cleaver Wilkinson, D. D., Professor of the Modern Languages, ad interim,

Otis Hall Robinson, A. M., Tutor in Mathematics, 1864-67; Assistant Librarian, 1866-68; Librarian, from 1868; Assistant Professor of Mathematics, 1867-69; Professor of Mathematics, from 1869; Harris Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, from 1884. Rev. James Orton, A. M., Instructor in the Natural Sciences, 1567-68.

Rev. Samuel Allan Lattimore, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Chemistry, from 1867; Cura-

tor of the Cabinets, 1871-83.

Rev. Joseph Henry Gilmore, A. M., Professor of Logic, Rhetoric and English Literature; from 1867.

William Wallace Gilbert, A. M., Tutor in Latin, 1868-69.
William Carey Morey, Ph. D., Tutor in Latin, 1869-70; Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, 1872-77; Professor of Latin and History, from 1877; Professor of History and Politics, from 1883.

Rev. Adoniram Judson Sage, D. D., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature,

1870-72.

Henry Fairfield Burton, A. M., Assistant Professor of Latin, from 1877; Professor of Latin, from 1883.

Edward R. Benton, Ph. D., Acting Professor of Natural History, 1882-3. George Mather Forbes, A. M., Assistant Professor of Greek, from 1882. Harrison E. Webster, A. M., Professor of Natural History, from 1883. George David Olds, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Mathematics, from 1884.

Of the Graduates of the University of Rochester down to and including 1881, — 181 had (in 1878) entered the Christian Ministry; 119 had studied law; 19 had studied medicine; 18 had attained an honorable position as journalists; 90 had engaged in teaching; and about one-third of the whole number had devoted themselves to active rather than professional life.

^{*} Deceased.

NEW YORK CENTRAL COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.

This institution was founded by the American Baptist Free Mission Society, an Anti-slavery Baptist association, and measures for its formation were begun about 1848. The first instructors were inaugurated September 4, 1849. A leading idea in this enterprise was, to afford equal privileges to all, without distinction of sex or color, and to emphasize their position upon the anti-slavery question, one of the professors appointed was a man of color.

From about 20 students at the opening, the number had increased to about 110 in July, 1850, and an act of incorporation was obtained April 7, 1851, from the Legislature, which constituted Archibald Campbell, Asa Caldwell, Benjamin F. Remington, Wilbur Tillinghast, Israel Palmer, Ezra Thompson, Charles L. Kinney, Marcus McGraw and their associates a corporation for the promotion of Literature, Science and the Arts, in an institution located at McGraw-ville (Town of Cortlandville), Cortland county. The Trustees were empowered to grant degrees, and were subject to visitation by the Regents, and to the general provisions of law with respect to corporations.

A building 106 by 50 feet in size, three and four stories high, was erected, upon a farm of 157 acres, with the view of giving employment to students by manual labor. A second building 100 by 30 feet, and four stories high, was used as a boarding hall, and for rooms by young ladies.

But two reports were made to the Regents; one for 1855, showing an attendance of 226, of whom 25 were Freshmen, 5 Sophmores, and 4 Seniors, the remainder being in inferior classes; graduates, 5. In 1857 there were 168 students — 16 in the College and 152 in the inferior classes, with 4 graduates. The premises passed into use as a Union School, under the name of the "New York Central Academy and Union School," in 1864.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Although the idea of establishing an institution for the teaching of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts was not realized until within a comparatively recent period, it was not wholly overlooked in theory, and upon several occasions it was expressly included in the programme of new institutions among the subjects to be taught.

In January, 1826, the Hon. James Tallmadge, then Lieutenant-

Governor, made a very lengthy report as chairman of a Visiting Committee appointed to specially inquire into the condition of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York, and near the close of this report, made the following allusion to this subject:

"Before closing this report, the Committee take the liberty to suggest for the consideration of the Regents, one other subject, which has occurred to them in the course of their inquiries. They are aware that the subject is not directly included in the visitorial powers confided to them. But its importance induces them to present it for consideration."

It is proposed to extend and apply the Medical Schools, and perhaps the Colleges, to the teaching of Agriculture, Mechanics and the Useful Arts, as collateral branches, and to separate classes.

Notwithstanding the liberal endowments made by this State, in the support of its various literary institutions, yet great deficiencies exist, in supplying the requirements of society, and in the adaptation of the sciences to actual practice in the pursuits of common life. The rapid growth of this State, its multiplied resources, and the industry and enterprise of its citizens, make large demands upon the sciences, to aid and co-operate in advancing the general prosperity. It is not sufficient that the sciences connected with Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts are diligently studied and correctly understood by a few votaries in our literary institutions. It seems very necessary that those sciences essential to the prosperity of manufacturing industry should be especially promoted, and adapted to the comprehension of a meritorious class of citizens, whose situation and circumstances, while they deny them the opportunities of an academic life, devote themselves more assiduously to mechanical pursuits, and perhaps as certainly prepare them to advance the public good.

If this class of sciences was exhibited to the manufacturer and practical mechanic, in a course of lectures, it would not fail to produce improvements, and confer lasting benefits on the country. Courses of popular lectures for a few weeks in every year, upon Agriculture, Chemistry and Mechanics, with illustrations, and the exhibition of experiments, models and specimens, would secure an advantageous union in the efforts of theoretical and practical men; would awaken the mental energies of the agriculturist and the arti-

san, and soon produce a new era in the Mechanic Arts.

The advantages which may be anticipated from the proposed more intimate union of the efforts of scientific and practical men will be sufficiently illustrated by reference to a recent and familiar case. The hats hitherto in use have been manufactured and stiffened with glues which were dissoluble in water. Within the last five or six years, 'water-proof' hats, warranted to be impervious to water, have come into general use. The art of making them has been blazoned forth as a new invention, and has been even the subject of 'patent rights.' The important discovery consists in the use of

'shellac,' as the stiffening glue. It is a gum imported and found in all druggists' stores. It is often used in medicine, and a peculiar property of which has long been known to the chemist to consist in its being indissoluble in water, while it readily dissolves in alcohol, and becomes a convenient glue, impervious to water. The discovery and recent invention, therefore, consists in the working mechanic having acquired and adopted into his daily business, the information on this one point, which has been possessed and used for the last century by every chemist, druggist and compounder of medicines,

Perhaps, within another century, or, if assisted, within another year, the worker in leather may acquire a like secret, and by saturating his material with some such ingredient effectually protect our feet from moisture. Water-proof cloth has long been a desideratum for mankind. It is said it has recently been manufactured in Great Britain, with the use of the common 'India rubber.' The manufacturer has hitherto been unable to make a solution of this substance, while the chemist has long known its solubility by the application of bituminous oils, like the 'Seneca oil,' of which the

country affords an abundance.

The indigent mechanic must rely upon his daily labor for his subsistence. He cannot waste his time, or incur expense, to go in pursuit of the sciences, even as applied to his own occupation. Any separate establishment requiring him to leave his employment, or the apprentice to forego his labor, would thereby be inaccessible to them. To be of utility, it must be fitted to their opportunities and their means; it must be applied to their condition. The school should be organized with a view to convenience and economy, in time and expense, and with the expectation that the manufacturer. the mechanic, the journeyman, apprentice and laborer will become the pupils, and there learn the principles upon which successful practice in their several occupations depend, and acquire additional skill in their respective employments. Some public provision by which these advantages may be extended to this portion of our community seems to be required, as a measure of policy, and an act of equal justice. It is believed it may easily be accomplished under the patronage of the Regents, and by an authority to hold such a course of lectures. Scientific gentlemen would undertake the duties, or the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, in the institutions already established, might derive fame and profit, and find employment for their leisure time in this further duty. would be consonant with their present pursuits. The institutions now provided for medical and literary purposes might thus be made more extensively focal points, from which to radiate the public mind. They would better accord with the situation and condition of our country. The plan of education in our colleges was derived from Europe, where it was established by the Romish priesthood, and it has been adopted here, and since continued with too great a subserviency to precedent. Perhaps at some future time it may be deemed expedient to re-examine the system of education now in

practice, and to adopt such improvements as may more immediately conform to the pursuits of our citizens, and the spirit of our Government; at least to provide a plan of education in some of the Colleges, a part of which shall be more suited for our intercourse with other nations, and more adapted to the energy and enterprise of our

people.

To encourage the arts, as applied to manufacturing industry, by a more direct application of the sciences upon the plan now proposed, will be an extension and new application of the benevolent and important system of common schools. It may be presumed that the judicious master would not only permit, but encourage 'his apprentices to frequent lectures within their reach, sure that the little time so lost to his trade, would be amply repaid by the increased diligence,

sobriety and knowledge thereby purchased."

The moral effect justly to be anticipated upon the youth and middle classes of society should also induce to the proposed object. It will diffuse intelligence amongst a portion of society whose condition has been hitherto almost inaccessible to improvement, and remove that state of ignorance and depression usually incident to and often urged against mechanical pursuits and manufacturing establishments. The laboratory, apparatus, models and specimens now used by Professors might, without prejudice, be allotted to this further purpose. If an augmentation of the cabinet of models and specimens should be required, the importance of the object would justify the hope of further bounty from the Legislature.

The able Professor of Moral Philosophy in Columbia College (Mr. McVickar), with great benefit to the institution and increased reputation to himself, has recently made "Political Economy" the subject of a course of lectures. The Professor of Natural Philosophy in the same College (Mr. Renwick), the Professor of Chemistry (Dr. McNeven), in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and the Professor of Chemistry (Mr. J. Nott) in Union College, upon suggestions from your committee, have consented to undertake, with the permission of the institutions to which they belong, courses of lectures for the instruction of mechanics, under the authority and sanction of the Regents. The Colleges at New York, Schenectady, Fairfield, Hamilton and Geneva, and perhaps the Academies at Albany and the principal villages, furnish convenient opportunities to make experiments of teaching such branches of education as collateral to the Professorships and the original objects of these institutions. The utility of the scheme would soon be ascertained, and the expediency determined, of hereafter conferring de-

Ten years passed before these ideas of teaching the applied sciences upon a farm and in work-shops were sanctioned in an act of the Legislature, and thirty more before they were fully realized and successfully applied.

grees for proficiency in Agriculture, Mechanics and the Useful Arts."

It may be interesting to trace the steps which gradually prepared the way. The first was the incorporation by the Legislature of the New York State Agricultural School. The charter of this institution was granted May 6, 1836, and included in its list of corporators a large number of the leading men of the State, headed by William L. Marcy, then Governor. It was proposed to purchase a farm near the city of Albany and erect an Agricultural College.

Another act was passed May 4, 1844, creating a new corporation under the former name, and including a splendid array of names as corporators. It was proposed to establish a stock company with a capital of \$50,000, in shares of \$25, but the location was left to be decided by the corporation. This effort likewise failed, but the subject was discussed every year, and several special reports were made to the Legislature, having reference to this object.

The Legislature by Concurrent Resolutions passed April 6, 1849, empowered the Governor to appoint one Commissioner from each of the eight Judicial Districts of the State, to meet in Albany on the 16th of May following, to mature a plan for an Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, with a detailed estimate of cost, plan of studies, etc., and report to the next Legislature. The persons appointed were J. Blunt, A. J. Downing, William Risley, S. Cheever, John Grey, E. C. Frost, H. Wager and J. P. Beekman.

Other reports were made at the next session, and an effort was

¹ Chap. 259, Laws of 1836.

Reports had been previously made upon the subject by the State Agricultural Society (Senate Doc. 79, 1833), by a joint committee of the Legislature (Senate Doc. 97, 1834, and Assen. Doc. 311, 1834), and by a committee on Governor's Messago (Senate Doc. 110, 1834). The act was amended April 6, 1838 (Chap. 158), by extending the time limited for organization, but nothing was effected under these acts.

² Chap. 261, Laws of 1844.

²Report on an Agricultural and Scientific School and Experimental Station (Assem. Doc. 153, 1847). Report of the Committee on Agriculture relative to an Experimental Farm and Agricultural College (Assem. Doc. 169, 1847). Report relative to the establishment of an Experimental Farm and Work-shop for Mechanical Operations and a School for the promotion of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts (Assem. Doc. 187, 1847). Memorial on behalf of the New York State Agricultural Society for the establishment of an Agricultural School (Assem. Doc. 65, 1849). Report of the Committee on Agriculture on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to an Agricultural School (Assem. Doc. 212, 1849).

⁴ This Commission made an elaborate report (Assem. Doc. 30, 1850).

made to secure the location at Genesee College (Lima). These efforts were continued in 1851 and 1852.

In 1853, these repeated efforts led to the incorporation of an institution to be known as *The New York State Agricultural College*, incorporated April 15, 1853.³

The act was brief, simply naming John Delafield, Henry Wager, B. P. Johnson, William Kelly, John A. King, N. B. Kidder, Joel W. Bacon, William Buel, Tallmadge Delafield and Robert J. Swan, as corporators, with such as might associate with them, for the establishment of a College, with a farm of not less than 300 acres, and as follows:

"The plan of instruction embraces the following branches of knowledge: Practical and Scientific Agriculture, Chemistry and its manipulations, so far as it may be usefully connected with Agriculture, Mathematics and Mechanics, Surveying and Engineering, Geology and Botany, the practical management of the farm, of the dairy, and of the various kinds of live stock; also such other branches of knowledge as may be deemed useful and proper."

Mr. John Delafield, who engaged with great zeal and enterprise in this undertaking, continued his efforts for its establishment until his death in the fall of 1853. His death was a severe loss to the agricultural interests of the State, and especially to the Trustees of the proposed College, of which he had been President.

In 1855, the people of Ovid, in the county where Mr. D. had resided, made an effort to procure subscriptions to the stock of the College, and the sum of over \$40,000 was raised for the College, if located at that place, and a farm of over 600 acres adjoining Seneca lake, in that town, was purchased.

¹Report of the Special Committee on the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm (Assem. Doc. 104, 1850). Memorial of the Genesee College in relation to an Agricultural School (Assem. Doc. 86, 1850). Memorial of William Buel and T. C. Peters on the subject of a division of the State into Agricultural Districts and for Agricultural Colleges (Assem. Doc. 158, 1850).

² Report on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to an Agricultural College and Mechanical School, and on the Memorial of the State Agricultural Society on the same subject (Assem. Doc. 33, 1851). Report of the Minority of the Committee on the subject of an Agricultural College and Experimental Farm (Assem. Doc. 116, 1851). Report on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to an Agricultural Institution and an Experimental Farm (Assem. Doc. 100, 1852).

² Chap. 247, Laws of 1853, p. 536.

Report of the Committee on Agriculture, on the establishment of an Agricultural College, etc. (Assem. Doc. 36, 1853).

Through the agency of the Rev. Amos Brown, Principal of the Ovid Academy, and others, an act was procured March 31, 1856, authorizing the Comptroller to loan to the Trustees the sum of \$40,000, from the income of the United States Deposit Fund, for the payment of the land and the erection of buildings, a mortgage being given to secure repayment, on the 1st day of January, 1877, without interest. The sum of \$40,000 was also required to be raised and applied by the Trustees as a condition precedent to the loan. The Trustees were required to report annually to the Legislature the condition of its financial affairs, the number of students, its income and disbursements, and such other matters as the Trustees might deem expedient. This act was amended April 6, 1863, by allowing the money to be advanced from the Treasury generally, as the Deposit Fund had failed to supply the amount.

On a commanding site overlooking the lake, and a beautiful stretch of fine farming land, the buildings were erected, upon plans prepared by S. E. Hewes, an architect of Albany. The main building was to consist of the central portion with two square towers and wings of 60 by 84 feet, and 58 by 128 feet respectively, four stories high, and furnishing rooms for 150 students. The whole, when complete, was designed to accommodate 400, with every needed convenience. A plan of instruction and operation was prepared, and on or about the 1st of December, 1860, the institution was opened under the Presidency of Major M. R. Patrick, and a competent corps of Professors.

The war that commenced the next spring, drew the President into the army as a General of volunteers, and with other causes effectually suspended operations before they had been fully commenced. The property reverted to the State, and in 1865 was used for the establishment of the Willard Asylum for the Insane, large additions being made to the accommodations by the erection of other buildings.

This institution made no reports to the Regents. Its separate re-

¹ Chap. 67, Laws of 1856.

Report on the petition for aid to establish the New York State Agricultural College. (Senate Day, 61, 1855.)

Memorial of the friends of the New York State Agricultural College. (Assem. Doc. 64, 1855.)

³Other amendments were passed February 5, 1857 (Chap. 16), allowing an increase in the number of trustees: April 6 1857 (Chap. 275), providing for case of deficiency of income from funds, and April 3, 1860 (Chap. 156), relating to mortgage, etc.

ports to the Legislature afford minute details concerning its inception, rise, decline and final failure.'

No effectual efforts were made to secure to this institution the benefits of the Congressional land grants made for the benefit of Colleges for instruction in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts in 1862.

That endowment was tendered to the "People's College" at Havana, but the declining health of its principal patron did not allow of new efforts, and it finally passed to Cornell University.

PEOPLE'S COLLEGE.

Plans for a system of education which should combine intellectual, moral and physical education upon an improved system, having been under discussion for some years, the movement led to the procuring of an act from the Legislature, on the 12th of April, 1853, under the name of the "People's College," for the promotion of Literature, Science, Arts and Agriculture.

The capital stock of the corporation was fixed at \$250,000, but this might be increased to \$500,000. Shares \$1, entitling to a vote, and no stockholder was to have more than one vote. The Trustees were to be divided into six classes, one class to be chosen annually by the stockholders, and they were vested with the usual powers of a corporation and a College. They were to appoint three Commissioners to select a location for the College, whenever \$50,000 had been subscribed and paid. Each pupil and teacher was to be required to devote some hours, each, of five days in each week (excepting Saturdays and Sundays), to bona fide useful labor in some branch of productive industry. The number of hours of labor was not to exceed twenty, nor fall below ten in each week, and each student was to be credited, and ultimately paid for his labor, less the cost of qualifying him to perform it effectively.

Facilities for Agricultural and Mechanical instruction were to be

¹ Annual Reports of Trustees, 1858, Assem. Doc. 154; 1859, Assem. Doc. 118; 1860, Assem. Doc. 27; 1861, Assem. Doc. 20; 1863, S. 78, A. 110; 1864, Senate Doc. 55; 1865, Senate Doc. 39; 1869, Senate Doc. 81. The report of 1869 is final and historical.

² The first Trustees named in the act were D. C. McCallum, Washington Hunt, George J. Pumpelly, J. R. Speed, S. S. Post, David Reese, Gurdon Evans, Horace Greeley, James H. Snow, A. W. Jackson, Harrison Howard, William Morgan, T. Lindsley, A. J. Wynkoop, W. C. Rhodes, W. H. Smuller, James M. Ellis, James R. Backus, William H. Banks, J. J. DeForest, J. G. Russell, Oliver G. Steele, Robert Green and M. H. Davis.

provided, and a choice allowed, but each student must master the branch of industry he might elect, which was to be expressed in his diploma.¹

During the years 1853 and 1854, efforts were made to raise by subscription funds to procure a suitable location and for the erection of buildings, but not meeting with the anticipated success their efforts probably grew less, so that up to the year 1857, it is said that the agent had received in subscriptions and money a sum somewhere between \$8,000 and \$10,000. Shortly after this the Trustees by fresh efforts obtained from \$40,000 to \$45,000 in new subscriptions; the site of a College was selected, and building began. But on more particular examination of accounts it was found that the first subscriptions had all been used up or wasted, so that nothing was derived from that source.

The College was located at Havana, January 8, 1857, through the influence of the Hon. Charles Cook, and a brick building erected in that year, 216 by 52 feet in size, four and five stories high, with a basement and a projection in the rear from the centre, 70 feet by 64 in size, for chapel for scating 1,300 and dining-room. The cost was about \$60,000.

By an act passed April 24, 1862, the sum of \$10,000 a year for two years was given by the Legislature, but the Comptroller refused to pay it upon the ground that the conditions of the grant were not fulfilled.²

A tract of 100 acres of land was secured, with title free so long as used for educational purposes, and a Faculty appointed. On the 15th of April, 1869, the College was opened for students, and it appears from testimony taken by a committee of the Regents, February 5, 1865, that there were then 75 girls and 73 boys in attendance in the preparatory department, the College course not having as yet commenced.

Upon the application of the income from the land-grant made by Congress in 1862 (more particularly noticed in our account of Cornell University), it was first given by the Legislature to the People's College, by an act passed May 14, 1863, but upon condition that its

¹ Majority Report of committee, Assem. Doc. 42, 1853. Minority Report, Assem. Doc. 38, 1853.

Chap. 469. Laws of 1862. Regents' Report, 1865, pp. 153-158. Minutes of Regents, 1853-59, pp. 61, 148, 397, 399, 401. Id., 1860-69, pp. 179, 193, 194, 197-199. Comptroller's Report, 1864, p. 28. Regents' Report, 1865, p. 155.

³ Senate Doc. 45, 1865.

^{*}Chap 511, Laws of 1863, p. 884

Trustees, should within three years show to the satisfaction of the Regents that they were prepared with at least ten competent Professors to give instruction as the act of Congress required; that they had grounds and buildings for at least 250 students, with a proper library and apparatus, and a farm of at least 200 acres, with suitable farm buildings, implements and stock, and also shops, tools and machinery for teaching the Mechanic Arts. This property was to be entirely owned and free of debt, so that the grant would be an excess of this investment.

Various other conditions were stated, but it is sufficient here to state that with the war still in active operation, and especially from the declining health of Mr. Cook, who had been a leading spirit in the enterprise, the Trustees were unable to meet the requirements, and by an act of April 27, 1865, the grant was transferred to Cornell University — still, however, allowing a further opportunity of three months to the People's College, but without results.¹

The President of the College while it lasted was the Rev. Amos Brown, LL. D., who was especially instrumental in securing the legislation above mentioned. Mr. Charles Cook, of Havana, contributed \$56,095 of the \$70,236 expended in this enterprise, the next highest sum being \$1,350.

The building reverted to his estate, and a plan was proposed for the establishment of a Masonic Seminary upon the premises, but not concluded. It was finally taken by the "Cook Academy" incorporated by the Regents August 10, 1872, and by this corporation it is still held and used.

The Faculty appointed at the opening of People's College consisted of the Rev. Amos Brown, I.L. D., President; Henry S. Randall, LL. D., Professor of Scientific and Practical Agriculture and the Care and Treatment of Domestic Animals; John Phin, C. E., Professor of Agriculture Chemistry and Chemistry applied to the Arts; John H. Griscom, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene; C. M. Booth, M. D., Professor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology, in their relations to Agriculture and Horticulture; E. J. Pickett, A. M., Professor of Geology, Mineralogy and the Art of Mining; Oscar F. Whitford, C. E., Professor of Mathematics and the Science of Mechanical Forces; Wm. W. Folwell, A. M., Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages; Timothy H. Porter, A. M., Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres; F. G. Hirbard, D. D., Professor of

¹ See Senate Doc. 45, 1865.

Natural and Revealed Religion; WM. H. Russell, Professor of Military Science Engineering, Architecture and Drawing; F. S. Howe, A. M., Principal of the Normal Department. Of these Messrs. Brown, Phin, Pickett and Whitford engaged in instruction; others attended at the beginning of the session, but owing to the action of the Comptroller in withholding the appropriation, declined to serve.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.

"Elmira Female College, chartered by the Legislature in 1855, claims to be the first in this country, and, so far as known, the first in the world that offered to women the same advantages, and adopted the same standard for graduation as Colleges and Universities for the other sex. It was originally intended to locate the College at Auburn, New York, and the original charter designated the intended institution as The Auburn Female University; but a donation of \$5,000, made by Simeon Benjamin, of Elmira, the largest amount then subscribed by any one person for the establishment of the College, caused a change in the original plan.

The charter was amended, the name changed, and the institution removed to Elmira. From the outset there was financial embarrassment and disappointment in securing resources. Through the exertions and liberality of a few friends of higher education, a commo-

dious and elegant college edifice was erected.

Rev. Augustus W. Cowles, D. D., was invited to the Presidency of the College at its opening. The year 1881 closes the twenty-fifth year of his successful administration as the first and only President

of the College.

The College opened with a debt of \$40,000, more than half of which was owed to Mr. Simeon Benjamin, of Elmira. After a few years Mr. Benjamin proposed to give to the College \$25,000, by releasing so much of the sum due him, on condition that the College should be placed under the supervision of the Presbyterian Synod of Geneva, and that the Evangelical denominations should be represented in the board, and also that the interest of the sum so released should every year be paid into an endowment fund for the endowment first of the presidency and then of professorships, and the increase of the library. The College accepted the proposal, and has been from that time under the care of the Synod of Geneva. The chief gifts and appropriations received by the College are: From the State of New York by act of 1867, \$25,000, on condition that the

¹ Chap. 422, Laws of 1855, changing the name from "Elmira Collegiate Seminary."

² The first act for the relief of Elmira Female College was passed April 9, 1856 (Clap. 1507, and gave \$10,000 upon condition that the Trustees should raise \$40.000 more, to be expended in completing the College edifice. By an act passed

amount be left on deposit with the Comptroller and interest paid annually; from Simeon Benjamin, for building purposes, endowment fund and aid fund, \$90,000; from Maxwell Brothers, of Geneva, \$10,000; from Mr. Langdon, \$5,000; from General Diven, \$4,000, and from other sources various smaller sums. Active efforts are at present being made to increase the College funds.

The College edifice is a structure of great architectural elegance, consisting of a central octagon of about seventy feet diameter, with two wings extending each about eighty feet, making a front of about two hundred and thirty feet; also, a new structure, extending fifty feet to the north, containing kitchen, dining room and four new class-rooms, which is furnished with an elevator of the best construction. The building contains a spacious and elegant chapel, parlors, society halls, lecture and class-rooms, laboratory and apparatus rooms, music-rooms and study-rooms for about one hundred and thirty students. The whole building is warmed by steam, lighted with gas and furnished with water.

The College grounds are extensive and well-arranged. The libraries of the College and literary societies now consist of nearly four thousand volumes. A valuable and carefully chosen set of philosophical and chemical apparatus furnishes facilities for pursuing the

studies which it is designed to illustrate.

A creditable beginning has also been made in collecting a cabinet of minerals, specimens of natural history and curiosities. An important addition to the cabinet has been made by the purchase of a carefully selected collection of the Ward casts of the representative fossils of each principal geological age. In the Art Department is a very superior collection of casts from classic and modern statuary, and a large number of superior photographs of works of art selected

in Europe by the President.

The College embraces a Collegiate and a Preparatory Department. The regular College course is equivalent to the usual under graduate course in other Colleges, including Latin, Greek, modern languages, sciences, mathematics, literature, Christian evidences, mental and moral science and æsthetics. These are arranged in four annual classes: Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior. Students who complete this course are entitled to the degree of Baccalaureate of Arts. There is also the department of Fine Arts, embracing the school of the Arts of Design and the school of Music.

April 23, 1867 (Chap. 643), it was provided that whenever, within two years, the Trustees should raise \$25,000, and pay into the State treasury, an equal sum should be given from the general fund, making "The Elmira Educational Fund of \$50,000." This was invested and managed by the Comptroller, as a separate fund, and the income appropriated annually to the College, until 1884. Acts for the further management of this fund were passed May 5, 1869 (Chap. 586), and March 16, 1870 (Chap. 79). By an act passed May 31, 1884 (Chap. 443), this fund was turned over to the Trustees for management, the principal to be forever kept inviolate, and the interest only to be used. F. B. H.

The academic as well as the collegiate year is divided into two sessions each of twenty weeks. The first commences in September

and the second in February.

Vacation occurs only at the end of each annual session. Examinations of all classes are held at the close of each session, and at the discretion of the Examining Committee at any time. Written monthly examinations are required by the Faculty. All students attending the College, except those living in Elmira, or those especially excused, are expected to become members of the College family. Total expenses for board and regular studies are \$300 per annum. Extra charges are made for piano or vocal culture, two lessons per week at \$70 per year; oil painting, \$60; drawing, \$60. All bills for each semi-annual session are payable in advance.

Mr. Benjamin left a bequest of \$25,000, the income of which forms an aid fund for assisting worthy and needy young women. General A. S. Diven has also given the sum of \$4,000, to found a free scholarship, the income of which is accepted by the College in full payment for the annual charge for board and tuition for one

student. The prizes are:

1. The Hall Prize, for the best English Essay from the Senior

Class, on some topic of current interest.

2. The Scholarship Honor Prize, founded by Hon. Eaton H. Frisbie, for the best scholarship of the Senior Class, to be awarded by the President of the Faculty. This is a single prize of \$50.

3. The Diven Prizes, founded by General Alexander S. Diven; the first prize, \$30; the second prize, \$20, for superior excellence

in reading.

4. The Slee Prize, founded by J. D. F. Slee; the first of \$30, for the best work of art furnished after at least one and one-half terms of instruction in the Art Department, and wholly without manual assistance; the second of \$20, for the second best work of art, on the same conditions." (Public Service of New York, vol. III, pp. 340-342)

The Regents' Report of 1884 shows the financial condition of this College as follows:

Value of grounds and buildings	\$160,000 15,000 96,150	00
Investment in real estate other than College grounds and buildings		
Total Debts at end of year previous		
Not proporter	9094 CEE	10

Revenue from tuitions collected	
- m - 1	
Total	\$35, 135 87

Expenditures, including \$1,000 added to the Benjamin Endowment Fund. \$37,367.02.

The first returns from this College appear in the Regents' Report of 1862.

Statistics of Attendance and of Graduation at the Elmira Female College so far as reported to the Regents.

YEARS ENDING IN-	Freshmen.*	Sophomores.		Seniors.	Total.	Preparatory classes.		
1861	40	36	18	14	108		18	
862†	***							
1863	50	28	15	18	111	83	17	
1864	24	13 17	19	11	67	58	11	
1865	30	19	13 10	14	71 74	108	14	
1866	23	15	16	10	64	70	10	
1867	19	11	7	10	47	60	1 10	
1868 1869					49	62	10	
1870					66	70	3	
871					72	52		
872					74	117	10	
873					56	98	18	
874					44	95		
875					50	87	4	
876					50	61	8	
877† 878†.								
879	31	13	10	15	59	40	1	
880					72	68	1	
881					68		10	
882:					59			
.883	33	12	12	11	68		11	

^{*}Protomathian class.

Whole number of graduates (including 20 in two classes previous to beginning of the above table) 239 to 1883 inclusive.

TROY UNIVERSITY.

A movement for the founding of a College in Troy was started in 1853, and assumed definite form early in 1854. The institution was chartered provisionally by the Regents, April 13, 1855, under the auspices of members of the Methodist Episcopal Denomination,

[†] No reports published.

who proposed to establish a full four years' collegiate course, with a University course consisting entirely of Lectures upon the higher branches of Science and Literature, extending through two years. A Theological Department was also contemplated, but nothing was done toward organization. A tract of land 36 acres in extent, was procured upon "Mount Ida," overlooking the city of Troy and country adjacent to a great distance. A fine building in the Byzantine style of architecture was erected.

It was opened for students September 9, 1858, and a Faculty was partly organized, and a course of instruction continued about four years, when the property was sold upon a mortgage, and purchased by the Catholics, who established and have since maintained a Theological School upon the premises, known as "St. Joseph's Theological Seminary of the Province of New York."

. The charter of Troy University was made absolute March 18, 1861, upon representations made to the Regents by the President of the Board of Trustees, and the acting President of the Faculty.

This institution established a policy in the beginning, which has wrecked the fortunes of many others, in the sale of scholarships, which were rated as follows:

For \$100 free tuition to one for forty years.

" 200 " to two for fifty years.

" 300 " to one forever.

" 500 " to two forever.

" 1,000 " " to five, for 50 years, or three forever.

"To illustrate the benefits of these scholarships it may be remarked:

"1. That they do not expire, if not used, in the time named, but secure to the subscriber, or his heirs and assigns, so many years of actual tuition in all the branches taught in the regular College course. They will be as good a legacy as he can leave to his children.

"2. They are transferable. They may be sold like any other stocks, or they may be hired so as to pay a dividend to the purchaser.

"No scholarship will be sold after a sufficient endowment shall have been secured. All students who attend the College classes after that time must pay full tuition or hire a scholarship."

¹ This building was 259 feet long, on an average 58 feet wide and 4 stories high, from designs prepared by Edson and Englebert of New York. It was estimated to cost about \$60,000.

³ Minutes of the Regents, II (1860-69), p. 49.

The first report to the Regents shows that about \$15,000 less expenses of agents had been subscribed. The report for the year ending December 17, 1858, estimates the value of College property at \$100,000, besides \$120,219.55, in other property, whereof \$98,434 were notes and subscriptions unpaid. There was a mortgage of \$20,000 in part payment for land. In their last report for the year ending June 21, 1860, the College property was stated at \$107,800; other College property, \$160,118.57; debts, \$105,000, and receipts and expenses as follows:

	Receipts.	Expenses.		
General Account	\$15,150 19	\$13,637 00		
College Account	4,827 72	10,657 58		

The four reports made showed an attendance of 45, 29, 22 and 67

students. There were none that graduated.

In a statement published by Peck & Hillman, holders of the mortgage at the time of sale, it is shown that the expenses for last year were \$8,700, with receipts of only \$500 from tuitions. There were over 500 subscriptions unpaid, amounting to \$60,000. "Some subscribers refused to pay, for the reasons that (as they say) it was a Methodist institution, and the understanding was, it should not be sectarian; others, that it was represented that girls as well as boys could be admitted, and others for various reasons; and many on account of the commercial crisis of 1857, which so involved them that they could not pay."

The sale took place October 25, 1862, and the premises brought

\$60,000.

ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY.

This is under the control of the Universalist denomination, and its origin may be traced to measures begun in 1845, by the Rev. Thomas J. Sawyer, then Principal of the Clinton Liberal Institute, who in September of that year opened a Theological Seminary as a department of that school, and maintained it without aid from the denomination at large for several years. The need of a Divinity School in the State of New York came up for discussion at the Universalist State Convention at Hudson in 1852; an Education Society was formed, consisting of a Board of sixteen Trustees, with the Rev. T. J. Sawyer as President, Rev. E. Francis, Treasurer, and George E. Baker, Secretary. Subscriptions were started for the

establishment of a Divinity School, with the understanding that the locality offering the greatest inducement should be the seat of the institution. During the year 1854, \$20,000 were subscribed, but no steps were taken in location.

In the spring of 1855, Martin Thatcher, formerly of Canton, but then of New York city, proposed to Theodore Caldwell, Levi B. Storrs and Barzillai Hodskin, three prominent business men of Canton, a plan for securing the location at that place. By their personal gifts and through their influence, the sum of \$15,000 was pledged, and over \$20,000 subscribed in northern New York, payable in four annual installments. A tract of twenty acres was bought near the village of Canton, and a brick building begun, 100 feet long by 58 wide.

This presently led to the project of establishing a College in connection with the Divinity School, and on the 3d of April, 1856, a special act was passed, entitled "An act to incorporate the St. Lawrence University and Theological Seminary."

The Trustees named in the act were Jacob Harsen, Preston King, John L. Russell, Sidney Lawrence, George C. Sherman, Francis Seger, Martin Thatcher, Barzillai Hodskin, Levi B. Storrs, Theodore Caldwell, James Sterling, F. C. Havemeyer, Caleb Barstow, Thos. Wallace, Josiah Barber, Norman Van Nostrand, George E. Baker, P. S. Bitley, H. W. Barton, A. C. Moore, Thomas T. Sawyer, Wm. S. Balch, John M. Austin, L. C. Brown and George W. Montgomery. The act conferred the usual powers of a corporation with power to hold real estate yielding an income of not more than \$15,000 a year. The Theological Department and its property were to be kept separate from the College.

The corner stone of the main building was laid June 18, 1856, and with great effort, the committee, with narrow means, succeeded in getting it ready for use in April, 1857. On the 18th of April, 1857, the Legislature granted \$25,000 for the College, upon condition that an equal sum be raised. Of this, \$19,000 were procured by subscription, and Messrs. Caldwell, Hodskin, Storrs and Thatcher became responsible for the remaining \$6,000.

The Theological School was opened April 15, 1858, under the Rev. Eben Fisher, and the College in the same month, under the Rev. John S. Lee. The first graduation of a Theological class occurred in 1857, and in a statement published in 1878, it appears that this department then numbered one hundred graduates, besides

¹ Chap. 91, Laws of 1856, p. 124.

twice this number that had followed special courses of instruction. The regular course occupies three years, including instruction in Moral Philosophy, Logic, Ecclesiastical History, Homiletics, Evidences of Christianity, Intellectual Philosophy, Exegesis, Natural Theology, Systematic Theology, Biblical Archeology, and the Greek and Hebrew Languages. There is a post-graduate course of one year, leading to the degree of Bachelors of Divinity, the other gradnates receiving diplomas.

For the collegiate course it was found desirable to open a preparatory school, which was continued till 1864, when College classes were formed, and have been since continued. Professor Lee, the first Principal, was succeeded by the Rev. Richard Fisk, Jr., D. D., in 1869, under the title of President, and in that year a Law School was begun in connection with the University, with William C. Cook, Professor of Practice, Pleadings and Evidence, Hon, Leslie W. Russell, Professor of Personal Property, Criminal and Commercial Law and Real Estate, and Hon. Stillman Foote, Professor of Domestic Relations, Personal Rights, Wills and Contracts. After graduating two classes this school was given up, under the effect of new rules of the Court of Appeals which curtailed its privileges.

In 1869-70, Herring Library Hall, a fire-proof structure, was built, and named after Silas C. Herring, of New York, who gave the means for its erection. The Library in 1878 contained 10,000 volumes.

In 1872 the Rev. Absalom G. Gaines, D. D., succeeded as President, and still holds this office.

Among the benefactors of this University may be named John Craig, late of Rochester, deceased, who gave \$50,000; A. C. Moore. of Buffalo, who gave \$25,000, and Alvinza Hayward, of California. who gave \$30,000. Within a year or two the University has received from Mrs. Sarah D. Gage, the sum of \$37,456.99, in fulfillment of a bequest and residuary legacy for the support of pious young men in the Theological School.

This institution admits both sexes with equal privileges, and has two under-graduate courses, one in Arts, leading to the degree of "A. B.," and one in Science, leading to that of "B. S." The second degree of "A. M." or "M. S.," is conferred upon graduates of not less than three years' standing engaged to the acceptance of the Faculty in professional, literary or scientific studies.

Financial Statement (Regents' Report, 1884).

Value of buildings and grounds Educational collections	12, 925 00
Invested funds Other property	,
Total	\$274, 339 71

Debts, none: income, \$8,349.70.

Attendance and Graduation of the St. Lawrence University.

YEARS ENDING IN—	STUDENTS IN COLLEGIATE COURSE.						DEGREES CONFERRED.			THEOLOGICAL DEPT.	
	Freshmen.	Sophomores.	Juniors.	Seniors.	Special.	Total.	First.	Second.	Honorary.	Students.	Graduates.
1866. 1867. 1808. 1869. 1870. 1871. 1872. 1874. 1875. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1877. 1878. 1879. 1889. 18	28 13 13 10 18 8 19 18 17 18 12 13 4 27	89 144 813 144 13 110 112 44 22	5 2 10 5 8 15 8 11 77 11 8 11 11 5	4 2 4 7 8 2 8 12 5 8 6 10 4 12 10	13 9 9 12 10 8 15 8 9	25 39 25 42 42 47 48 44 41 50 63 57 54 56 41 40 64 66	8 2 4 4 9 7 7 8 2 2 8 11 6 8 4 10 0 4 12 5	3 3 4 9 6	1 1 2 2 8 2 4	34 83 32 27 26 24 22 28 28 25 22 24 21	10

Academic Students: 1860, 80; 1867, 11. In Law Department: 1870, 9, six graduates; 1871, 11, ten graduates.

Theological Students not reported before 1867 nor since 1880, as not coming under the notice of the Regents. The number of graduates in this department has not usually been mentioned in reports.

PRESENT FACULTY.

President, and Craig Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy — Rev. Absalom Graves Gaines, D. D.

Secretary, and Professor of the Latin Language and Literature — Walter Balfour Gunnison, A. M.

Professor of Geology and Mineralogy — Rev. James Henry Chapin, D. D.

Professor of the Greek Language and Literature — Charles Kel-

sev Gaines, A. M.

Acting Professor of Mathematics — Frank Harrison Peck.

Acting Professor of the German and French Languages — Henri Hermann Loitard, A. M.

Lecturer on International Law—Nelson Lemuel Robinson, A. M. Lecturer in Rhetoric — Ledyard Park Hale, M. S., LL. B.

ALFRED UNIVERSITY.

This institution, under the patronage of the Seventh Day Baptist Denomination, was founded December 5, 1836, and incorporated by the Regents as "Alfred Academy," January 31, 1843. It became a University by special act March 28, 1857, with a Primary or Academic and a Collegiate Department, the former retaining the privileges of an Academy in the distribution of the Literature Fund. It had also power to establish a separate Theological Department, with power to receive and hold property distinct from the University, for the maintenance of theological education. It had the power to grant such literary honors, degrees and diplomas as are granted by other Colleges.

The following account of this institution is given in the work entitled "Public Service of New York," iii, p. 553:

"In the spring of 1839, William C. Kenyon, a student in Union College, accepted an invitation to take charge of a school at Alfred, New York. He entered a field then comparatively unoccupied by institutions of learning. In the short space of four years, the school with which he was connected had grown from a few students in a small room to more than two hundred, with three additional buildings and a fund of \$10,000. On application to the Regents of the University, the school was granted an academic charter.

Its rapid growth continued, and in 1847–48 Professor Kenyon had in attendance at his Academy four hundred and fifty-five pupils. In 1857 a University charter, to be so grafted on to the Academy as seemed best, was granted by the Legislature. The Collegiate Department was soon organized. Professor Kenyon was appointed President, and immediately entered upon the duties of his office. Under his wise administration the University grew in prosperity

¹ Chap. 190, Laws of 1857. Allowed to raise \$12,000 by sale of bonds (Chap. 77, 1859).

and usefulness. His death occurred in 1867. President Kenyon has been characterized as a compact, nervous, magnetic man; a man very earnest, very incisive, somewhat radical, even eccentric, but of great worth as an educator. He was known and recognized as a power in the State. He was an ordained pastor in the denomination of the Seventh Day Baptists, and the University is under the especial control of that denomination. President Kenyon was succeeded, in 1866, by the present incumbent, the Rev. J. Allen, Ph. D., D. D. The University has received (1881) gifts and grants as follows: From the State, \$5,000; from Hon. George H. Babcock, \$50,000; from Mrs. Mary E. Lyons, \$10,000; from all sources, \$240,000. These funds are thus distributed: Endowment, \$135,-

000; buildings, library, cabinets, etc., \$114,000. The institution, situated in Alfred, Allegany county, New York, is in a retired and healthy location. The College buildings are: The University Hall, containing the Boarding Department and rooms for the accommodation of about one hundred students, besides rooms for the Professors and their families, and also society, music, and painting rooms; the Chapel, containing chapel and recitation rooms; Theological Hall, for the accommodation of the Theological Department; a building for the English Department; the Observatory and Gymnasium. Two new buildings are in process of construction - one called the Kenyon Memorial Hall of Natural History; the other the Cabinet of Archæology and Art. The library contains a choice collection of standard works, and receives yearly additions. The Observatory is furnished with an equatorial refracting telescope, a meridian circle, a sidereal chronometer, etc. Extensive collections have been made in Archeology, Paleontology, and several other departments of natural history. The institution is designed for both males and females, furnishing them equal facilities and granting them equal privileges. It has organized the following departments: Primary, Preparatory, English, Academic, Collegiate and Theological. It has established the following courses of study: Normal, Classical, Scientific, Literary, Theological, Industrial Mechanics; also Special Course of Art and Music, Telegraphy, and an Elective "

The Degrees conferred are as follows:

For the Classical Course, Bachelor of Arts.

For the Literary and Scientific Course, Laureate of Arts, Bachelor of Science or Philosophy, according to studies pursued.

For the Course of Industrial Mechanics, Bachelor of Industrial Mechanics.

¹ Alfred village is two miles from Alfred station on the New York, Lake Erie & Western [or "Erie"] Railroad. Good omnibus connections are made with every passenger train.

For the Normal, or Teacher's Course, Bachelor or Laureate of Education.

The advanced degrees of A. M., S. M., Ph. M., M. J. M., and E. M. are conferred in course, upon such as are entitled to them. Students, who have satisfactorily completed all the courses in the Conservatory of Music will, if graduates of any College of Arts, receive the degree of Bachelor of Music.

The University has respectable collections, and library, an elegant gymnasium and an observatory. The latter was reported in 1876 as furnished with a telescope with object glass of 9 inches clear aperture, and 9.5 feet focus, a meridian circle 20 inches in diameter, with telescope 3.25 inches clear aperture and 4.5 feet focus, reading by verniers to 3 seconds of space, a sidereal chronometer, and filar micrometer.

The annual tuition fees of the College are \$32. Value of buildings and grounds, as given in Regents' report of 1884, \$105,000; of educational collections, \$20,000; of invested funds, in bonds and mortgages, \$125,642.18. Debts, \$26,159.94. Revenue, \$12,878.59.

Number of Alumni and of Matriculates in Alfred University each year from the beginning.

-	A	LUMN	ī.	MAT	RICULA	TES.		A	LUM	NI.	MAT	TRICULA	TES.
YEARS.	Gentlemen. Total. Ladies. Total. Total.	Total.	YEARS.	Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Total.	Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Total.				
1886-87. 1887-38. 1838-39. 1839-40. 1840-41. 1841-42. 1842-43. 1844-44. 1844-45. 1845-46. 1846-47. 1847-48. 1848-49. 1850-51. 1850-51. 1850-53. 1853-54. 1855-56. 1856-57.		9 8 8 8 8 8 5 7 8 8 12 7 7 11 12 8 15 5	222 7 5 5 5 12 19 21 15 16 23 24 25 5	15 15 26 29 63 55 79 42 91 156 152 127 111 160 126 122 161 136 142 139	22 21 39 38 48 43 36 52 62 85 111 114 81 104 91 103 67 86 108	87 86 65 62 111 98 115 94 153 141 263 241 192 264 217 206 239 209 225 243	1860-61. 1861-62. 1862-63. 1863-64. 1864-65. 1865-66. 1866-67. 1871-72. 1871-72. 1872-73. 1874-75. 1875-76. 1876-77. 1877-78. 1878-79. 1878-79. 1878-79.	11 11 15 55 4 1 1 1 1 6 0 0 2 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	14 5 15 7 4 6 6 1 3 8 4 5 5 5 5 3 3 4 5 5 3 9 1 · · ·	28 16 26 12 9 11 5 4 11 5 6 6 6 6 13 5 17 9	81 57 81 98 121 118 90 57 93 81 91 91 94 105 74 84 59 68 70 68 66 46	58 76 81 84 88 78 63 59 102 70 88 82 100 70 47 58 73 61 61	139 133 162 184 209 196 153 116 195 151 179 182 187 174 154 106 143 129 127 111
1857-58 1858-59 1859-60	13 9 5	10 5 13	23 14 18	116 121 102	99 83 78	215 204 180	1881-82 1882-83 1883-84	8	1 2	11 9 10	69 72 63	69 49 85	137 121 148

Whole number of Graduates to 1884, inclusive, 322.

PRESENT FACULTY (Regents' Report of 1884).

President, and Professor of Metaphysics and Ethics — Rev. Jonathan Allen, D. D., Ph. D.

Registrar, and Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

— Ida F. Kenyon, A. M.

Secretary, and Rogers Professor of Industrial Mechanics and Mathematics — Alpheus B. Kenyon, S. M.

Professor of Natural History — Rev. Ethan P. Larkin, A. M., Ph. D.

Babcock Professor of Natural Science and History — Henry C. Coon, A. M., M. D.

Kenyon Professor of the Latin Language and Literature — George Scott, A. M., Ph. M

Maxson Professor of the Greek Language and Literature — Edward M. Tomlinson, A. M.

INGHAM UNIVERSITY.

This institution was first established as the "Le Roy Female Seminary," and was incorporated under that name by the Regents. February 16, 1841. It was founded by two sisters named Mariette and Emily Ingham — the former twelve years older than the other. being remarkable for business tact, and the younger for her scholarly accomplishments. They were from Saybrook, Conn., and settled first in Attica, in 1835, but two years later removed to Le Roy. Several Female Seminaries arose about this time or later in western New York; one at Canandaigua, others in Geneva and one in Auburn, Albion and perhaps other places. Among these the one at Le Roy enjoyed the full measure of success. On the 6th of April 1852, it was incorporated by the Legislature as the "Ingham Collegiate Institute," with twenty-four Trustees and power to establish a Normal Department for the preparation of teachers, a Seminary Department with a three years' course, and a Collegiate Department of two years additional to the latter. They might grant diplomas and honorary testimonials, in such form as might be designated, and were subject to visitation by the Regents.

On the 28th of January, 1853, the institution was admitted by the Regents to share in the Literature Fund, as had formerly been done under the first name.

On the 3d of April, 1857, it was incorporated under its present name with the usual collegiate powers, an Academic Department being retained, and entitled to share as formerly in the Literature Fund.

In 1847, Miss E. E. Ingham became the wife of Colonel Phineas

Staunton, who was thereafter associated in the management of the institution until his death in 1867, at Quito, South America, while on an expedition for the promotion of Science. Three years after, Mrs. Staunton, in memory of her deceased husband, erected an Art Conservatory, and in 1875, an addition to this building was erected for an Art College.

Vacancies in the Board of Trustees are filled by the Presbyterian Synod of Genesee, but other Christian Denominations are entitled to representation in proportion to the funds contributed for support.

This institution, dating from 1852, claims to have been the first to introduce a collegiate curriculum for the education of young ladies, and the first that was empowered to grant diplomas.

The instruction given is divided into Elementary, Academic, Classical, Literary, Music and Art.

Among the appliances for education there is provided in the art building a collection of paintings, valued at more than \$50,000, a museum and a library of 4,000 volumes. The value of the grounds and buildings are estimated in the report of 1884 at \$143,000. Revenue from tuition, \$18,000, and from subscriptions, \$20,000. Expenditures for all purposes, \$38,000. Annual tuition fees, from \$30 to \$200.

A statement published in a historical sketch of this institution in 1876 shows an attendance from the beginning in 1840 of 6,434, and 322 graduates upon completion of the prescribed course, not including 26 graduates in Music and Art. Of these there were, under the organization of 1852 (1852–56 inclusive), 84 graduates and 1,228 attending. From 1857 to 1875 inclusive, the graduates numbered 158, and those attending, 3,205.

The reports from 1876 to the present time have been as follows in the four classes of the Literary Course, and total numbers in other departments:

YEARS ENDING IN-	Freshmen.*	Sophomores.	Juniors.	Seniors.	Total liter- ary under- graduates.	Resident graduates.	Preparatory and special.	In music.	In art.	Graduates.
1876	16 25 16 17 13 13 12 52	6 9 5 2 2	7 18 5 8 8 5 5	12 5 4 9 4 7 8	41 43 43 33 27 23 24 70	3 4 1	75 56 72 8 21 81	81 71 79 40 52 58 68 81	70 43 62 59 51 70 109 28	9 10 15 16 7 20 5

* Formerly termed "Novians."

PRESENT FACULTY (Regents' Report of 1884).

President, and Professor of Moral Science - Rev. E. B. Wadsworth, D. D.

Registrar - J. Orton.

Secretary, and Teacher of English Literature - Mrs. E. K. Hooker.

Metaphysics - Mrs. L. A. Parsons.

Classics and Mathematics - Miss C. E. Pitkin, A. B.

Modern Languages - Miss S. E. Von Leyfried.

Natural Science - Miss E. P. Ballentine, M. D.

Elocution - Miss C. Budlong.

Director in Art - L. M. Wiles, A. M.

Oil Painting - Miss R. M. Shaw, A. P.

Instrumental Music - Miss F. M. Smith and Miss N. A. Graves.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

The need of a College in the Diocese of New York, for the training of candidates for orders, was first suggested by the Right Rev. Jonathan M. Wainwright. It was also proposed by Mr. John Bard, as a part of the church work commenced by him at Annandale, Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1853. The first public statement of the want was made by the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, and by the Rev. John McVickar, in 1856. In accordance with these suggestions the Diocesan Convention appointed a committee to take the subject into consideration, and the same year the Rev. George F. Seymour, Rector of the Church of the Holy Innocents at Annandale, received several young men preparing for entrance into the General Theological Seminary.

In 1858 the Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning appropriated \$1,000 to aid in the support of six students. The church and parish school, erected by Mr. Bard, were burned December 27, 1858, and this checked further progress for a brief period, but efforts were soon renewed with vigor, and the discussion of the subject in its various bearings led to an offer of Mr. Bard to convey the property intended for this use, valued at \$60,000, with an annual subscription of \$1,000 a year "during his life and ability," as soon as an institution could be formed for receiving it.

This magnificent donation was received by the Convention in 1859, with grateful acknowledgments, and a Training School and College, of which the nucleus had been formed, was resolved upon.

An assistant was engaged for Mr. Seymour, and on the 2d of February, 1860, the Church of the Holy Innocents was consecrated. On that date the Trustees resolved to raise \$30,000 for a College building, and on the 20th of March, 1860, a charter was granted by the Legislature.'

The Trustees organized April 11, 1860, and building was commenced in July, 1861. The Rev. Thomas Richey, A. M., was elected Warden, and entered upon his duties in September, 1861, twelve students being then attending. This building and the south wing was 40 by 80 feet, with rooms for twenty students and recitation-rooms, apartments for matron, servants, etc., and a dining hall. It was furnished complete by Mr. John Bard and Mr. John L. Aspinwall, and Commencement exercises were held at the end of the academic year.

In September, 1863, the Rev. Robert B. Fairbairn, M. A., who had previously been Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, succeeded Mr. Richey as Warden, and has since remained in this office.

Besides the chapel, intended also as a Parish church, and the hall above noticed, there is a wooden building for students, Ludlow and Willink Hall for the residence of the Warden, a dining hall for 200 or more, and an Observatory, with an eight-inch achromatic telescope, etc.

Plans for a building with accommodations for a hundred or more students have been prepared. The two sections of the south end were under construction at last report, with rooms for twenty-four students.

In speaking of this institution Bishop Hopkins once remarked when asked to write a history of this College, that he would prefer to be its prophet. If it has no great amount of history, its friends may claim with confidence that it has a future.

¹ The first Trustees under the charter were the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L., the Hon. John V. L. Pruyn, LL. D., Rev. John McVicker, D. D., the Rev. C. S. Henry, D. D., the Rev. John Ireland Tucker, D. D., the Rev. Samuel Buel, M. A., Rev. George F. Seymour, M. A., Hon. Murray Hoffman, LL. D., Walter Langdon, Esq., James F. De Peyster, Esq., John L. Aspinwall, Esq., John Bard, Esq., Mrs. Margaret T. Bard, William A. Davies, Esq., Homer Ramsdell, Esq., and Henry W. Sargeant, Esq.

² Mr. Fairbairn has since received the degrees of D. D. and LL. D.

Number of Students and of Graduates at St. Stephen's College since its beginning.

		S	TUDENTS .	ATTENDIN	G.		
YEARS ENDING IN-	Special and preparatory.	Freshmen.	Sophomores.	Juniors.	Seniors.	Total.	Graduates.
1866	18 20 23 27 29 26 19 19 23 20 44 8	14 12 12 12 13 18 17 15 18 6 6 6 14 12 7 9	12 11 12 11 10 18 17 12 11 17 14 11 10	14 10 8 9 10 18 18 18 9 9 9 9 4 4 5	4 	49 43 45 64 71 71 72 74 80 80 80 80 80 81 43 38 41	4 6 2 10 5 7 5 14 10 8 9 10 13 10 8 8 9

Whole number of Graduates, 149.

PRESENT FACULTY (Regents' Report of 1884).

Warden, and Professor of Moral Philosophy—Rev. Robert B. Fairbairn, D. D., LL. D.

Secretary and Professor of Latin Language and Literature— Rev. George B. Hopson, M. A.

Professor of the Greek Language and Literature — Rev. William W. Olssen, D. D.

Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy — James Stryker, M. A.

Lecturer on Chemistry — John Aspinwall.

Tutors - William T. Elmer, B. A., and Rev. C. B. Mee.

Instructor in Music - H. A. L. Peabody.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

[Located at No. 49 West Fifteenth street, New York city.]

"This College was opened for purposes of instruction November 25, 1850, and was incorporated by the Regents in 1861,' with the privileges of a University. It is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Its first President was Rev. John Ryan, S. J. It is a day college, affording a complete collegiate education.

By an amendment to its charter granted in an act passed April 7, 1870, this College was allowed to hold property yielding an income

not exceeding \$75,000 per annum.

There are four distinct departments: The Post-graduate, Collegiate, Grammar and Preparatory. The Post-graduate course, which leads to the degree of Master of Arts, occupies one year. It comprises the study of Ethics, Natural Law, and the Law of Nations. The mode of instruction is by lectures and text-books. The students write essays on the subject-matter of the studies of the class. The Collegiate course of studies, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, embraces a full course of religious instruction, the Greek, Latin and English Languages, rhetoric, poetry, elocution, history, geography, a complete course of mathematics, chemistry, natural, intellectual and moral philosophy.

Especial attention is given to Latin, and the students are taught to speak and write in that language. French and German are

elective studies.

The Preparatory course, for beginners, consists of three classes, in which the pupils are carefully taught catechism, spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic and French. The

¹ January 10, 1861. The petition upon which a provisional charter was granted states that their grounds had a front of 175 feet by 103 feet in depth, on Fifteenth street, with two adjacent lots on Sixteenth street, 42 feet front by 103 in depth. A large four-story building had been erected, for use as a College, and a library of 6,000 volumes formed, with apparatus and collections, lecture and class-rooms, chapel and parlors, sufficient for present use. A subscription of \$100,000 had been pledged by Remigius J. Tellier, Theodore Thiry, and Michael Driscoll, as soon as Trustees were legally created to receive it. The first Trustees were Remigius Tellier, Michael Driscoll, Hippolyte Deluynes, Joseph Dunthaler, Peter Tissot, Henry Duranquet, Joseph Loyzance, Henry Hudson, August Thibaud and Richard Baxter.

The conditions as to subscription having been performed, the charter was declared absolute December 2, 1862. The property was then valued at \$150,340, on which there was a mortgage of \$35,000.

By an agreement perpetual, the Society of Jesus agrees to furnish suitable Professors and Tutors without salary or pay beyond support.

² Chap. 146, Laws of 1870.

young pupils are entirely separated from the older students of the College during class hours and recess. The College has acquired its property entirely from the donations of friends, and has received no aid from the State either for its endowment or support. Its annual income is derived from the receipts from students, rents of houses and city lots owned by the College, and special annual donations made by its friends. Its buildings and grounds are valued at \$194. 000: its library and other educational collections at \$44,000: other real estate, \$240,700. Its revenue for 1881 amounted to \$20,907. made up from: Receipts from students, \$16,900, and from other sources, \$4,007. The main College building, situated on Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, is a commodious structure of one hundred and twenty by sixty feet. It contains the lecture and recitation-rooms, laboratory, museum and library; it is four stories high, and is surmounted by a large cupola. There are three other buildings used for College purposes, the whole occupying eleven city lots. The large building on Sixteenth street contains class-rooms for the Preparatory course. The College library contains about fifteen thousand volumes; the students' library about five thousand. The philosophical apparatus comprises all the instruments which are necessary for an ordinary experimental course. The Chemical Department consists of a lecture-room and laboratory. The lecture-room is fitted for a complete course of theoretical chemistry with experiments, and the laboratory is provided with every thing necessary for qualitative analysis. Diagrams to explain the technical branches are in readiness, and there is also a fine chemical and technological collection, as well as mineralogical, geological, zoölogical and botanical specimens to the number of ten thousand. Seventeen scholarships have been founded, each costing its donor \$1,000, the annual interest of which (\$60) pays for the tuition of the student who holds the scholarship. Besides, gratuitous tuition is given annually to about fifty students. Six gold medals, worth \$50 each, and several silver medals, are annually awarded; the donors of these medals are graduates and friends of the College. The expenses are: Tuition, per quarter, \$15; drawing, per quarter, \$5; entrance fee, \$5; library fee, per year, \$2.

The students in 1881–82 numbered: Post-graduate course, 12; Collegiate course, 145; Grammar course, 190; Preparatory course, 156. The graduates in course (A. B.) for 1881 were 20, and from the origin, 352. Very few honorary degrees have been conferred. John G. Shea, the historian, received the degree of Doctor of Laws, in 1862, and General John Wenton the same degree in 1875."

Statistics of Attendance and Graduation at the College of St. Francis Xavier (New York City) as reported annually to the Regents.

*		UND	ERGRADUA	TES.				
YEARS ENDING IN—	Freshmen. (Classics) Sophomores. (Belles-Lettres)		Juniors. (Rhetoric) Seniors. (Philosophy)		Total,	Graduates. (A. B.)	Resident or Post. Graduates.	Students not in Undergraduate Classes.
1861	19 26 28 26 29 26 25 34 32 24 40 38 45 33 45 32 28	13 22 19 23 16 24 22 22 22 23 59 27 22 21 17 17 17 27 41 41 81 83 86 80 20	14 12 15 14 17 14 19 19 17 17 21 20 13 12 15 17 21 20 21 5 24 20 15	5 16 11 17 7 13 24 17 8 16 10 14 18 19 17 16 15 32 4 80 19 16	51 76 78 77 79 99 88 88 83 99 90 80 80 108 128 165 145 101	5 15 11 12 14 4 6 11 	5 5 4 7 8 9 8 8	22 29 34 45 48 42 48 44 45 50 37 35 34 40 40 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37

^{*} Not reported.

PRESENT FACULTY (Regents' Report of 1884).

President - Rev. Samuel H. Frisbie, S. J.

Vice-President, and Prefect of Studies — Rev. William Pardow, S. J.

Director of the Choir, Instructor in German — Rev. John B. Young, S. J.

Professor of Moral Philosophy — Rev. Neil N. McKinnon, S. J. Professor of Mental Philosophy and Evidences of Religion — Rev. John B. Prendergast, S. J.

Professor of History. Librarian — Rev. Maurice Romayne, S. J.

Professor of Physics, Chemistry and Geology — John Wynne, S. J.

Professor of Pure and Applied Mathematics, Director of the

Mathematical Course, Librarian of Students' Library - John D. Whitney, S. J.

Professor of Rhetoric, of Evidences of Religion, and of Elocution — Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, S. J.

Professor of Belles-Lettres, Instructor in French — Lawrence Kavanagh S. J.

Professor of Classics — Rev. Dennis A. Kelley, S. J. Instructor in French — Raphael V. O'Connell, S. J.

Instructor in German - Joseph D. Harrigan, A. B., M. D.

Teacher in Drawing - Emile A. Risler, S. J.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

This institution owes its existence to the munificence of Matthew Vassar, a wealthy citizen of Poughkeepsie, who, during his lifetime and under his personal notice, caused buildings to be erected, and supplied with abundant facilities for the operation of a Female College of the first class. It was incorporated by act of January 18, 1861, under the name of "Vassar Female College," with full power to grant honors and degrees to the same extent as any other University, College or Seminary of Learning in the United States. The yearly income of its property was not to exceed \$40,000 a year. The founder, Matthew Vassar, was allowed to give by his last will and testament, or otherwise, any portion of his estate, any existing statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

The idea of founding a Female College upon a magnificent scale appears to have been entertained by Mr. Vassar for about five years, and it is said that the suggestion was discussed with Professor Milo P. Jewett, who had been at the head of a large school for young women in Alabama, and came to reside in Pough-keepsie in the spring of 1855. They were members of the Central Baptist Church, and the views of Professor Jewett were very

¹ Chapter 2, Laws of 1861, p. 8.

The first Trustees were Matthew Vassar, Ira Harris, William Kelly, James Harper, Martin B. Anderson, John Thompson, Edward Lathrop, Charles W. Swift, E. L. Magoon, S. M. Buckingham, Milo P. Jewett, Nathan Bishop, Matthew Vassar, Jr., Benson J. Lossing, E. G. Robinson, Samuel F. B. Morse, S. S. Constant, John Guy Vassar, William Hayne, Rufus Babcock, Cornelius Dubeis, John H. Raymond, Morgan L. Smith, Cyrus Swan, George W. Sterling, George T. Pierce, Sheldon Smith, Joseph C. Doughty and A. L. Allen.

Nine were to form a quorum, except that real estate could not be bought or sold, except by the affirmative vote of a majority of all the Trustees.

liberal and advanced in regard to this subject. Mr. Vassar was a man of vast wealth and he had no children. His sound practical foresight enabled him to foresee the great benefits that he might confer, by establishing an institution upon an enduring basis, and advancing years admonished him that whatever he might do. should not be long delayed, and he doubtless cherished the hope of being able to witness the first results of his enterprise.

The charter was procured as already stated, having been pressed through both Houses in advance of all other bills, and became a law near the beginning of the session. He immediately notified the Trustees of their appointment, and requested them to meet in the parlor of the Gregory (now Morgan) House, in Poughkeepsie, on the 26th of February, 1861, in order that he might present to them his views and wishes. The meeting assembled and organized, and after an opening by prayer, Mr. Vassar arose and read from a paper as follows:

"Gentlemen - As my long-cherished purpose - to apply a large portion of my estate to some benevolent object - is now about to be accomplished, it seems proper that I should submit to

you a statement of my motives, views and wishes.

"It having pleased God that I should have no descendants to inherit my property, it has long been my desire, after suitably providing for those of my kindred who have claims on me, to make such a disposition of my means as should best honor God and benefit my fellow-men. At different periods I have regarded various plans with favor, but these have all been dismissed one after another, until the SUBJECT OF ERECTING AND ENDOWING A COLLEGE FOR YOUNG WOMEN was presented for my consideration. The more carefully I examined it, the more strongly it commended itself to my judgment and interested my feelings.

"It occurred to me that woman, having received from her Creator the same intellectual constitution as man, has the same right as man

to intellectual culture and development.

"I considered that the MOTHERS of a country mould the character of its citizens, determine its institutions, and shape its destiny.

"Next to the influence of the mother is that of the FEMALE TEACHER, who is employed to train young children at a period

when impressions are most vivid and lasting.

"It also seemed to me, that if woman were properly educated, some new avenues of useful and honorable employment, in entire harmony with the gentleness and modesty of her sex, might be opened to her.

"It further appeared, that there is not in our country, there is not in the world, so far as is known, a fully endowed institution

for the education of women

"It was also in evidence that for the last thirty years, the standard of education for the sex has been constantly rising in the United States; and the great, felt, pressing want has been ample endowments to secure to Female Seminaries the elevated character, the

stability and permanence of our best Colleges.

"And now, gentlemen, influenced by these and similar considerations, after devoting my best powers to the study of the subject for a number of years past; after duly weighing the objections against it, and the arguments that preponderate in its favor; and the project having received the warmest commendations of many prominent literary men and public educators, as well as the universal approval of the public press, I have come to the conclusion, that the establishment and endowment of a College for the education of young women is a work which will satisfy my highest aspirations, and will be, under God, a rich blessing to this city and State, to our country and the world.

"It is my hope to be the instrument, in the hands of Providence, of founding and perpetuating an institution which shall accomplish for young women what our Colleges are accomplishing for young

men.

"In pursuance of this design, I have obtained from the Legislature an act of incorporation, conferring on the proposed Seminary the corporate title of 'Vassar Female College,' and naming you, gentlemen, as the first Trustees. Under the provisions of this charter you are invested with all the powers, privileges and immunities which appertain to any College or University in this State.

"To be somewhat more specific in the statement of my views as to the character and aims of the College: I wish that the course of study should embrace at least the following particulars: The English Language and its Literature; other Modern Languages; the Ancient Classics, so far as may be demanded by the spirit of the times; the Mathematics, to such an extent as may be deemed advisable; all the branches of Natural Science, with full apparatus, cabinets, collections, and conservatories for visible illustrations; Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, with practical reference to the laws of the health of the sex; Intellectual Philosophy; the Elements of Political Economy; some knowledge of the Federal State Constitutions and Laws; Moral Science, particularly as bearing on the filial, conjugal and parental relations; Esthetics, as treating of the beauties in Nature and Art, and to be illustrated by an extensive Gallery of Art; Domestic Economy, practically taught, so far as possible, in order to prepare the graduates readily to become skillful housekeepers; last, and most important of all, the daily, systematic Reading and Study of the Holy Scriptures, as the only and all sufficient rule of Christian faith and practice.

"All sectarian influences should be carefully excluded, but the training of our students should never be intrusted to the skeptical, the

irreligious, or the immoral.

"In forming the first Board of Trustees, I have selected represen-

tatives from the principal Christian denominations among us; and in filling the vacancies which may occur in this body, as also in appointing the Professors, Teachers, and other Officers of the College,

I trust a like catholic spirit will always govern the Trustees.

"It is not my purpose to make Vassar Female College a charity school, whose advantages shall be free to all without charge; for benefits so cheaply obtained, are cheaply held; but it is believed the funds of the institution will enable it to offer all the highest educational facilities at a moderate expense, as compared with the cost of instruction in existing Seminaries. I carnestly hope the funds will also prove sufficient to warrant the gratuitous admission of indigent students annually—at least, by regarding the amount remitted, in most cases, as a loan, to be subsequently repaid from the avails of teaching, or otherwise. Preference should be given to beneficiaries of decided promise—such as are likely to distinguish themselves in some particular department or pursuit—and, especially to those who propose to engage in the teaching of the young as a profession.

"I desire that the College may be provided with commodious buildings, containing ample apartments for public instruction, and at the same time affording to the inmates the safety, quiet, privacy, and

purity of the family.

"And now, gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, I transfer to your possession and ownership the real and personal property which I have set apart for the accomplishment of my designs."

Then delivering a small box containing the funds and the titles of his gift, he continued:

"I beg permission to add a brief general expression of my views in regard to the most judicious use and management of the funds. After the College edifice has been erected and furnished with all needful aids and appliances for imparting the most perfect education of body, mind and heart, it is my judgment and wish that the amount remaining in hand should be safely invested — to remain as a principal, only the annual income of which should be expended in the preservation of the buildings and grounds; the support of the Faculty; the replenishing and enlarging of the library, cabinet, art gallery, etc., and in adding to the capital on hand; so that the College, instead of being impoverished, and tending to decay from year to year, shall always contain within itself the elements of growth and expansion, of increasing power, prosperity and usefulness.

"In conclusion, gentlemen, this enterprise, which I regard as the last great work of my life, I commit to you as a sacred trust, which I feel assured you will discharge with fidelity and uprightness, with wisdom and prudence, with ability and energy.

"It is my fervent desire that I may live to see the institution in successful operation, and, if God shall give me life and strength, I

shall gladly employ my best faculties in cooperating with you to secure the full and perfect consummation of the work before us."

The Trustees without delay began preparations for building upon a farm of 200 acres, about two miles south-east of the central part of Poughkeepsie, the plans being furnished by James Renwick, Jr., the architect of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. It was out of sight of the river, but in the midst of quiet rural scenery. Ground was first broke on the 4th of June, 1861, and the building was completed early in 1865.

Professor Jewett, the friend and adviser of Mr. Vassar, was appointed first President, and he was sent to Europe to observe whatever might be useful in the way of female education. He returned with the impression that however successful foreign schools might prove, in their circumstances, the differences in this country required great modification, and that little could be learned from the systems abroad. Mr. Jewett resigned in the spring of 1864, and John H. Raymond, LL. D., a successful educator of long experience, was chosen to his place. He remained in the office until his death in 1878, when the Rev. Samuel L. Caldwell, D. D., the present incumbent, was appointed.

Mr. Vassar served as Chairman of the Executive Committee until June 17, 1865, when he requested Nathan Bishop, LL. D., one of his first-chosen Trustees, to accept the place. He continued, however, an earnest member of the Board of Trustees, keeping himself informed of all measures proposed or adopted, and participating in the discussion of all questions that concerned the organization and welfare of the College, which he had chosen to make the crowning labor of his life. He was accustomed to embody the matured results of his reflections during the year, in an annual written address which he read at the annual meetings of the Board.

The last of these occasions was on a beautiful morning, June 23, 1868. He had been suffering of late from a functional derangement of the heart, which at times occasioned difficulty in breathing, yet without materially affecting his general health. But on this morning he felt better than usual, and drove to the College at the hour appointed for the meeting. The Board convened at 11 A. M., and Mr. Vassar proceeded to read his address.

It was somewhat longer than usual, and as his tones were feeble, and he read sitting, the members gathered closer around him, and listened in profound silence. Suddenly, when he had almost finished, his voice ceased, the paper dropped from his hand, his head fell back upon the chair, and he was dead!

When an hour later, the Trustees reassembled to listen to the closing paragraph of the address, it was found to be as follows:

"And now, gentlemen, on closing these remarks, I would humbly and solemnly implore the Divine Goodness to continue His smiles and favor on your institution, and to bestow on all hearts connected therewith His love and blessing, having peculiarly protected us by His Providence through all our College trials for three consecutive years without a single death in our Board, or serious illness or death of one of the pupils within our College walls. Wishing you, gentlemen, a continuance of health and happiness, I bid you a cordial and final farewell. Thanking you kindly for your official attentions and services, and not expecting, from my advanced years and increasing infirmities, to meet with you officially again, I implore the Divine Goodness to guide and direct you aright in all your official councils."

Mr. Vassar was born near the city of Norwich, England, April 29, 1792, and was a little over 76 years of age at the time of his death.

We will now give some account of the College that he founded.

The main College building, of dull-red brick, pointed off with black mortar, is about 500 feet long, about 200 broad in the centre and 164 feet at the transverse wings. The trimmings are of blue free-stone. The centre building and the wings are five stories high, and the connecting portions four stories, affording apartments for the resident officers, and about 400 students, besides a full complement of managers and servants.

It contains suites of recitation and lecture-rooms, and rooms for instruction in music and painting, a chapel, dining hall, parlors, library, art gallery, apparatus, laboratory and cabinet-rooms, with a full equipment in the way of water supply, and for warming by steam, and lighting by gas.

Mr. Vassar's first gift was \$408,000, for the carrying out of his design. In 1864, he purchased an Art Gallery and Library, at a cost of \$20,000. Before his death he loaned moneys for additional constructions, to the amount of \$75,000, which was cancelled by his will. He further made the College the residuary legatee of his estate, from which there was to be applied \$50,000 for a "Lecture Fund," \$50,000 for an "Auxiliary Fund," for aiding worthy young

women, \$50,000 for a "Library, Art and Cabinet Fund," and the residue (about \$125,000) as a "Repair Fund."

The various gifts of Mr. Vassar amounted to about \$778,000. The other principal donations (as reported in 1873) were: A collection of North American Birds (from Mr. J. P. Girard, of Poughkeepsie), valued at from \$10,000 to \$15,000, and a permanent Scholarship secured by Alanson J. Fox, of Painted Post, N. Y., at \$6,000.

The funds of this College have been recently increased by the following bequests from Matthew Vassar, Jr., viz.; \$50,000 for a Scholarship Fund, \$40,000 for a Professorship of Greek and Latin Languages and Literatures, and \$40,000 for a Professorship of Physics and Chemistry.

Upon the College grounds and adjacent is an ample and well-equipped Gymnasium, and about eight hundred feet to the north-east an Observatory, consisting of an octagonal central building, surrounded by a dome and two wings, making the entire length 82 feet. The revolving dome is 25 feet 7 inches in diameter. The equatorial has an object glass of 12 3-5 inch aperture, and a focal length of 16½ feet. The Observatory is provided with an Astronomical Clock, Chronograph, Transit and Meridian Circle, etc., for practical astronomical work.

The students are of two classes, "Regular Collegiates," who pursue a four years' course, leading upon approved examinations to the Baccalaureate degree of "A. B.," and beyond this upon completion of further study and an examination, to the second degree of Arts "A. M."—and "Specials" or "Irregular Collegiates," who pursue a more limited course.

The aim and object of the College, as set forth in general terms by Mr. Vassar, in the paper which he read at the time when the property was turned over to the Trustees, has been regarded as the basis of the plan of instruction since followed, but with some modification of details.

On the 1st of February, 1867, the word "Female" was stricken out of the title first given, by the Legislature, so as to read "Vassan College."

The progress of this institution from year to year, as to attendance, has been as follows:

Attendance and Graduation at Vassar College.

YEARS ENDING IN—	Freshmen.	Sophomores.	Juniors.	Seniors.	Special.	Resident Graduates.	Preparatory.	Art Departments.	Total.	Baccalaureate Degree (A.B.)	Second Degree (A. M.)
1867. 1868. 1869. 1870. 1871. 1872. 1873. 1874. 1875. 1877. 1878. 1877. 1878. 1880. 1831. 1838.	46 37 61 67 66 77 81 93 63 49 51 50 48 39 36 38 42	42 43 33 45 53 53 62 56 58 43 46 45 38 44 37 29	23 36 32 26 33 47 45 47 45 44 40 40 48 35 37 39	4 25 36 33 22 28 47 43 42 47 45 46 36 39 40	189 123 72 42 55 58 41 21 11 20 23 33 26 18 28 29	5 2 1 3 1	78 75 126 167 151 151 135 146 159 166 132 118 84 86	15 25 29 38 38 58	386 339 362 382 381 415 411 411 334 371 338 346 303 215 215 238	4 25 34 34 21 29 47 42 41 46 45 46 36 39	1 7 2

PRESENT FACULTY (As given in Regents' Report of 1884).

President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy—Rev. Samuel L. Caldwell, D. D.

Lady Principal — Abby F. Goodsell, A. B.; (Assistant) Nannie B. De Saussure.

Professor of Astronomy, and Director of Observatory — Maria Mitchell, LL. D.

Professor of Rhetoric and of English Language and Literature
— Truman T. Backus, A. M.¹

Professor of Greek and Latin Language and Literature—Charles F. Hinkel, Ph. D.

Professor of Physics and Chemistry — Le Roy C.Cooley, Ph. D. Professor of Mathematics — Priseilla H. Braislin.

Professor of Natural History and Curator of Museum — William B. Dwight, A. M.

Professor of Philosophy and Hygiene and Resident Physician
— Mary E. Allen, M. D.

Professor of Drawing and Painting - Henry Van Ingen.

Professor of Music — Frederic Louis Ritter, Mus. Doc.

Librarian - Frances A. Wood.

¹Since appointed Principal of Packer Collegiate Institute.

Teachers — (Botany), Charlotte C. Haskell; (Music), Charlotte E. Finch, A. M., L. Annie Whitney, Sarah H. Hubbard, L. Adella Bliss, Clara J. Pearne, Mary B. Hartwell; (Vocal Music), Ida C. De Witt; (Greek and Latin) Abbie M. Goodwin; (English Composition), Helen C. Hiscock, A. M.; Mary A. Jordan, A. M.; (French), Rosalie See; (German), Minna Hinkel; (Gymnastics), Ada Thurston; (Mathematics), Martha Hillard, A. B.; (Latin), Arletta M. Abbott, A. B., Mary Evelyn Hakes, A. B., Lucy Tappen, A. B.; (Rhetoric and Anglo-Saxon), Mary Augusta Scott, A. M.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE.

This College was founded in 1853, and was incorporated by the Regents, April 3, 1863. It had, while a private institution, maintained a Collegiate course, and the charter only gave it the power to confer degrees. It is located upon a rising plateau that overlooks the Hudson, at Manhattanville, in the city of New York. Its grounds extend from the old Kingsbridge road to the Grand Boulevard, and from One Hundred and Thirty-first to One Hundred and Thirty-third street. The buildings are of brick, spacious, but irregular from additions, and command a beautiful prospect. The first floor is devoted to boarding arrangements; the second to the museum, parlors and offices, music halls and declamation rooms, and above this recitation rooms, study hall, library, apparatus and dormitories.

The collections in Mineralogy, Zoölogy and other departments of Natural History are fine and extensive, the College authorities fully realizing the educating influences which these studies afford. The proximity of the College to the museum and collections of the Central park present unusual facilities in this line.

The location is quiet and healthful, and the whole establishment admirably well arranged. It is easily accessible from the city, yet free from the noise and bustle of its active life. The buildings first erected having proved inadequate, they have since been united by a structure which increases their capacity fully one-third.

As the pressure became felt for more room, the authorities acquired one hundred acres of land at Classen on-the-Sound, and established the Junior Department in buildings thereon. These buildings are large, commodious and admirably situated on a tongue of land that projects into Long Island sound. The corporation also owns the De La Salle School on Second street, between First and Second

avenues, comprising three brick buildings, and also Manhattan Academy, on Thirty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; a large four story building serving as a Preparatory School.

This College is owned and conducted by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, an order founded by De La Salle in France more than two centuries ago, and wholly devoted to the education of youth. It now has branches in every quarter of the globe, and numbers over 12,000 Brothers, and more than half a million of pupils. In the United States there are one hundred Colleges, Academies and schools in charge of 1,300 Brothers.

The system of instruction employed is thorough; and as the students are always in the presence of the teachers or Prefects, in the chapel, the study-hall, the recitation-room and the playground, no moment is lost in the educating influences that surround them. The opportunity is thus afforded of learning the character, capacity and natural inclination of each student, while stated examinations and a daily record, afford the means of knowing the progress made. Care is taken that the studies are not merely memorized, but fully understood, and a practical application is made of such subjects as relate to the affairs of active life. The utilization of knowlege is kept steadily in view. Debates are held frequently, by which the habit of extemporaneous speaking is acquired, and the means afforded for illustrating specific themes by references to history, philosophy, and general and international law. The modern languages are taught with reference to their practical applications, and Latin is used as the spoken language, in which philosophy is taught. The blackboard is used continually in all studies where it can be applied.

The Library numbers about 10,000 volumes, and has been enriched by the collections bequeathed by the Rev. John Breen and the late Edward B. Sears, LL. D., containing many rare and valuable works. The apparatus for teaching the various branches of physics is ample.

There are several College societies, for the cultivation of literary tastes, and particular attention is given to the cultivation of elocution, and to an easy and polished style of delivery, which marks the graduates of this College.

An Alumni society was formed in 1870, for the promotion of an interest in the institution, and now numbers about 260, most of whom are engaged in the learned professions, and especially that of the Law. The medical profession is also well represented. Medals and prizes are offered for successful attainments and with the best effect.

This College has no endowments, and is supported almost exclusively by the moneys paid by students. The price of tuition, board, etc., is about \$300 per session, not including German, Drawing and Music. The tuition in the Preparatory schools, is \$40. There are no free scholarships, and no special provision is made for the aid of indigent students.

This College has about twelve professors, mostly known by their religious names, as is the custom of their Order. They have as their specialties; History and Philosophy of Literature and Logic; Oratory and French; Latin and Greek; Philosophy; Natural Science; German; Mathematics; Elocution; Linear Drawing, and History.

The College has a Classical, a Scientific and a Commercial Course. It grants the degree of Bachelor of Arts in course, and commercial diplomas to those taking the course of the Commercial Department. No general entrance examination is held; the students being examined and classified upon entering, according to their attainments.

Statistics of Attendance and Graduation at Manhattan College (New York City) as reported annually to the Regents.

		Und	ERGRADU.	ATES.				
YEARS ENDING IN-	Freshmen. (Classics) Sophomores. (Belles-Lettres		Juniors. (Rhetoric)	Seniors. (Philosophy)	Total.	Graduates. (A. B.)	In Preparatory Classes.	
1864 1866 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 1870 1872 1873 1875 1876 1876 1878 1878 1878 1878	17 23 37 34 35 28 32 34 38 36 36 37 31 38 36 37 47	19 14 15 20 25 36 36 24 34 34 35 35	16 14 12 6 6 6 15 16 19 16 21 20 24 21 24 21 24 22 24		35 444 46 52 57 57 59 56 66 66 67 80 95 105 100 101 96 114 160 ***********************************	6 4 3 3 7 7 7 10 5 5 7 12 14 11 15 14 15 26 6	325 458 551 655 658 626 672 565 630 593 557 501 442 489 418 425 †	

^{*} Including 50 in sub-Freshman class.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

By an act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," there was granted to each State a quantity equal to 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, and all moneys derived from the sale of these lands were to be safely invested, and the proceeds inexorably appropriated by the States for the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one College, "where the leading object shall be, without excluding other classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."

This gave 990,000 acres to New York, which if sold at the established Government price of \$1.25 per acre, would yield a fund of \$1,237,500, which, at five per cent, would give \$61,875 per annum.

The Hon. EZRA CORNELL,² of Ithaca, was at that time a member of Assembly, and President of the State Agricultural Society, and in his address delivered a few months after, in alluding to the recent grant by Congress, he said:

¹ See Statutes at Large, XII, p. 503.

² EZRA CORNELL was born at Westchester Landing, N. Y., January 11, 1807, and was the son of Elijah Cornell, a native of Swansea, Mass. In 1819 he removed with his parents to De Ruyter, and in 1828 came to Ithaca, and worked first as a carpenter, but afterward in milling and manufacturing, and for ten years in the employment of Jeremiah S. Beebe, whose business, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, passed through his hands. In 1840, Mr Beebe retired from business, and Mr. Cornell became interested in a newly-patented plow, which led to extensive travels. When the Electric Telegraph was about coming into use, he became concerned and devised a plan for burying an insulated wire. This plan did not then succeed, but his connection with the telegraph, thus began, expanded immensely in his hands, and he became largely interested in the construction of new lines, in which he acquired a large estate, and became an influential Director. He was a member of the National Republican Convention at Pittsburgh in 1856, President of the New York State Agricultural Society in 1862, and a delegate to the Royal Agricultural Exhibition in London in that year. He founded the Cornell Library at Ithaca in 1863, was a member of the Assembly in 1862-3, and of the State Senate in 1864-8. He died in Ithaca, December 9, 1874. In the later years of his life Mr. Cornell made great exertions toward securing increased railroad facilities for connection with Ithaca, and he invested nearly \$2,-000,000 in the Geneva, Ithaca and Athens, and the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Rail roads; but the panic of 1873 prevented his investment from proving a success.

"This is a high trust, confided by the Nation to the farmers and mechanics of the country, and they must see to it that it is not diverted from its proper channel, nor impaired in its usefulness by subdivisions among weak and inefficient institutions. It is a proper and legitimate duty of this society to foster the cause of Agricultural and Mechanical education, and watch with jealous care the appropriation of this National College Fund, to the end that it is not perverted from the lofty purpose for which it was set apart by Congress."

Various plans were proposed for the application of this fund, and strong efforts were made to secure a distribution among the existing Colleges of the State; but this measure was successfully opposed by those who saw that the benefits would be dissipated without adequate results by this course.

The "New York State Agricultural College" at Ovid might, perhaps, have been regarded by some as the proper recipient of this grant; but its affairs were hopelessly entangled, and it had already proved a failure. The "People's College," at Havana, had been chartered nine years before, upon a plan that should combine intellectual, moral and physical training, in an "improved" system nowhere yet fully realized, but its friends were still sanguine of success, and through their influence the whole of this grant was given to that institution May 14, 1863, upon condition that its Trustees should within three years show to the satisfaction of the Regents that they were prepared with a certain outfit specified in detail, entirely owned and free of debt. These conditions the Trustees of the People's College found themselves unable to fulfill.

Mr. Cornell was at this time in the State Senate, and brought into intimate relations with Mr. Andrew D. White, Senator from Onondaga. Both were particularly zealous in opposing the schemes for partition of the fund that were urged, especially by certain sectarian Colleges, and in these efforts they were most heartily supported by Senators Charles J. Folger (late Secretary of the Treasury), Samuel Campbell, of Oneida, James M. Cook, of Saratoga, George H. Andrews, of Otsego, Palmer V. Havens, of Essex, Cheney Ames, of Oswego, and by strong influences in the Assembly and outside of the Legislature.

Mr. Cornell was then engaged in founding the "Cornell Free Library in Ithaca," at a cost of \$80,000, and his interest in this subject of an undivided appropriation of the Land Grant, strengthened no doubt by the counsels of those in harmony with him,

led to an expansion of an idea, congenial to his nature and fortunately within his means, of offering a munificent endowment, in addition to the grant from Congress, upon condition that the fund should be kept together. He offered to give \$500,000, and the proposal being received with favor, Mr. White brought in a bill to incorporate the Cornell University. This after a long and weary struggle became a law, April 27, 1865.1 It constituted Ezra Cornell, William Kelly, Horace Greeley, Josiah B. Williams, Wm. Andrus, John McGraw, George W. Schuyler, Hiram Sibley, J. Meredith Reed, John M. Parker and associates a corporation with full powers to establish a University in the town of Ithaca. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of Assembly, Superintendent of Public Instruction, President ex-oticio of the State Agricultural Society, Librarian of the Cornell Library, and the eldest male lineal descendant of Ezra Cornell were made members of the Board, and these, with the ten persons above named, were to elect seven other persons to act with themselves as a full Board of Trustees. At no time could a majority of the Board be of any religious sect, or of no religious sect."

The farm and grounds were to consist of not less than 200 acres. The amount of property that might be held was not to exceed \$3,000,000. The act was not to take effect unless Mr. Cornell within six months proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller that a fund of at least \$500,000 had been given absolutely, and without any condition whatever, for this object.

The friends of Genesee College having secured a diversion of \$25,000 for the establishment of a Professorship of Agricultural Chemistry, Mr. Cornell was required to pay this amount for that purpose.³

The Trustees of People's College were still allowed three months to fulfill the conditions formerly specified, in which event they

¹ Chap. 585, Laws of 1865.

⁹As now arranged by law the fifteen elective Trustees are chosen for terms of years, and are so classified that two are elected annually by the Trustees and one by the Alumni.

The President of the University has since been added to the Board (Chap. 763, Laws of 1867).

The quorum was fixed at ten by an act (Chap. 611) passed July 6, 1881. The concurrence of eight is necessary, and if that be a majority of those present, shall be sufficient in balloting to fill a vacancy in the board and in electing a Trustee in place of one whose term shall have expired.

³ This money was refunded to Cornell University March 28 (chap. 174), 1867. The fund is now held by the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima.

were to receive the Land Grant. In this they failed, and not long afterward their enterprise was given up.

As a condition of the grant to Cornell University it was required to receive, free of tuition, one student annually from each Assembly District of the State, to be selected upon competitive examination in a manner specified.'

The scrip for lands received from Government consisted of 6,187 pieces, of 160 acres, each. Upon consultation, the price was fixed at eighty-five cents per acre. They were advertised for sale, and in the course of a few months 475 pieces were sold at the fixed price, except upon the first parcel of fifty pieces, upon which a rebate of two cents an acre was allowed for certain advantages offered in the matter of advertising in the north-western States. These sales amounted to \$64,440. Meanwhile the price of scrip went down, from the low rate accepted by other States, and it was thought best to hold the balance for better times.

By an act passed April 10, 1866, the Comptroller was allowed to sell at not less than thirty cents an acre to the Trustees of Cornell University, or to any person giving adequate security for the payment. No application having been received from the Trustees, Mr. Cornell purchased all that remained undisposed of, viz.: 5,087 certificates of 160 acres each, 813,920 acres, agreeing to pay into the State Treasury the net profits from the location and sale of the lands, to be held as a separate and distinct fund, to be called the "Cornell Endowment Fund," of which the income alone was to be paid for the support of the University.

¹ Of the 512 scholarships thus provided for, but a little over one-third have hitherto been occupied, although the number has been increasing in recent years, as is shown by the following statement: 1868-9, 60; 1869-70, 100; 1870-1, 119; 1871-2, 133; 1872-3, 109; 1873-4, 101; 1874-5, 115; 1875-6, 120; 1876-7, 144; 1877-8, 141; 1878-9, 144; 1879-80, 146; 1880-1, 150; 1881-2, 148; 1882-3, 156; 1883-4, 176.

It has been recommended by the Alumni that the law should be so modified as to allow vacant scholarships to be filled from counties where the applications are in excess of allowance, as is practiced in the Normal Schools.

² Chap. 481, Laws of 1866.

⁵ The Comptroller (Thomas Hillhouse), in his Report of 1867 (p. 35), in speaking of this transaction, said:

[&]quot;The arrangement thus made will, it is confidently believed, result in the realization of a much larger sum than could have been obtained from a sale of the serip at market rates, the price at which it was selling at the time the sale to Mr. Cornell was made being about sixty cents per acre. The contract with Mr. Cornell was drawn with a view to provide for every contingency that could be foreseen as possible to arise, and as the security for the performance of it, on his part,

The profits of this transaction have largely exceeded the estimates, and will probably amount to at least \$2,000,000. The scrip was located to a large extent in the pineries of Wisconsin, where lands have increased vastly in value in recent years.

The example of Mr. Cornell has since been followed by others, leading to endowments of great amount. In a work published in 1882, and elsewhere often quoted in this volume, these benefactions are stated as follows:

Hon. Henry W. Sage, about	\$400,000
John McGraw	150,000
Hiram Sibley	100,000
President Andrew D. White	100,000
Mrs. Jennie McGraw Fiske	700,000

The latter is not yet realized, and its validity is being decided by the courts.

No time was lost in carrying this plan of a University into full effect. The farm given for a site was on the east side of the valley of Caynga lake, and the ground selected for the buildings was on the brow of the terrace that overlooks the village of Ithaca, and commands a magnificent prospect of the lake, and of a broad extent of country beyond. Toward the east, the surface extends out as an undulating plateau, well improved as a farming country, and the whole region on every side is well cultivated, prosperous and wealthy. The village of Ithaca in the bottom of the valley, and about a mile from the site chosen for the University, had at that time somewhat limited railroad communications toward the south only; but since then, connections have been established in half a dozen ways, and towards every point of the compass. The lake itself had regular lines of steamers northward, affording then as now a pleasant route in summer for those who prefer it.

A committee on organization was appointed, of which the Hon. Andrew D. White was Chairman, and on the 21st of October, 1866, he presented a report.

Mr. White had been the associate of Mr. Cornell in the Senate, and his trusted adviser and confidential friend in the measures which had led thus far toward a beginning. Besides his oppor-

is to be a mortgage on the land as located, it does not seem premature to predict that the educational interest is to be greatly benefited by the arrangement, whilst it is an additional proof of the liberality of one of its most earnest patrons."

¹ Public Service of New York, III, p. 383.

tunities for education in Yale College, and in European Universities, he had traveled much, and had enjoyed opportunities for study and observation which rendered him peculiarly well qualified for the task of laying out a plan of education suited to the requirements of the institution about to open.

This plan embodied some ideas that were new, and a modification of established systems in some degree a departure from the usual course of higher education. It was recommended that a class of non-resident Professors should be appointed, having no duties or responsibilities in the government of the University, but simply delivering courses of Lectures upon the sciences in which they were most eminent. A wide range of elective studies should be provided. Especial opportunities should be offered for instruction in Agriculture, Industrial Mechanics and the various applied Sciences. Commerce and Trade should be taught, embracing the subjects taught in Commercial Colleges, but on a more ample and systematic plan. The University should be non-sectarian. The Faculty should be the governing body, holding stated meetings, and deliberating as a Legislative body upon the various questions that might arise. The students should be expected to govern themselves in a spirit of manly self-respect. It seemed necessary to provide means for students wishing to support themselves in part by manual labor, but labor should be optional, and no great expectation should be entertained of its becoming a prominent feature in the The dormitory system appeared necessary to a considerable extent at first, but the probability was that it would decline, as rooms were provided in private families. The University should encourage boarding clubs, but not undertake to manage or control them. Perhaps it might aid by securing arrangements for purchases at reduced prices. Fuel should be bought at wholesale and sold to students at cost. The most ample provisions should be made in the way of collections, illustrating the various subjects taught.

No preference should be given to any department of study, as more honorable or of higher grade than another. The subjects taught might be arranged in two divisions as follows:

¹ The experience of the University has tended to diminish rather than increase this form of instruction, and differences of opinion have arisen with respect to the utility of the plan.

I. Division of Special Sciences and Arts.

- 1. Department of Agriculture.
- 2. Department of Mechanic Arts.
- 3. Department of Civil Engineering.
- 4. Department of Commerce and Trade.
- 5. Department of Mining.
- 6. Department of Medicine and Surgery.
- 7. Department of Law.
- 8. Department of Jurisprudence, Political Science and History.
- 9. Department of Education.

II. Division of Science, Literature and the Arts in General.

1st. General Course.

3d. General Course.

2d. General Course.

4. Scientific Course.

5. Optional Course.

It was not advised that all of these Departments in the first Division should be established at once, and the Departments of Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Civil Engineering and Mining were mentioned as of more immediate importance. Upon further consideration the Division of Special Sciences and Arts was so modified that in the first General Announcement it was made to embrace the six following Departments:

- 1. Architecture.
- 2. MECHANIC ARTS.
- 3. CIVIL ENGINEERING.
- 4. MILITARY ENGINEERING AND TACTICS.
- 5. MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.
- 6. HISTORY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

In the second group there should be sufficient provision made from the beginning to meet the wants of those who applied at the commencement of the first term.

When it reached the stage of first announcement the Second Division had been extended to eight Departments, defined as follows:

1. First General Course, or "Modern Course," extending through four years. To Modern Languages was assigned the place and labor usually given to the Ancient Languages.

2. Modern Course Abridged, extending to three years, and in which the main studies of the former were included and the subordinate ones omitted.

- 3. Second General Course, or "Combined Course," extending through four years. In this the languages studied were to be Latin and German, but otherwise it was essentially the same as the General Course.
 - 4. "Combined Course Abridged," extending to three years.

5. THIRD GENERAL COURSE, or "Classical Course," to be mainly like the First, but with the option of Ancient for Modern Languages.

- 6. "Scientific Course," of three years, affording a general Scientific preparation for either of the first four Departments of the First Division.
 - 7. Scientific Course Abridged; extending to two years.

8. OPTIONAL COURSE, of indefinite length, in which the students were allowed to pursue any studies for which they were fitted, and upon completion they were to receive certificates of the studies taken.

Diplomas were to be issued upon completion of either course of four years, but it was to be thoroughly understood that no distinction should be made between them as to their value, and the Trustees pledged themselves to use every effort to prevent any Caste-spirit in any department or course as compared with another.

It was determined from the beginning that the Resident Professors should hold their office for a limited term, to be renewed by election at the option of the Trustees. The equipment in the way of illustrative Collections, Apparatus and Library was to be ample and varied, extending to every branch of science taught, and sufficient to fully illustrate the subjects to which they related. Especially in the way of Philosophical Apparatus, nothing should be introduced but such as furnished the means for illustrating the latest results of research and for aiding new investigations.

The preparations having been sufficiently advanced, the University was opened on the 7th of October, 1868, by the inauguration of the following resident Faculty of instruction and government:

Hon, Andrew D. White, LL. D., President and Professor of History. Rev. William D. Wilson, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Registrar.

and Registrar.
Goldwin Smith, M. A., Oxon. Professor of English Constitutional History.
Evan W. Evans, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
William Channing Russell, M. A., Professor of South European Languages and Literature, and Associate Professor of History.
Eli Whitney Blake, M. A., Ph. D., Professor of Physics and Industrial Mechanics.
George C. Caldwell, M. S., Ph. D., Professor of Agricultural Chemistry.
James B. Crafts, S. B., Professor of General and Analytical Chemistry.
Burt G. Willer, S. B., M. D., Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoölogy.
Major Joseph H. Whattlesey (U. S. A.), Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and
Commandant under appointment of U. S. Government).
Lebbers H. Mitchell, B. A., Ph. D., Professor of Maning and Metallurgy.
Willard Fiske, M. A., Ph. D., Professor of North European Languages and Librarian.

James Law, F. R., V. C., Professor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.
William Charles Cleveland, C. E., Professor of Civil Engineering.
Charles Fred. Hartt, A. M., Professor of General, Economic and Agricultural Geology.
Albert Sproull Wheeler, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.
Albert W. Prentiss, M. S., Professor of Botany, Horticulture and Arboriculture.
Homer B. Sprague, A. M., Professor of Rhetoric, Oratory and Vocal Culture.
John L. Morris, A. B., C. E., Professor of Practical Mechanics and Director of the Ma-

John L. Morris, A. B., C. E., Professor of Practical Mechanics and Director of the Michine Shop.

T. Frederick Crane, A. M., Assistant Professor of German and Spanish.

Ziba Hazzard Potter, A. M., M. D., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

James Morgan Hart, A. M., J. U. D., Assistant Professor of French and German.

Lewis Spaulding, S. B., Assistant Professor of Agriculture, and Director of the Farm.

Frank Wigglesworth Clark, S. B., Assistant in Chemistry.

Henry Hughes, S. B., Assistant in Chemistry.

Charles S. Chatfield (Captain U. S. A.), Assistant in Military Tactics.

Several vacant Professorships remained to be filled. Courses of Lectures were arranged for non-resident Professors as follows:

Professor Louis Agassiz, LL. D., Natural History. Twenty Lectures.
Hon. John Stanton Gould, Mechanics applied to Agriculture. Twelve Lectures.
James Hall, LL. D., Geology. Twelve Lectures.
James Russell Lowell, M. A., English Literature. Twelve Lectures.
Hon. George William Curtiss, M. A., Recent Literature. Twelve Lectures.
Hon. Theodore W. Dwight, LL. D., Constitutional Law, and Lectures on the Constitution of the United States. Twelve Lectures.

Eight other resident or non-resident professorships were named in the first announcement, as intended to be filled at an early day.

During the two days preceding the inauguration, 314 students applied, were examined and admitted. From the report made of the operations and condition of the University up to January 1, 1869, it appears that there had then been erected two large stone buildings, four stories high, with dormitories for over three hundred students, and library, lecture and recitation-rooms, over thirty in number. Another similar building would be ready the next summer, and large buildings for laboratories and shops were nearly completed. Other buildings would soon be begun, including Mc-Graw Hall, costing \$50,000, the gift of John McGraw, of Ithaca.

The plan of organization has to some extent been modified by experience, but in its essential features it remains the same. New divisions of study have been organized as there was felt the need: some that were proposed have not been adopted, but the intention is not abandoned. Beginning with 19 Professors in 1869, it has now 27. It had 6 Associate and Assistant Professors at first, it now has 15. Of Instructors the number has increased from 1 to 8, but of non-Resident Professors the first number was 6, the highest number (in 1879) was 9, and the present number is 5.

¹ Although this building was not then erected, a chime of bells presented by Miss Jennie McGraw had been received at the time of inauguration, and mounted temporarily for the occasion. It has since been placed in the tower of the Mc-Graw building. The set of bells weighs about six thousand pounds.

Without attempting to follow the changes that have been introduced, in the order of time, it will be sufficient to present an outline of the present course of studies, the Degrees conferred and the requirements, the facilities that have been provided, the statistics of operation, and the financial condition.

The Faculty consists of a President, Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors, and is aided by non-Resident Professors and Lecturers, and by Instructors and Examiners. It

comprises the following Special Faculties:

AGRICULTURE.

ARCHITECTURE.

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

ANCIENT CLASSICAL LANGUAGES.

GERMANIC LANGUAGES.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

MATHEMATICS.

MILITARY SCIENCE.

NATURAL HISTORY.

PHILOSOPPY AND LETTERS.

The Special Faculties constitute Standing Committees to which are referred questions relating to the Departments under their control, but their action is subject to the approval of the General Faculty.

Studies of Undergraduate Classes (1884).

Each course leading to a Bachelor's degree requires four years for its completion. In each year there are about thirty weeks of instruction, besides the time devoted to examinations at the close of each term. During each of these weeks the student is required to have at least fifteen recitations, or their equivalent in lectures, laboratory, or field-work, and in many cases the requirement is much greater. A large proportion of the studies in each course are optional, to be selected by the student in accordance with his own tastes and wants. There are five general courses of study - the Course in Arts, the Course in Literature, the Course in Philosophy, the Course in Science and the Course in Science and Letters. Course in Arts answers to the usual Academic course of American Colleges. The Course in Literature, leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Literature, is based on Latin, without Greek, and designed for those who prefer studies of a specially literary nature. The Course in Philosophy, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, is based on Latin, without Greek, and designed for those who prefer studies of a philosophical nature. The Course of Science, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science, is designed for those who wish to pursue studies relating chiefly to Natural Science, without Latin or Greek. The Course in Science and Letters, lead

ing to the degree of Bachelor of Science, is designed for those who wish to pursue both scientific and literary studies, without Latin or Greek. The Special Courses are Agriculture, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture, and a three years' course not leading to a degree; Mechanic Arts, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering; Military Science; Architecture, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Architecture; Civil Engineering, four years' course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, also a five years' course, leading to the degree of Civil Engineer; Mathematics, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science; Chemistry and Physics, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science; Natural History, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science; a two years' course preparatory to the study of Medicine, not leading to a degree; Ancient Classical Languages; Criental Languages; Germanic Languages; Romance Languages; Literature; Philosophy and History and Political Science, not leading to a degree.

Degrees.

These are conferred as above, upon completion of course and satisfactory examinations. Only one degree can be taken at one commencement.

Advanced Degrees.

Graduate courses of study leading to advanced degrees are provided for in the following general Departments: Chemistry and Physics, History and Political Science, Ancient Classical Languages and Literature, Modern European Languages and Literature, Oriental Languages and Literature, Mathematics, Natural History, Comparative Philology and Philosophy and Letters.

The Master's degree in Arts or Science is conferred on Bachelors of Arts or Science who have spent at least one year in a course of graduate study in this University, and on non-resident graduates of this University, on the same conditions after three years. The degree of Master of Science is conferred on the same conditions on the graduates in Course of Philosophy. The degree of Civil Engineer is conferred on Bachelors of Civil Engineering after two years of study and practice, on passing the requisite examinations and presenting a satisfactory thesis. The degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine is conferred on Bachelors of Veterinary Science, who have spent two years in additional study, and passed satisfactory examinations thereupon.

Female Students in Cornell University.

The idea of admitting female students to the privileges of the

University did not form a part of the original plan. It was proposed in 1872, and much feeling was expressed against it on the part of some Trustees many Professors and most of the Undergraduates.

To remove any objection that might be made on the ground of want of suitable accommodations, the Hon. Henry W. Sage in 1872 made an offer to the University to erect a proper building as a home for the lady students. The Corner Stone for this building was laid May 15, 1873, and an elegant structure known as Sage College FOR WOMEN was completed and ready to receive Students in September, 1874.

The experience acquired since females were admitted has been decidedly favorable. They enjoy the same privileges of lectures, recitations and laboratory work as young men, are examined upon the same studies and receive the same degrees as found worthy. The least age at which they are received is seventeen years. The number that have attended and graduated from the beginning is shown in the following table:

Female Students in Cornell University.

	STUDENTS BY CLASSES.								
YEARS ENDING IN-	Optional.	Freshmen.	Sophomare.	Junior.	Senior.	Post- Graduate.	Total.	Graduates.	
1873	1 9 7	15 14 12 22 21 18 18 10 16 17 16	8 8 10 MP 15 16 18 10 18	1 8 8 8 20 12 15 14 10 8	1 2 8 5 7 12 0 12 11 10	3 2 5 8 9 8 5	18 29 40 47 63 63 60 55 57 58 55	18 19 10	

TABLE - (Continued).

		STUDENTS BY DEPARTMENTS.										
YEARS ENDING IN-	Arts.	Architecture.	Agriculture.	Chemistry.	History.	Literature.	Mathematics.	Philasophy.	Natural History.	Science.	Optional.	
1873	1 4 5 7 8 9 12 13 8 6	2 2	1	1 1	1 1	6 13 16 14 17 9 7	1	1 2 5 2 6 4 4 7	1 1 8 1 1 1 2	8 14 17 22 16 22 21 22 18 24 21	0 9 7 2 13 14 6 6 7 11 9	

Total number who have attended, to 1883, inclusive, 220.

Total number of Graduates, 78.

Degrees taken: A. B., 22; Ph. B., 6; B. Lit., 17; B. S., 32; Arch. B., 1.

Average age of women graduated 23 years and 3 months, almost one year more than the average age of men Graduates.

The number at Sage College was 23 in 1875-76; 23 in 1876-77; 28 in 1877-78; 29 in 1879-80; 29 in 1880-81; 32 in 1880-81; 32 in 1881-82, and 26 in 1882-83.

From the President's report to the Trustees, made June 18, 1884, it appears that the number of young ladies residing in this College during the previous year varied from 23 to 26, being about half of the whole number attending the University. A lady Principal had been appointed to reside in the building, and have general charge of the household. The presence of a lady of high acquirements and large social experience cannot fail of exerting an influence tending to refinement and culture in the family of young ladies assembled in the College, and of imparting a home-like feeling among its inmates.

The experiment of co-education of the sexes in Cornell University is regarded as entirely successful, under the arrangements provided, and whatever objections might have been raised before the plan was introduced, have entirely disappeared. The income of \$50,000 has been specially set apart for scholarships of lady students, besides

their opportunity to compete for the other scholarships recently established.

Religious Services - Sage Chapel.

The University makes no distinction of religious belief, and seeks neither to promote any creed nor to exclude any. By the terms of its charter persons of any or of no religious denomination are eligible, but at no time can a majority be of any one religious sect, or of no religious sect.

Mr. Henry W. Sage and his family have built a fine chapel, and provided an endowment fund for the support of religious services. These are conducted by eminent clergymen of different religious denominations invited by the University, and officiating one Sunday at a time. They usually come from distant points, and are widely known and highly approved in their several denominations. This arrangement affords, perhaps, a better opportunity for hearing a series of sermons delivered by men eminent in their profession, than has elsewhere been afforded at any place in the country.

Within the last year a Memorial chapel has been erected adjacent to and connected with Sage chapel, and intended to receive the remains of the deceased benefactors of the University — Mr. Cornell, Mr. McGraw and Mrs. Fiske. It is a beautiful and substantial structure, with Memorial windows of finest workmanship. The plan contemplates appropriate monumental statuary in the chapel, and the deposit of the remains in a crypt beneath.

Physical Culture.

A Gymnasium has been erected within the last two years upon the most approved plans, and thoroughly equipped with baths, and all necessary appliances for bodily culture. It is under an experienced physician, the Professor of Physical Culture and Director of the Gymnasium, who examines every student at his entrance and at stated intervals afterward; learns the condition of his health, takes physical measurements, and prescribes such exercises as may be required for complete health and symmetrical bodily development. The Gymnasium is open to all members of the University for voluntary exercise, but hazardous or excessive athletic efforts are not allowed.

A supplementary Gymnasium at Sage College for the lady students, is conducted on the same general plan.

Military Drill is obligatory upon all young men in the first two years, and optional in the last two years of the course.

Amendment of the Charter in 1882.

The charter was amended May 12, 1882, by removing the limitation upon the amount of property that may be held by the University, which now may be "such an amount as may be or become necessary for the proper conduct and support of the several departments of education heretofore established or hereafter to be established." Former gifts, grants, devises and bequests were confirmed, and their income applied to purposes for which they were intended.

It was also provided in this act that the Supervisor of the town of Ithaca may appoint three special constables, for the protection of the premises and property of the University.

Alumni Trustees.

No provision was made in the original act of incorporation for the election of Trustees by the Alumni. By an amendment of 1867, it was provided that when the number of Alumni amounts to one hundred, one Trustee might be elected by them annually from their number.

By an act passed May 16, 1883, it was provided that any ten Alumni of this University might file a written nomination for Trustee or Trustees to be elected, and a list of persons nominated by more than this number was to be mailed to each of the Alumni. The vote might be sent by mail, and with the same effect as if the voter were present.

At the annual meeting, if any person received at least half of the votes cast, he was to be deemed elected; otherwise the Alumni present were to designate from the two having the highest pluralities, unless their pluralities aggregated less than half, in which case more are to be included so as to bring the pluralities of those to be voted for to fifty per cent.

¹ Chap, 147, Laws of 1882.

⁹ Chap. 763, Laws of 1867.

³ Chap. 611, Laws of 1883.

⁴In 1884, the first of a series of Alumni Reports was published, containing a general review of the operations of the University—its condition and its needs. This report, prepared by Mr. James F. Gluck, A. B., one of the Alumni Trustees, extends to 128 pages, and contains a large amount of information concerning the operation of the University, and comparisons with other leading institutions in the United States. This plan of publication by the Alumni is not a new one. It was begun at Yale College in 1868, and has since been adopted at Williams and perhaps other Colleges.

Scholarships and Fellowships.

Within the last year, the Trustees have carried out a plan which had been advocated by President White for many years, by providing for the establishment of several Endowed Fellowships and Scholarships. The sum is equivalent to the interest on \$205,000 at five per cent, of which \$50,000 are from the Sage Fund, and available for lady students. The remaining \$155,000 are for candidates of both sexes.

This sum of \$155,000 was determined upon as the proper amount to be used, in reimbursement of a sum contributed to the University in 1872, by Ezra Cornell, John McGraw, Henry W. Sage, Hiram Sibley and Andrew D. White, in accordance with an agreement then made.

The plan proposed is, that thirty-six scholarships, worth \$200 each, shall be offered, of which nine are to be awarded in each Freshman class, to the scholars passing the best examination in certain branches — such scholarships to enjoy the income for the four years, unless at the close of the first year they are found to have declined in character or work below a certain point considered by the Faculty as essential to continuance in the scholarships.

The Fellowships are to be awarded to such members of the Graduating class in this and other Universities, as may show special proficiency in certain specified fields of study, and who may wish to perfect themselves so as to be especially fitted in the fields they had chosen.

Number of Professors and of Instructors in Cornell University.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Professors	19	21	19	21	21	21	23	23	24	25	26	24	27	26	26	27
Ass't Profs Instructors	6	10	10 2	11	10	11	9	12	12	12 8	12	12	15	18	16 6	15 8
Non-Resident Professors.	6	7	7	8	9	8	7	7	5	6	2	2	2	5	4	5
Total	82	188	88	303	43	44	48	51	49	51	49	45	53	52	52	55

Students attending Cornell University from the State of New York and from out of the State.

YEARS.	From State of N. Y.	From out of State.	YEARS.	From State of N. Y.	From out of State.	YEARS.	From State of N. Y.	From out of State.	YEARS.	From State of N. Y.	From out of State.
1869	279	138	1873	272	258	1877	817	244	1881	265	184
1870	376	187	1874	238	271	1878	808	221	1882	259	125
1871	337	272	1875	245	276	1879	290	186	1888	254	153
1872	314	281	1876	264	263	1880	293	166	1884	304	157

Students in Attendance at Cornell University as reported to the Regents.

		UNDER	RGRADU	ATE CL	ASSES.		
YEARS ENDING IN—	Not classified.	Freshmen. Sophomores.		Juniors.		Resident Graduates.	Total.
869	82	252	47	23	9		413
870 871		252 254	195	124	38 43	****	60
872		151	119	121	98	Б.	49
878		172	132	125	102	6	53
874		186	129	95	88	11	50
875	81	166	110	96	63	16	53
376	149	201	135	109	82	13	68
877		223	141	100	84	23	56 52
878		157	165	123	77 83	21	50
879		127	120	118	89	0	46
881		124	95	77	89		39
882		98	80	69	59		35
888	42	122	68	72	66	20	89

The classes have generally been reported in aggregates, without distinguishing the sexes, but in 1883 the number is reported as follows:

Males — Special, 35; Freshmen, 104; Sophomores, 61; Juniors, 64; Seniors, 36; Resident Graduates, 14. Total, 334.

Females — Special, 7; Freshmen, 18; Sophomores, 7; Juniors, 8; Seniors, 10; Resident Graduates, 6. Total, 56.

Degrees Conferred in Course at Cornell University, as reported to the Regents.

			I	IRST	DEG	REES				S	ECON	D DE	GREE	s.
YEARS.	A. B.	B. Lit.	Ph. B.	B. S.	B. Ag.	B. Arch.	B. C. E.	B. Mech. E.	B. V. S.	A. M.	M. S.	C. E.	Ph. D.	Archit
1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1878 1878 1878 1876 1877 1878 1878 1879 1880 1881 { M	7 44 17 48 85 5 9 7 12 14 4 4 11 27 7 8		99685588244	16 36 41 28 21 21 24 24 83 40 30 5 23 6 21 3	2 1 1 2 1	6 4 8	16 15 8 12 15 14 10 7	3 1 7 12 5 4 3	1 1	1 4 2 1 2 1	2 8 2 8	4 1 4 2 2 2 1	1 1 1 1	

Income of the University in a Period of ten years.

YEARS.	Tuition.	Rent of Rooms.	Income from Productive Funds.	Farm Produce.	Chemicals to Students.
1874	\$15,882 50 15,105 00 19,480 00 20,420 00 24,540 00 20,510 00 18,545 00 18,180 00 14,750 00 18,590 00	\$2,971 03 2,741 62 2,506 52 2,841 67 1,865 16 1,622 68 2,287 08 2,596 61	\$80,000 00 80,000 00 80,000 00 82,770 00 79,596 98 79,335 00 73,661 91 70,935 00 123,807 66 114,701 22	\$2,881 98 1,326 43 5,147 86 7,059 55 5,927 85 5,850 15 6,553 56 5,924 31	\$1,280 25 1,180 50 1,457 71 1,770 55 1,547 82 1,802 86 1,071 70 1,075 79

TABLE - (Continued).

YEARS.	Machine Shop.	Fuel sold to Students.	Printing Office.	Receipts from stu- dents other than Tuition.	Other Sources.	Total.
1874		\$494 85 585 46 638 21 728 31 670 27 416 60	\$263 28	\$2,232.58 2,334.33	\$558 60 5,134 79 7,768 97 2,477 22 2,152 61 1,711 75 4,473 20 938 95 8,876 56 18,778 79	\$104,582 67 106,301 17 117,347 66 118,715 92 116,787 01 112,115 63 107,157 64 99,561 34 149,166 80 142,404 27

Expenditure and Debts of Cornell University in a Period of ten years.

YEARS.	Expenditures.	Debts.	YEARS.	Expenditures.	Debts.
1974 1875 1976 1877	102,055 69 111,628 21 126,243 05	\$25,000 00 41,300 00 29,500 00 24,467 00 34,467 00	1879 1880 1881 1882 1888	\$108,220 28 105,801 95 108,145 07 128,751 85 148,815 28	\$37,967 00 27,000 00

Income from the College Land-Scrip Fund and from the Cornell Endowment Fund, as reported by the Comptroller.

	COLLEGE LAND	-Scrip Fund.	CORNELL ENDO	WMENT FUND.
FISCAL YEARS ENDING IN—	From Sales of Lands.	From Interest.	From Sales of Lands.*	From Interest.
1864 1865 1866 1967 1868 1868 1870 1870 1871 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1878 1878 1878 1878 1878 1878 1878 1878 1878 1878 1878 1888 1881 1882 1883 1884	150,108 65 40,320 00 20,882 00	\$2,618 21 8,416 94 12,843 24 11,603 33 23,551 50 19,654 44 21,997 70 30,222 18 22,052 04 24,234 54 \$68,743 29 81,012 45 81,973 64 27,425 80 27,425 80 27,424 80 27,426 80 27,700 66 23,277 74 22,103 08 17,287 71	\$\$97,200 00 17,484 80 9,027 20	\$6,498 3 5,970 0 7,920 9 10,472 0 7,825 1 8,958 7 12,454 0 7,675 0 9,509 1 7,170 9 6,433 6 [36,712 2

The custody of the Cornell Endowment Fund was transferred to the University by act of May 18, 1880.

^{*} Receipts in excess of price agreed upon in contract (60 cents per acre). † Of this sum \$64,440 came from the sale of land-scrip, and the balance from interest. ‡ Receipts in excess of 60 cents per acre from sales of land. § In 1875 the capital of this fund was reported as \$295,600, of which the principal of E. Cornell's bonds amounted to \$179,600, and the principal State 5's of 1875, redeemed, amounted to \$116,000.

[|] Including \$32,896.61 added from money of the capital in the Treasury.

¹ Chap. 317, Laws of 1880.

Voluntary Labor System.

It was undoubtedly an intention of Mr. Cornell that the University which he founded should afford aid in the way of payment for labor done by its students. This has been done to a limited extent, but not in recent years to the amount of the early ones. From a recent publication it appears that the total amount paid to 1883, inclusive, was \$68,301.77, the largest sum being \$10,234.98 in 1869-70, and the smallest \$1,410 in 1882-83. A considerable sum has been expended upon the experiment, and it may be regarded as almost a failure.

Printing Office.

From the beginning, and for several years, a Printing office was maintained in the "Sibley building," for such uses as the University might require. Some very excellent work was done at this establishment, and employment was given to several students. This has recently been discontinued, but in the last report of the President, an arrangement is suggested which may lead to a "University Press," under a modified plan. A considerable amount of material is retained by the University, which would be available should this branch of industry be re-established.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The Treasurer's Report, dated June 1, 1884, shows the following condition of the funds and property of the University:

Productive Funds.

Cornell Endowment Fund (including Land Con-	2
tracts) \$2, 922, 872 08	5
Sage College Endowment 125, 000 00	
Dean Sage Sermon Fund)
College Land Scrip Fund (held by the Comptroller) 473, 402 87	7
Sibley Endowment Fund (held by donor, interest	
paid regularly)	0
Wolford Medal Fund (0
H. K. White Prize Fund, invested 500 00)
The second secon	-
Total funds \$3, 583, 274 90)
Accrued interest to June 1, 1884 116, 116 09	
Total funds and accrued interest \$3, 699, 390 93	2

^{1 &}quot; Cornell University, its Condition and Needs in 1884, by James F. Gluck, one of the Alumni Trustees," p. 17.

Other Property.

Other 1 roperty.		
Real EstateEquipment of Departments and Furniture	844, 834 2 353, 047 0	
Total property, exclusive of western lands unsold and the McGraw Funds now in suit	\$ 4, 897, 272 2	50
McGraw Funds.		
McGraw Library Fund, invested	\$688, 800 0 40, 000 0 50, 000 0	00
Total	\$778, 800 0 27, 208 0	
Western Lands.		
Sales during the year, 4,087.54 acres	\$38, 839	00
served)	21, 582 (00
Total sales	\$60,421	00
		_

Of the land sold, 1,183.60 acres was pine land, containing 3,340,000 feet of pine, which sold at an average price of \$12.37\frac{1}{2} per acre, or \$3.95 per thousand feet for the pine, and \$7.25 per acre for the land, and 2,903.94 acres of farm land (having no pine) sold at \$8.33 per acre.

The sales of pine (land reserved), were at the average price of

\$4.24 per thousand feet.

The land remaining unsold, June 1, 1884, consisted of 164,503.19 acres, of which 96,762.8 acres are pine land, containing 287,442.000 feet of pine timber, and the balance, 67,741.11 acres, consisted of about 32,000 acres of cut-over land, and about 35,741.11 acres of farming land, which contained 23,847,000 feet of scattering pine, making total of pine timber, 308,290,000 feet.

The total receipts during the year were	\$330, 586 24, 507	
Excess of receipts over disbursements	\$306, 079	47

The balances on current land and timber contracts amounted to \$2,085,004.28, carrying six and seven per cent interest.

Taxes average 91 cents per acre, an increase due to an advance in the assessment of timber lands, which had increased from ten to fifteen per cent, and in many cases to more. The expense of carrying the lands had been 12.98 cents per acre.

The "Ten-vear Book of the Cornell University" (1868-78), give the following summary of occupations of the graduates down to 1877, inclusive:

Agriculture			16
Architecture	15	Special Study and Scientific	
Banking, etc	6	Investigations	20
Civil Engineering	42	Trade	45
Education	98	Without occupation or not	
Journalism	22	reported	12
Law	130	-	
Manufacturing	18	Total	476
Mechanical Engineering, etc.	13		
Medicine	22		

Dead, 10; total Graduates, 486; total number of Matriculates, 1868-78, 2,403,

Principal Buildings owned by the Cornell University, with the Year when Built, Sizes, Uses and Cost.

- 1. Morrill Hall, 1868, 165 by 50 feet, 4 stories. Used for offices, lecture and recitation
- rooms. Cost, \$70,111.25.

 2. Cuscadilla Place, 1868, 195 by 100 feet, 5 stories. Built one-third at the expense of citizens of Ithaca, and the remainder by the University. Used for Dormitories. Cost, \$72,010.94.
- Cost, \$72,010.94.
 Civil Engineering Building, 1869, 100 by 100 feet, 2 to 3 stories. Used by Civil Engineering Department. Cost, \$23,699.12.
 McGraw Building, 1871, 200 by 60 feet, 4 to 5 stories. Built by John McGraw, and used for Library, Museum and Natural History Department. Cost, \$120,000.
 White Hall, 1873, 165 by 50 feet, 4 stories. Used for lecture-rooms, etc. Cost, \$80,-
- 485.16.
- Sibley College, 1871 and 1884, main building 166 by 40 feet, with extensive workshops.
 Built by Hiram Sibley. Used for Mechanic Arts. Cost, \$65,000.
 President's House, 1871. Built by Andrew D. White, at a cost of \$50,000 and used as
- President's residence.
- 8. Sage Chapel, 1873. Built by Henry W. Sage, and used as University Chapel. Cost, \$30,000.
- Sage College, 1875, main portion 168 by 40 feet, south wing 125 feet, north wing 95 feet.
 Built by Henry W. Sage, and used for Ladies' Dormitories and Botanical Department. Cost, \$165,000.
 McGraw-Fisk House, 1882. Built by Mrs. Jennie McGraw. Cost, \$210,000.
 Physical and Chemical Laboratory, 1883. Used for Chemistry and Physics, and cost
- \$35,000.
- Military Hall and Gymnasium, 1883, 160 by 60 feet and a wing. Used for instruction in Military Science and Gymnastics. Cost, \$35,000.

 13. Memorial Chapel, 1883. Attached to Sage Chapel. Cost, \$20,000.

Besides the buildings above given, there are several valuable farm buildings belonging to the University; while on the campus stand sixteen Professors' residences, and one Society house. Certain buildings are also "endowed" to the amount of about \$200,000.

College of the City of New York.

The "New York Free Academy" was established July 27, 1846, wholly at the city cost, it being the pioneer of Free Academies in the State. It was sanctioned by a law passed May 7, 1847, which referred the question of maintenance by tax, to the electors, at a special election in June following, and it was confirmed by a vote of 19,404 to 3,409.

The following Professorships were established:

1. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

2. History and Belles-Lettres.

3. Latin and Greek Languages and Literature.

French Language and Literature.
 Spanish Language and Literature.

6. Chemistry.

7. German and Drawing.

The Academy was opened January 27, 1849, with Horace Webster, LL. D. (formerly of Geneva College), as President, and was a success from the beginning. From the first, none were admitted but those who had passed through the course in the Public Schools. The attendance increased rapidly, and as the need was felt, additional instructors were appointed. Of the latter, there were three in 1848; ten in 1849; fifteen in 1850; seventeen in 1851, and twenty-two in 1852.

In 1854,¹ full powers were granted for conferring degrees, but the name was not changed to the present form until 1866.⁴ Under this act the Board of Education were made ex-officio Trustees of the College. It has since been steadily advancing and adding new departments of study as the occasion required.⁴

¹ Chap. 267, Laws of 1854.

² March 30, 1866.

³ In an account published in "The Public Service of New York" (vol. III, page 406), the following tribute is paid to the early friends of this institution:

[&]quot;The founders of the College are the People of New York. Prominent among its benefactors and promoters may be mentioned: Townsend Harris, first Minister from the United States to Japan, President of the Board of Education in 1846-47, lately deceased; Robert Kelley, President of the Board of Education, 1848-49; Judge Joseph S. Bosworth, member of Executive Committee, 1847, 1848, 1849; Hon. Luther Bradish, Chairman of Executive Committee, 1850, 1851, 1852; Erastus C. Benedict, LL. D., late Chancellor of the University of the State; Wm. H. Neilson, President of the Board in 1855, and again in 1873, 1874, 1875. Judge Richard L. Larremore, Chairman of the Board of Trustees in 1868-69; Hon. Samuel B. H. Vance, ex-Mayor and Chairman of Executive Committee. Also, Ephraim Holbrook, Seth Grosvenor, Duncan C. Pell, Edwin Burr, Charles S. Cromwell.

The expenses of this College from the beginning to 1880 were: For lot and building, \$91,373; salaries, repairs and supplies, \$2,757,152; total, \$2,848,524. The property of the College is reported as follows in the Regents' Report of 1884: Grounds and buildings, \$212,000; educational collections, \$82,300; funds for Library and Prizes, \$40,750; received from the City Comptroller the preceding year, \$119,159.19; income of Library and Prize Funds, \$1,543.06; paid for salaries, \$101,882.98; improvements and repairs, \$6,122.36; for other purposes, \$12,696.91.

The endowment of the College is by a law passed May 1, 1872, fixed at \$150,000. The main College building is on the corner of Lexington avenue and Twenty-third street, and contains sixteen recitation-rooms, a lecture-room, three drawing-rooms, a chapel, a library of three rooms, a laboratory, offices for the President, Secretary and Registrar, apartments for Janitor and several store-rooms. The building used by the sub-Freshmen class contains eleven recitation-rooms, an assembly room and store-rooms in the basement.

The library numbered in 1880, 18,200 volumes of well-selected works, valued at about \$45,750. A repository for text-books, numbered 16,500 volumes. The laboratory is well provided, and the collections, apparatus, models, charts, etc., are ample for illustration and were valued at \$14,700. A cabinet of Natural History was valued at \$2,000, and architectural models, casts for drawing-class, etc., as much more.

Instruction is given in all departments, excepting Drawing and the Fine Arts, by text-books, and in most departments lectures are delivered. In the three higher classes the students are exercised in composition and oratory. Prize speaking is had at Commencement by three members of each of the three highest classes. The Seniors and Juniors each deliver two original discourses annually before the entire College. Sophomores are exercised in declamation throughout the year. Freshmen are required to write compositions once a month.

The course extends through five years, and graduates receive de-

Augustus H. Ward, Elisha Riggs, James Kelly, John Claffin and George R. Lockwood, the donors of funds and prizes bearing their names and described in this article.

The only private benefactions that the College has received, except donations of books, apparatus, etc., made at various times, and prizes mentioned hereafter, are the following: In 1852, Ephraim Holbrook, \$5,000, to be applied, at a future period, to the purchase of books for the fibrary. In 1857, Seth Grosvenor, \$30,000, for books for the library."

¹ Chap. 637, Laws of 1872.

grees of Bachelor of Arts, or of science, according to the studies pursued. There is also a Post-graduate course in Civil Engineering, and a short Commercial course of one year only. To the end of the Sophomore year, the studies are alike, but in the last two years students may take a Classical or a Scientific course. An extended series of prizes has been established.

The College being, through the action of its officers and alumni, associated with the following Universities and Colleges, viz.: Amherst, Brown, Columbia, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, New Jersey, Wesleyan and Yale, in the support of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, the school is open to any properly qualified graduate of this College.

The Museum of Natural History in 1884, contained 6,000 specimens; 550 in Botany, 250 of Vertebrata, 1,600 of Invertebrata, 2,000 in Mineralogy, and 1,600 in Lithology, Geology and Paleontology. Among them may be mentioned a set of Conchological specimens from the Smithsonian Institution; a very valuable collection of the Unios of the United States, presented by Mr. Isaac Lea, of Philadelphia, and a complete series of the Corals of Florida, presented by Major Walter McFarland, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A. There were also fifty models in glass, illustrative of the Radiata and the Protozoa, and wire models illustrating the principles of Crystallography.

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ These are reported in the Thirty-sixth Annual Register for 1884–5, as follows :

THE PELL MEDALS. Founded in 1849 by Duncan C. Pell, \$500, providing a
gold medal annually for highest rank in all studies. In 1856, a silver
medal was provided for second in rank.

^{2.} The Cromwell Medals. Since 1850, \$500, for a gold medal annually, for best scholar in History and Belles-Lettres, and since 1856 a silver medal for second best. Founded by Charles T. Cromwell.

THE WARD MEDALS. By Augustus H. Ward, since 1853, twenty bronze medals, for proficiency as specified.

The Riggs Medals. By Elisha Riggs, since 1864, \$1,000. Two gold medals for English Prose Compositions in two higher classes.

THE CLAFLIN MEDALS. By John Claffin, since 1871, \$1,250, for two gold and two silver medals. Greek and Latin.

^{6.} PRIZE OF PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF EDUCATION, since 1852. Public Speaking.

^{7.} PRIZE FOR BEST DECLAIMER OF A SELECTED POEM. Since 1855.

^{8.} The Lockwood Prize. By George R. Lockwood, since 1857. Translation from English into French.

^{9.} The Kelly Prize. By James Kelly, since 1868, \$1,000. Two prizes for best debaters in Literary Societies.

THE BELDEN PRIZES. By William Belden, since 1883, \$1,000. Pure Mathematics; a gold and a silver medal.

From 1853 to 1884, the College graduated 1,132 men in thirty-two classes. An Alumni Association is formed, and meets annually on the day after Commencement. In 1857, it established a "Students' Aid Fund," for deserving students, which is loaned without interest, and neither the names of those receiving aid, nor the amount loaned are known to any but the Trustees and Auditors of the fund. The College has two Literary Societies; the "Clionian" and the "Phrenocosmian," holding weekly meetings, and having libraries.

In November, 1883, a course was opened in the Mechanic Arts; not for teaching any particular trade, but the processes and methods that have general application. The workshops attached to the College are three in number. The first, for wood-work, has an area of 1,300 square feet, and has fifteen double benches, with tool closets and tools for thirty students. The second for forge and vise-work, with an area of 820 square feet; has six Buffalo forges, twenty anvils, ten long benches, fifteen vises and tools for a class of fifteen to thirty students. The third, for lathe-work, has an area of 720 square feet, with three grind stones and twenty-six lathes. The shops are illuminated by electric lamps and supplied with steam power.

The study of commercial products is taught practically, and includes the consideration of raw products from the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms — the names used in various languages, sources of supply, lines of communication and conveyance, and uses to which applied.

Attendance and Graduation at the College of the City of New York.

1	ory	Undergraduate Classes.								
YEARS ENDING IN-	Introductory Classes.	Fresh- men.	Sopho- mores.	Juniors.	Seniors.	Total.	Graduates.			
1967. 1868. 1869. 1870. 1871. 1872. 1873. 1874. 1875. 1877. 1878. 1877. 1878. 1879.	381 397 462 429 409 538 538 592 601 604 650 807 797	120 168 185 189 191 181 179 276 190 220 258 262 243 244 153	67 60 88 94 86 70 99 96 90 120 117 136 134 127 103	40 56 44 54 55 54 61 65 58 65 71 91 75 84 53	32 31 42 32 39 87 34 48 50 51 55 58 51 49	280 259 315 359 369 361 370 332 373 402 288 456 496 523 504	25 80 29 41 30 31 33 35 81 44 47 48 50 48 47			

^{*} In the reports for 1850 and since sub-Freshmen and Commercial classes have been reported as follows: sub-Freshmen — 1880, 333; 1881, 329; 1882, 305; 1883, 243. Commercial — 1880, 273; 1883, 123.

The Faculty of this College consists of a President and nineteen Professors, besides twenty-two Tutors and special instructors.

President - Alexander Stewart Webb, LL. D.

Professors — French Language and Literature, Jean Romer, LL. D.; Spanish Language and Literature, Agustin Jose Morales, LL. D.; Chemistry and Physics, Robert Ogden Doremus, M. D., LL. D.; German Language and Literature, Adolph Werner, Ph. D.; Natural History, Physiology and Hygiene, John Christopher Draper, M. D., LL. D.; Applied Mathematics, Alfred George Compton, A. M.; Latin Language and Literature, and Librarian, Charles George Herbermann, Ph. D., LL. D.; English Language and Literature, David Burnet Scott; Descriptive Geometry and Drawing, Solomon Woolfe, A. M.; Mental and Intellectual Philosophy, George Benton Newcomb, Ph. D.; Greek Language and Literature, Fitzgerald Tisdall, Ph. D.; Pure Mathematics, James Weir Mason, A. M.; History, Henry Phelps Johnston, A. B.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

This institution was first organized as the "Rutgers Female Institute," by an act passed April 10, 1838.¹ It was to be located in the Seventh ward of the city of New York, and was to be managed by a Board of fifteen Trustees, chosen by stockholders from among their number, and so classified that five would be elected annually for a term of three years. The first Trustees named in the act were: Isaac Ferris, Irad Rawley, Marinus Willett, Joseph Hoxie, William H. Falls, Zebedee Ring, Jacob K. Hardenbrook, William H. Crosby, Samuel Akerley, Thompson Price, Jacob K. Herrick, Thomas Williams, Jr., James Rowe, Jared L. Moore and John H. Williams.

The name was given in honor of Colonel Henry Rutgers of the Revolution, by his adopted son and heir, William B. Crosby, of New York. The site of the institution was first located on Madison street, near Clinton, upon three lots forming a part of the old Rutger estate. The corner stone was laid with proper exercises August 29, 1838, and the building was opened for use April 27, 1839, under the care of Dr. Charles E. West as Principal.

Valuable cabinets of minerals, shells and medals were procured, a library of 4,000 volumes was purchased, and success attended the institution from the beginning. In one month after opening it had 320 pupils, and during the second quarter it numbered 450.

¹ Laws of New York, 1838, chap. 192, p. 161.

It became necessary to erect a large additional building the next year, and on the 23d of January, 1840, it was received under the visitation of the Regents.

The enlargement did not afford full accommodation to those that applied, and at one time there were seventy-five waiting for admissions, as vacancies might occur. This academic stage of its history continued, until by an act of the Legislature, passed April 11, 1867, just nineteen years after its beginning, a new charter was granted as the Rutgers Female College. The Principals up to that time had been Dr. Charles E. West, twelve years; Dr. D. C. Van Norman, six years; Dr. C. H. Gardner, one year, and Dr. H. M. Pierce from 1858 till the change to collegiate form.

During this interval, the changes in population and the removal of many patrons of the institution further "up town" had made it desirable to change the site. After careful deliberation, it was finally decided to purchase new grounds on Fifth avenue (Nos. 487 and 489), between Forty-first and Forty-second street, in the district known as Murray Hill. The old edifice was sold, the site reverting to the Crosby estate, and the premises purchased were altered, enlarged and fitted up for use. The front portion had been built for private residences, forming the center of a block of peculiarly built Gothic design, and presenting as a whole a striking architectural effect. An addition was built in 1860, five stories high, and forming with the main building commodious apartments for the various uses of the institution.

The College charter vested all the property, rights, privileges, powers, duties and liabilities of the former academy in the new corporation, with full power of conferring degrees and honors as fully as in any University or College in the United States, excepting those entitling the holder to practice law or medicine, or any other learned profession. The idea of a College with power to confer degrees upon women, had already been put into successful practice at Elmira and Le Roy in this State, and in various places in other States. The change was made to meet a recognized want of the city of New York, and the name of Jeremiah Burns, then a member of the Board of Trustees (now deceased), is mentioned as that of one who was largely instrumental in securing it.

¹ Laws of 1867, chap. 328, p. 702.

These premises were purchased and have been since used as a Roman Catholic School. The building was of brick, with a granite front of plain Tuscan order, and three stories high.

With the view of giving an impulse to the new organization, invitations were issued to a large number of gentlemen interested in education, and a meeting was held on the 25th of April, 1867, which was quite fully attended. The papers and discussions of this occasion were published, embodying historical reminiscences, and suggestions for future management which give it unusual interest.¹

On the 20th of September, 1869, a Branch was opened at Harlem, at which all the classes of the College course were taught, but after about two years of experience this was discontinued, and there is at present but one course of study, that in the Arts.

No College degrees were granted until 1870, but since the beginning the operations of the College have been continuous, although serious difficulties have arisen from causes unforeseen, when the first plans of College work were laid. The Trustees in the early years adopted the questionable expedient of selling scholarships in advance, and incurred a heavy debt which they were unable to meet. In 1871, the real estate was sold upon the foreclosure of a mortgage, and the premises were rented for several years afterward. In 1881 the College was removed up-town, to 55 West Fifty-fifth street. The College being without endowment is dependent upon tuitions for support. The attendance reported for the year 1881–2, was 29; graduates in the year, 5, and from the beginning, 90.

The Presidents of the College have been: Dr. H. M. Pierce, from 1858, under its academic form, till 1871; George W. Samson, D. D., from 1871 to 1873; Charles F. Deems, D. D., from 1874 to 1875; Thomas D. Anderson, D. D., 1875 to 1879; Samuel D. Burchard, 1880 to the present time.

A more extended historical notice of this College, prepared by Professor Daniel S. Martin, will be found in the Regents' Report of 1877, page 644.

Table of Graduates of the Institute and College.

1840	6 1855 22
1841	8 1856 14
1842	7 1857 15
1843	15 1858 23
1844	18 1859 7
1845	21 1860 15
1846	12 1861
1847	14 1862 7
1848	19 1868 16
1849	12 1864 12
1850	21 1865 9
1851	16 1866 19
1852	16
1858	22 Total under the Institute charter 398
1854	14

¹ See first report of Rutgers Female College (Regents' Report, 1868, p. 194), for an extended account of these proceedings.

TABLE - Continued.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

1867		1879 8
1868 1869*	20	1880
1870	10	1882 5
1871	10	1883
1872	13	1884 5
1873	8	
1874	6	Total under the College charter 139
1875	10	Parameter .
1876	6	General total 587
1877	4	National Park
1878	7	

^{*} No class graduated in this year owing to an extension of the course.

WELLS COLLEGE.

Wells College, situated in Aurora, N. Y., was founded by the late Henry Wells, Esq., whose name is well known as one of the pioneers in the development and extension of the express business west of the Hudson river.

The College was incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, March 28, 1868, under the title of "Wells Seminary for the Higher Education of Young Women," with full power to "Grant and confer such honors, degrees and diplomas as are granted by any University, College or Seminary in the United States." In 1870, on the petition of the Trustees to the Regents of the University, the title was changed by substituting "College" for "Seminary," as more fully expressing the purpose for which the institution was established by its founder.

The Trustees named in the charter of incorporation were: Henry Wells, Aurora; Charles H. Wells, New York city; Jas. H. Wells,

¹ HENRY WELLs, the founder of Wells College, was born in Vermont, December 12, 1805, removed with his parents when a child to central New York, and in early manhood started the express business, by carrying a carpet-bag filled with packages from Albany to Buffalo. As patronage increased, he took Crawford Livingston as a partner, and in 1845, Livingston, Wells & Co., who had established a thrifty business, practically forced Congress to reduce the letter postage by proving that letters could be carried profitably for six cents, where the Government charged twenty-five. In the firm of Wells, Fargo & Co., Mr. Wells afterward became one of the founders of an express and transportation company across the continent, before the Pacific States were connected with the east by a railroad. He retired from business some years before his death, devoted much time in traveling, his winters being spent in Italy or the West Indies, and died in Glasgow, Scotland, December 10, 1878.

² Chap. 72, Laws of 1868.

New York city; William W. Howard, D. D., Aurora; Alexander Thompson, M. D., Aurora; the Hon. Edwin B. Morgan, Aurora; Tallmadge Delafield, Aurora; William H. Bogart, Aurora; the Hon. Frederic W. Seward, Auburn; the Hon. Nathan K. Hall, Buffalo; Jonathan B. Condit, D. D., Auburn; the Hon. Charles J. Folger, Geneva; Alexander Holland, New York city; John Scott Boyd, New York city; William E. Dodge, New York city; the Hon. Charles B. Sedgwick, Syracuse, and Henry Foster, M. D., Clifton Springs. The President of the College is also a member of the Board of Trustees.

In accordance with a life-long purpose of the founder, the corner stone of the College building was laid July 19th, 1867, with appropriate ceremonies, and on the 23d of July, 1868, the building was dedicated, with addresses from the Hon. George William Curtis, Dr. S. I. Prime, of the New York *Observer*, the Hon. Ezra Cornell and others. On this occasion the Founder presented to the Trustees a deed of gift, conveying the building already furnished and equipped, with about twenty acres of land, representing a money value of nearly two hundred thousand dollars.

¹ The following extract from the Founder's address, at the laying of the corner stone, July 19, 1867, presents clearly and concisely the motives which led to this undertaking:

[&]quot;From all that has been said, it will be readily understood that the Founder of this College does not intend it to be regarded or conducted as an ordinary boarding school. Neither is it his purpose to establish a school in which young ladies may obtain a knowledge of domestic duties, which can be more effectually learned under a mother's instruction, or a fashionable institute in which dress and 'deportment' claim chief if not exclusive attention.

[&]quot;The ideal present to his mind is of a 'Home,' in which, surrounded with appliances and advantages beyond the reach of separate families, however wealthy, young ladies may assemble to receive that education which shall qualify them to fulfill their duties as women, daughters, wives or mothers, and to practice that pleasant demeanor, to cultivate those womanly graces, to exercise that winning courtesy, which so befit those whom our mother tongue characterizes as the 'gentler sex.'

[&]quot;It is the fervent wish of the Founder, that this College may be conducted on truly Christian principles, and that its pupils may always be surrounded by an atmosphere of Christian influences. This feature of the education to be here imparted will, he hopes, ever be considered of the greatest importance. Highly appreciating the value of secular education, but not forgetful of its dangers when divorced from religious training, it is his heartfelt desire that in this institution the two shall ever be so thoroughly combined, that through their mutual and co-operative influence the young ladies who shall here spend their school-life shall become not only intelligent and cultivated, but truly Christian women."

The College building has three stories and basement, and is of brick, with gray stone trimmings, covering irregularly a site of one hundred feet by about one hundred and twenty-five. In style the Norman element predominates. It has, beside recitation-rooms, offices, etc., accommodation for seventy-five students, the resident teachers and servants. It is heated by steam, lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with water pumped from Cayuga lake.

In 1879, a new building was presented the College by the late Mrs. Edwin B. Morgan, at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. This, also, is of brick, eighty by forty-five feet. It contains on its lower floor all the rooms needed for the Music Department, both for instruction and practice. The second floor contains a Laboratory fitted with all necessary appliances for the practical study of Chemistry, large lecture-room for the natural and physical sciences, a room for geological, mineralogical and other cabinets, with ample rooms for instruction in Drawing and Painting, and art collections illustrative of the general subject of æsthetics and the history of Art. This building also contains a Gymnasium, and is throughout amply equipped for the especial work for which it was designed.

In 1875, the Founder, Mr. Wells, gave to the College a handsome brick cottage, with twelve acres of land, for the residence of the President. Additions of other buildings have been made from time to time, chiefly through the beneficence of the late Hon. Edwin B. Morgan, so that Wells College is in possession of buildings, land,

A description of Wells College with engravings, plans, etc., will be found in the Regents' Report of 1871, p. 462.

² EDWIN B. MORGAN was born in Aurora, May 2, 1806, was educated at the Cayuga Lake Academy, and in early life engaged in active and successful business as a merchant. In 1852, he was elected to Congress, and was in that office six years. During the war, he distinguished himself by his activity in raising troops, and gave \$1,000 to each of the regiments raised in his district. He was one of the founders of the New York Times, being President after the death of Mr. Raymond, and the owner of a large part of the stock. He was one of the originators of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, and its first President. He owned large interests in that, and the Adams, the American and the United States Express Companies, and in various banks and railroads, and in other large business corporations. He was for a quarter of a century President of the Cayuga Lake Academy, and one of his gifts to it was \$10,000. He was a Trustee of the State Agricultural College, in the People's College and in Cornell University. He was also a Trustee of the Anburn Theological Seminary, and gave \$25,000 toward a library building, and \$75,000 toward Morgan Hall, in memory of a deceased son. This is one of the finest buildings owned by any Theological Seminary in the country He contributed largely toward Professor Hartt's explorations in Brazil, and gave in all, for charitable and educational objects, not less than \$1,000,000. He died at Aurora, October 13, 1881.

furnishing and equipment, to the value of about three hundred thousand dollars.

In 1873, Mr. Morgan endowed a permanent fund of one hundred thousand dollars, which, at his death in 1881, was increased by the provisions of his will to two hundred thousand dollars. The total value, therefore, of the property owned by the College is about half a million dollars.

For beauty of situation and surrounding, Wells College is unsurpassed. Situated on elevated ground south of the village of Aurora, N. Y., on the eastern bank of Cayuga lake, it overlooks the lake in its widest part, and commands extensive views of delightful scenery. It is within easy connection with the New York Central, the Lehigh Valley, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroads.

Wells College was opened in September, 1868, with a class of thirty-six students. The purpose of the Founder was to keep the number small, in order that the College, while its mental training should be of the most thorough and advanced character, should at the same time preserve the essential characteristics of a refined Christian home. The dimensions of the original building limit the number of boarding students to seventy-five. Often this number is exceeded by the admission of day students, while in the later years there have been more applicants than can be received.

The course of instruction since 1875 has been in accordance with the most advanced collegiate standard. The Faculty consists of a President and Lady Principal, with a full corps of Professors and instructors to the number at present (1884) of thirteen.

The first President of Wells College was the Rev. Wm. W. Howard, D. D., who organized the institution, but resigned the position at the close of its first year. From 1869 to 1873, the Rev. S. I. Prime, D. D., of the New York Observer, held the office of President. From 1873 to 1875, the Rev. Thomas C. Strong, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Aurora, was Acting President. Since 1875, Edward S. Frisbee, D. D., has been President. The first Lady Principal was Miss Mary M. Carter, who held the position from 1868 to 1873. From 1873 to 1876, Miss Jane E. Johnson was Acting Lady Principal, and since 1876 the position has been filled by Miss Helen F. Smith, with the full title of Lady Principal.

Since the opening in 1868, there have been sixty-eight graduates, all of whom have taken a collegiate degree, the great majority having pursued the usual course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In general, Wells College, though necessarily limited in numbers by the express design of its Founder, is in all respects well-equipped for thorough collegiate work of a high order, and is every year attracting a superior class of students. Fortunate in its Founder, Henry Wells, and in its other principal benefactor, the late Hon. Edwin B. Morgan, it is still fortunate in their successors, as well as in its thoroughly organized and efficient faculty of instruction.

Summary of Students in Attendance and of Degrees Conferred at Wells College, as reported to the Regents.

	STUDENTS.							DEGREES CONFERRED.			
YEARS.	Introductory and special.	Novians. (Freshmen.)	Sophomores.	Juniors.	Seniors.	Total.	A. B.	B. S.	M. P.	M. A.	Ph. D.
870	32 26 13 6 24 49 27 44 88 44 49 6 11	2 7 24 13 16 16 5 7 4 7 7 11	11 16 9 13 6 6 6 6 6 9 9	7 6 10 5 13 6 7 5 5 4 4	10 25 55 88 28	47 50 61 49 76 89 71 66 63 59 67 27 34 50	1 1 1 1 3 2 2 6 2 8	4 2 1 1	2 1 6 1	8 1 1 1	

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

This institution was formed by the removal of the patronage of Genesee College from Lima in 1870, and by the enlargement of plans since that date.

The first fact of public interest in connection with the removal, was a College Convention, called at the suggestion of a Centennary meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Elmira, and held in Syracuse, April 12, 1866. It consisted of five Central and Western Conferences, and it being found that a removal was strongly favored, measures were adopted for its advancement. In the same month, the Black River and Oneida Conferences took harmonious action, and constituted their Visitors to Genesee College commissioners, to confer with the Trustees with the view of accomplishing this object.

The Trustees met at Lima June 27, 1866, and action was taken favoring a removal to a more central place, on condition that \$200,-

000, besides buildings and grounds, be raised by the Conferences east of Cayuga lake, and an equal amount by the two Genesee Conferences.

A Convention of Laymen and Ministers, held at Syracuse July 26, 1866, indorsed this basis of action, and measures were taken to canvass Syracuse and other eligible localities, to ascertain what could be raised.

In the autumn of 1866, the Genesee Conference with great unanimity approved of the plan, and measures were adopted for applying to the Legislature of 1867 for an act legalizing the removal, but this act was not obtained until two years afterward.

A meeting of public spirited citizens in Syracuse was held March 21, 1867. Measures were taken for bonding the city in aid of the enterprise. This project was soon after indorsed at a public meeting in the City Hall, and led to the passage of an act, entitled "An act to authorize the city of Syracuse to issue bonds for an Educational purpose," passed April 16, 1867. It allowed the city to issue bonds to the amount of \$100,000, payable in not less than twenty years, to be repaid with interest by city tax. The bonds were to be used in aiding the endowment of a University or College in Syracuse, that had other funds of \$400,000, which must be actually secured before these bonds could be issued.

Although a majority of the Trustees of Genesee College favored removal, the citizens of Lima strongly opposed it, and procured an injunction from the courts to prevent it.

An act was procured April 14, 1869, enabling the College to remove, upon filing a certificate in the office of Secretary of State, duly executed and acknowledged by at least two-thirds of the Trustees, and provision was made for separating the financial affairs of the College and Seminary at Lima.

To give impetus to the measure, a State Methodist Convention was held February 22, 1870, and the sum of \$181,000 was pledged. The new institution was on this occasion named the "Syracuse University," and an organization was soon after formed under the general laws of 1848, "for the formation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies."

¹ Chap. 397, Laws of 1867.

⁹ Chap. 192, Laws of 1869.

³ Approved by Judge Morgan, and recorded March 25, 1870.

Instruction began in the Myers' block in a central part of the city, and continued until permanent buildings could be erected.

A commanding site, including fifty acres, on the south-eastern borders of Syracuse was obtained, and on the 31st of August, 1871, the corner stone of a College edifice was laid, and a Faculty was inaugurated.

A Chancellor was not appointed the first year, the duties of the office being performed by the Rev. Daniel Steele, D. D., Vice-President of the College of Liberal Arts. He resigned at the close of the first year his connection with the University, and on the 9th of August, 1872, Alexander Winchell, LL. D., for nineteen years previous a Professor in the University of Michigan, was appointed Chancellor. He entered upon his duties January 17, 1873. The inauguration services were held February 13 of that year.

As Preparatory Departments, the corporation appointed the following institutions, already long established. They were designated as "Gymnasia," and distinguished by letters as follows:

- (A.) Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia county.
- " (B.) Cazenovia Seminary, Cazenovia, Madison county.
 - (C.) Ives Seminary, Antwerp, Jefferson county.
- (D.) Formerly Amenia Seminary. Discontinued and now Onon-daga Academy.
 - (E.) Chittenango Union School, Academic Department.

The erection of the main building was pushed forward to completion without delay and occupied by the College of Liberal Arts and Fine Arts, while the College of Medicine has occupied from the beginning rooms in a central part of the city in a building erected for other purposes.

By "An act in relation to the endowment of the Syracuse University," passed March 24, 1882, it was provided that no property, real or personal, then held by the University, or that might thereafter be acquired, could be pledged or used for the payment of current expenses, excepting such as came from accrued interest and profits. The institution might receive, for purpose of endowment, property having an annual income not exceeding \$60,000 in amount.

The Syracuse University, as now organized, embraces three Colleges:

- 1. The College of Liberal Arts.
- 2. The Medical College.
- 3. The College of Fine Arts.

They are open for the admission of women on the same terms as men.

In the first of these there are four courses:

The Classical course.

The Latin-Scientific course, including the studies of the Classical course, excepting the Greek.

The Scientific course, including neither Greek nor Latin, excepting Cæsar.

The course of Civil Engineering, with neither Greek nor Latin.

The College of Fine Arts which has separate courses in Architecture, Painting and Music.

The Medical College which will be separately noticed.

The financial statement of Syracuse University reported for the year ending in 1883, was as follows:

Grounds	\$100,000	00
Buildings and Furniture	162,000	
Libraries (12,507 volumes)	22, 238	
Educational collections	15, 675	00
Investment in bonds and mortgages	41, 900	
In other real estate	165, 040	
Other property	112, 181	47
73 . 3	0040 004	
Total	\$619,034	
Debts	99, 000	00
Not apparent	9500 024	55
Net property	\$320,034	00
Revenue from Tuition collected	\$13, 142	00
Other receipts from Studeuts	1, 050	
From invested funds	15, 878	
From other sources	16, 646	
Total	\$46, 716	84

The University has 36 Professors and 400 Students. Number of Graduates in 1883, 44; from beginning to 1883, inclusive, 488 in Liberal and Fine Arts, and 117 in Medicine.

During the year 1883-84, the Syracuse University received \$60,-

000 for endowment from the following Conferences: Troy, \$10,000; Genesee, \$15,000; Central New York, \$10,000; Wyoming, \$20,000; New York, \$3,000 and Northern New York, \$2,000.

Statistics of Syracuse University.

Students in Attendance.

		COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.			MEDIC			COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS.		
YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total in all
1872-78. 1573-74. 1874-75. 1875-76. 1876-77. 1877-78. 1879-80. 1880-81. 1881-82. 1881-83. 1883-84.	83 102 122 121 126 112 114 109 118 133 145	25 34 26 28 25 20 18 30 28 23 40 43	108 136 148 149 151 132 132 139 146 156 185	52 52 52 52 32 43 38 42 43 40 83 36	4 6 11 6 5 3 2 2 2 8 5	26 60 63 38 48 38 45 45 42 36 41	9 11 14 22 14 17 20 20 18 24	13 15 32 63 70 84 83 112 146 147	15 22 26 46 85 84 101 103 132 159 171	108 177 220 238 235 265 254 285 294 330 380 400

Table — (Continued). Graduates from each College.

		LLEGE ERAL A			College of Medicine.			College of Fine Arts.		
YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total in all.
1872-78, 1873-74. 1874-75. 1875-76. 1876-77. 1877-78. 1877-79. 1879-90. 1879-90. 1879-91. 1881-82. 1881-82. 1882-83. 1884-85.	18 8 6 16 26 28 23 83 19 24 26 18 23	1 8 4 6 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	19 8 9 20 34 24 24 86 23 80 26 25	5 8 9 18 4 11 6 6 19 11 12 11	3 4 1 8	6 9 12 17 5 14 6 6 20 11 12 12 12	1 2 55 1 4 4 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 5 6 8 10 4 4 7 7	2 3 7 9 9 14 6 6 9	19 9 18 83 53 53 54 551 88 66 47 44 46

Table — (Continued). Advanced Degrees.

			ORARY COURSE.			ON EXAMI-		
YEARS.	LL. D.	D. D.	M. A., M. Ph. and M. S.	M. D.	Total.	M. A.	Ph. D.	Total.
1872-73 1873-74 1874-75 1874-75 1876-77 1876-77 1877-78 1878-79 1878-80 1880-81 1881-82 1882-83 1883-84	1 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1	26 13 13 18 18 18 18 17 14 17	1	1 1 1 29 14 15 22 21 28 12 22 22 18 20	2 1 2 2 2 2 4 3 1 To	1 1 2 5 2 2 4 10 5 6 9	1 1 2 8 5 4 4 1 12 9 9 9
Grand total of Graduates of Syracu Grand total of Graduates of Genese Total Advanced Degrees	ee Coll	ege add	opted by					501 272 260 1033 180

College of Medicine in the Syracuse University.

Total number of Alumni.....

The Geneva Medical College, in 1872, was transferred with its library and its collections to Syracuse, a majority of its Faculty continuing their services in the new location. A number of resident physicians and others united with them, and arrangements were made for hospital and classical instruction. The removal was sanctioned by the Trustees of Hobart College.

The name first assumed was "The College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Syracuse University."

In June, 1875, this school adopted a full graded course of three years, with an extension of the scholastic year to nearly double the usual length, it being the second College to adopt this course. The studies are arranged as follows:

First Year — Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Histology and Botany.

Second Year — Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Practice, Surgery, Obstetrics, Pathology and Clinics.

Third Year — Therapeutics, Practice, Surgery, Obstetrics, Diseases of Children, Pathology, Gynacology, Forensic Medicine and

Ophthalmology, with Clinics and Dental Surgery.

The years are divided into two terms, and ample facilities are offered for laboratory work, use of the microscope, and hospital instruction, there being two hospitals in Syracuse — St. Joseph's and the House of the Good Shepherd. The College has a Dispensary. No special buildings have been erected, and the College is organized under the University charter.

ST. BONAVENTURE'S COLLEGE.

[Founded in 1859, and conducted some years as a private Academy.]

On the 1st day of March, 1875, the Regents granted a provisional charter to St. Bonaventure's College, located in the town of Allegany, Cattaraugus county. Its site is about half a mile south of the village, and the main edifice was finished in 1869. A donation of 200 acres of land, and \$5,000, was given by Nicholas Devereux, toward its establishment.

The charter of 1875 was in the form of a perpetual charter, with the following addition:

"Provided always, and these presents are upon the express condition, that if within the term of five years from the date hereof, the Trustees of the said College do not present to us, the said Regents, satisfactory evidence that they have invested for the use of the said College, funds amounting to at least \$100,000, in," etc., "or that they have made such other provision to insure the efficient working and permanent establishment of the said College as shall be satisfactory to us the said Regents, then this charter and all the provisions thereof, may, by a declaration of us, the said Regents, to that purport, to be entered on our minutes, be declared to be absolutely void and of no effect; but if evidence of such investment be so furnished, then and in that event, and on the declaration of us the said Regents, under our common seal and in that behalf, this charter shall thenceforth become and be perpetual."

With respect to this requirement of an endowment of \$100,000, as embodied in the ordinance for the incorporation of Colleges by the Regents, adopted by the Board in 1851, it was remarked by the committee appointed to consider the question of allowing a full charter, in a report made January 11, 1881, that the statutory requirement had fixed no pecuniary limitation, but had left it discretionary with the Regents to place such restrictions as they might deem proper, and add:

"There is no law, statutory or otherwise, requiring as a prerequisite to the chartering of a College any pecuniary fund. Policy requires that an institution of so high a nature should not be created without sufficient evidences that if created, it will be stable and efficient in the diffusion of the higher branches of learning, and judgment of these evidences is left entirely by law to the Board. Its ordinances do not and cannot limit its power; and so the Board must have determined, when it passed upon the original application of, and granted its present charter to St. Bonaventure College. That charter plainly proves that the Board did not deem the possession of an invested fund of \$100,000 essential to the stability and efficiency of the College, or a prerequisite to the grant of a perpetual * * * The College is conducted by Brothers of the Minor Order of St. Francis, who are vowed to poverty and devoted to education. Beyond a bare support, they draw nothing from the funds of the College. The Order insures to the College a perpetual succession of competent teachers. Its buildings are commodious and in all respects fitted for the uses of the College. Its library and philosophical apparatus are very respectable. All necessary revenues for the uses of the College are assured. We can see no reason why its petition should not be granted."

Upon this recommendation the charter was made absolute, January 11, 1883.

Statistics	of	St.	Bonaventure	College.
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YEARS ENDING IN—	First Class, Senior.	Second Class, Junior.	Third Class, Sophomore.	Fourth Class, Freshmen.	Preparatory Department.	Commercial Department.	Total.	Left during the year.	Remaining at end of year.	Degrees con- ferred (A. B.)
1875	8 7 10 16 16 17	12 12 10 14 18 18 19	15 15 14 17 25 25 26 	18 17 16 19 24 24 25	40 33 30 35 36 36	39 25 38 33 24 25	133 110 115 128 143 144 87 95 84	10 6 4 6 3	126 106 109 124 137 140	1 6 8

The grounds (200 acres) are valued at \$30,000; Buildings and Furniture, \$159,000; Library and Philosophical Apparatus, \$17,000; Revenue from all sources (1883), \$21,684; Expenditure (1883), \$28,540.

The College embraces in its instruction Ecclesiastical, Classical, Scientific and Commercial Courses. Its last report shows that its faculty is composed of thirteen members, viz.:

President - Very Rev. Theophilus Pospisilik, O. S. F.

Dean - Very Rev. Joseph F. Butler, O. S. F.

Registrar - Rev. Arcadius Maggorossy, O. S. F.

Secretary - Rev. Joachim J. Molloy, O. S. F.

Professors — Philosophy and Logic, Very Rev. Fr. Michael, O. S. F.; Latin, Higher Mathematics, Elocution, Geometry, Rhetoric, History and Geography, Rev. Joseph F. Butler, O. S. F.; Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Chemistry and Astronomy, Rev. J. J. Molloy, O. S. F.; Latin and Greek, Rev. Francis P. Coen, O. S. F.; French and German, Rev. John Roser, O. S. F.; Rhetoric, English Literature and French, John T. Goodwin; Rhetoric, Geometry, Algebra and History, Pamfilus A. Ennis, O. S. F.; Latin, Greek and Mathematics, Celsius L. Murphy, O. S. F.; Instrumental and Vocal Music, William F. Krampf, D. M.

THE COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

The Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art was established by Peter Cooper, LL. D., of New York city, who deeded the completed building and property April 29, 1859, to six Trustees, under the condition that "the above-mentioned and described premises, together with the appurtenances, and the rents, issues, income and profits thereof, shall be forever devoted to the instruction and improvement of the inhabitants of the United States in practical science and art."

In the administration of this plan, the following departments have been organized and maintained:

- (1.) A Free Reading-Room and Library. In 1883-4 number of periodicals taken in reading-room, 451; number of books in library, 17,810; number of visitors to reading-room, 549,707.
- (2.) A Free Art School for Women. In 1883-4 number of applicants, 600; number admitted, 275, besides students in "pay" class 149.
- (3.) A Free School for Women in Wood-Engraving. In 1883-4 number received, 33.
- (4.) A Free School of Telegraphy for Women. In 1883-4 number admitted, 76.
- (5.) A Free Class in Phonography and Type-writing. In 1883-4 number admitted, 68.
- (6.) A Free Night School of Science (classes in Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Descriptive Geometry, Calculus, Mechanics, Physics, Engineering, Astronomy, Chemistry, Geol-

ogy, Drawing, Oratory, etc.). Number admitted in 1883-4, 1,417.

(7.) A Free Night School of Art (classes in Perspective, Mechanical, Architectural and Decorative Drawing and Designing, Modelling, etc.). Number admitted in 1883-4, 1,956.

(8.) Free Lectures on Science, Art, Travels, etc.

The cost and endowment of the Cooper Union to January 1, 1854. has been something over \$1,000,000, contributed wholly by Peter Cooper (his bequest of \$100,000 and \$100,000 given by his heirs being included, and no account being taken here of numerous minor donations for scholarships, etc., from Mr. Cooper and others). Further endowments are invited by the Trustees in their Twenty-fifth Annual Report (May, 1884), in which they say that "while there is an overwhelming demand for the privileges of the institution, so much so, that in some departments applicants are compelled to wait for more than a year before admission can be granted, the institution has reached the limit of its usefulness with the space at its command, and the money available for its support." The income is derived from rents of portions of the building, and from an endowment by Mr. Cooper. If the portions now rented could be appropriated to instruction, it would be possible to double the usefulness of the institution. The annual expenditure involved in such an enlargement would require an additional endowment of \$1,000,000.

The number of instructors employed in 1860 was 16; in 1883, 38. Expenditure in 1860, \$30,800.71; in 1883, \$53,934.57. Number of certificates for full courses awarded in 1861, at the close of the first full year, 272; in 1884, 1,370.

The number of pupils admitted annually to the various schools has been since 1869 as follows: 1870, 2,222; 1871, 2,490; 1872, 2,997; 1873, 2,945; 1874, 3,232; 1875, 3,182; 1876, 3,276; 1877, 3,295; 1878, 3,149; 1879, 3,347; 1880, 3,341; 1881, 2,979; 1882, 3,328; 1883, 3,757.

Mr. Cooper, the venerable and beloved founder of this institution, died April 4, 1883.

This institution was conducted under its charter received from the Legislature until 1879. On the 10th of January of that year a Resolution was passed by the Regents that on filing a written request or petition of the Trustees in the Regents' office, it should be received as one of the Collegiate institutions of the University, and subject to visitation.'

¹ In view of the eminent services of Mr. Cooper in the cause of education, the Regents on the 11th of July, 1878, voted to confer upon him the Degree of Doctor

The magnificent building known as the "Cooper Institute," or "Cooper Union," at the intersection of Third and Fourth Avenues, and fronting on Clinton Place, from its central location and converging lines of communication is admirably adapted to the purposes of

of Laws. In view of his advanced age, it was thought proper that the Degree should be conferred upon him at his own residence in New York city, on his next birth-day (February 12), and the members of the Regents were invited to be present.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the Chancellor reported the proceedings of the occasion, which were ordered to be entered on the minutes, as follows:

"The Chancellor reports that on the evening of the 12th day of February last, being the birth-day of Mr. Peter Cooper, at his residence, and in the presence of a brilliant and distinguished company of guests—the Vice-Chancellor and Regents Curtis, Depew, Warren and Reid, and the Secretary assisting, he presented the diploma and conferred the honorary Degree of LL. D. on Mr. Cooper, as ordered by this Board."

The Secretary read the order of the Regents. The Chancellor thereupon made the following declaration:

"This day commences Mr. Cooper's eighty-ninth year. The business years of his long life have been filled with great and successful enterprises of usefulness. He early considered the question what he should do for the permanent good of his fellow-men. The result of his reflections reveals at once his intellectual and moral nature. He determined to found a grand and free institution of learning for the benefit of the masses, in the midst of the vices, the follies and the temptations of this great city of his nativity, and twenty years ago he breathed the breath of life into the Cooper Institute, which is now one of the most remarkable institutions of our age, created and organized and endowed by him alone.

It has cost him, principal and interest, more than \$2,000,000. It has about thirty instructors in literature, science and art, and is maintained at an expense of about \$50,000 a year. During the past year its free reading-room has been visited by 640,000 readers, having the use of 294 newspapers, magazines and other periodicals, and a growing library of about 20,000 volumes, and its classes of students have numbered the past year, 3,395. He has always been its President. It has been the pleasure and pride of his life. There it will stand forever, a monument of his wisdom and philanthropy—a working monument—working out its original purpose day and night, ages on ages, after the monuments of Greenwood shall have crumbled away.

For this manificent and successful effort in the cause of Education he merits the highest educational honor. The College of New Jersey, at Princeton, a few years since, conferred on him the honorary degree of D S., and by the authority of the Regents, as Chancellor of the University of the State of New York, I shall now confer upon him the honorary degree of LL. D."

This was done in the language of the instrument. Mr. Cooper made an appropriate response, in the course of which he said: "I have given the labors of a long life to the advancement and diffusion of scientific knowledge, feeling assured that when Christianity itself comes to be felt in all its purity, power and force, it will then be found to be a simple system, a science, a rule of life, to guide and regulate the actions of mankind."

its establishment. The first and second stories are devoted to business purposes, or used as the offices and library of the American Institute, and other literary purposes. The immense reading-room and the apartments devoted to library, and used as class-rooms for instruction, in the upper stories, are easy of approach, well lighted, and admirably arranged. In the basement is a large and commodious lecture room, in which free courses of lectures upon Scientific subjects are delivered in the winter months. This is the favorite place for public meetings of all kinds, and particularly in the campaign seasons for political assemblies and popular demonstrations, as occasions arise.

NIAGARA UNIVERSITY.

Incorporated by the Regents August 7, 1883,¹ and composed of the "Seminary of Our Lady of Angels,'' at Suspension Bridge, and a Medical College in the city of Buffalo, in connection with the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity. It is governed by a Board of seven Trustees, with full powers of a College.

The report for the year 1882-83 showed an attendance of 18 in the Freshman, 20 in the Sophomore, 18 in the Junior, and 20 in the Senior classes, and of 10 Resident Graduates; total, 86. In June, 1883, there were 4 graduates taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and 2 as Master of Arts in course; total number of graduates, 32.

Property: Grounds, 294 acres, valued at \$30,000; buildings and furniture, \$200,000; library (6,000 volumes), \$10,000; educational collections, \$6,000; debts, \$90,000.

This College is in charge of the Society known as the Congregation of the Mission, whose members are devoted to teaching, and receive no compensation, except that required by the rules of the Order.

CANISIUS COLLEGE.

Located on Washington street, in Buffalo, and conducted by members of the Society of Jesus. Incorporated without provisional requirements January 11, 1883. In the report made by the committee at the time of granting a charter, it is stated that the buildings are very extensive, and admirably adapted to the uses of a College. Its library and philosophical apparatus are good, and the revenues

¹ By an act passed May 3, 1884, the former act of 1863 (chap. 190) was amended, by more fully enlarging the powers formerly granted, in the establishment of a Medical Department and the granting of degrees.

abundant for its uses. The property with which it was proposed to endow the College was estimated to be worth \$240,600 by fair and competent judges.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

This institution was founded in 1824, by the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany, as a school of Theoretical and Practical Science.

It was incorporated March 21, 1826, by special act under the name of "The Rensselaer School," and for purposes set forth in the preamble of the act as follows:

"Whereas, The Honorable Stephen Van Rensselaer has procured suitable buildings in the city of Troy, in Rensselaer county, and therein set up a school, and at his own private expense has furnished the same with a scientific library, chemical and philosophical apparatus, implements for teaching land surveying and other branches of practical mathematics, which are useful to the agriculturist, the machinist and to other artists; has caused to be prepared and furnished separate and commodious rooms for instruction in natural philosophy, natural history, the common operations in chemistry, and an assay room for the analysis of soils, manures, minerals and animal and vegetable matter, with the application of these departments of science to agriculture, domestic economy and the arts; and

Whereas, said Van Rensselaer has employed teachers, and caused an experimental system of instruction to be adopted by them, whereby each student is required to observe the operations of a select number of agriculturists and artists in the vicinity of said school, and to demonstrate the principles upon which the results of such operations depend, by experiments and specimens performed and exhibited by his own hands, under the direction of said teachers; and

Whereas, One important object of said school is to qualify teachers for instructing youth in villages and common school districts belonging to the class of farmers and mechanics, by lectures or otherwise, in the application of the most important principles of experimental chemistry, natural philosophy and practical mathematics to agriculture, domestic economy, the arts and manufactures; and

WHEREAS, The Trustees of said school, who were appointed to take charge thereof by said Van Rensselaer, by an instrument in writing, dated November the 5th, in the year 1824, have represented to this Legislature that after having tested the plan of said school by a trial of one year, they find it to be practicable, and in their opinion highly beneficial to the public; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature consider it their duty to encourage such landable efforts, and such municipal applications of the surplus wealth of individuals; therefore, be it enacted, etc."

The act proceeds to name Simeon DeWitt, Samuel Blatchford, John D. Dickinson, Gerrit Van Schoonhoven, Elias Parmelee, Richard P. Hart, John Cramer and Theodore Romeyn Beck, as Trustees, and to define their powers. The income was limited to \$20,000 a year.

On the 8th of February, 1828, Governor Clinton transmitted to the Legislature, with his cordial approval, an application from the Trustees of this school, consenting to an alteration of their charter, so as to vest in the Regents, or in the Trustees, the power to change its location to any place in Albany, Rensselaer, Saratoga or Schenectady counties, and by a change that might allow the appointment of Trustees—two from each of these counties—without regard to any particular city or village therein.

The gratuitous use of the school with all its apparatus and facilities of every kind was tendered the Legislature, for the purpose of qualifying suitable persons for teaching the practical application of the experimental sciences to agriculture, the arts, manufactures and domestic economy. There had been expended within seven years by the Founder over \$18,000 in making trials to ascertain the best and most economical method of teaching the practical application of experimental science, and extending it to the laboring part of community, and in searching out the natural resources of the State. The collections and library were valued at \$3,615 and the real estate \$1,348, making with recent additions \$5,009. The free use of a large brick building, formerly used by the Farmers' Bank, was also offered, with several wooden buildings then occupied by the school.

This application was referred to the Regents, and on the 11th of March, 1828, they agreed upon a lengthy and highly favorable report. They say:

"The Sciences taught in the Rensselaer School are immediately connected with agriculture and arts, and are considered indispensable to the successful prosecution of the great branches of manufacturing labor in wool, cotton and iron, which the nation has embarked in and upon the success of which the prosperity of our State is materially involved. The plan of instruction is new, and in the opinion of the committee, perfectly efficient and highly commendable. By putting the pupil in the place of the Professor he necessarily acquires a knowledge of the principles of the science on which he lectures;

while the experimental demonstrations of the Laboratory render him familiar with the practical application of those principles to agricultural and manufacturing operations."

The committee proceed to consider at length the advantages to be derived from such an institution, refer to the particular industries that derive aid from Chemistry and other sciences, and conclude by saying that they do not hesitate to express their belief "that the system of instruction pursued in the Rensselaer School is eminently calculated to promote the best interests of the State, and they therefore respectfully suggest that the Board of Regents do recommend the proposition of the Trustees to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

The first President of the School was Amos Eaton, whose pioneer labors in Geology, Botany and other branches of Natural Science entitle him to an honorable place in the Educational History of the State. While engaged in studying the "Canal Rocks of New York," under the patronage of Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, about 1828–29, he made summer excursions with his school, in a flotilla of canal boats, from one end of the Erie canal to the other, stopping at every point that offered subjects of scientific interest or opportunities for studying structures in engineering, mechanical operations, quarries, fossil beds or mineral localities. His classes brought back at the end of the season rich stores of knowledge, gathered on the way, and habits of observation that would last through life.

By an act passed May 9, 1835, the Trustees of the Rensselaer Institute (formerly Rensselaer School) were empowered to establish a department of Mathematical seats, for the purpose of giving instruction in Engineering and Technology, as a branch of said institute, and to receive and apply donations for procuring instruments and other facilities suitable for giving such instruction in a practical manner, and to authorize the President to confer certificates on students in said department, in testimony of their respective qualifications for practical operators in the Mechanical Arts.

The act incorporating the Troy Academy was revived May 8, 1837, and the Trustees were allowed to unite with those of the Rensselaer Institute, and to be known as the department of Classical Literature of the latter. Each was to conduct its own operations according to its own laws and usages, and as respected the use of instruments, apparatus and library, particularly in field exercises and various excursions for purposes of improvement in

the Mathematical Arts and the Natural Sciences. The Institute under this union was to be subject to visitation by the Regents.

The Troy Academy, although a separate institution, at present affords special facilities to students preparing for the Institute, and is regarded as its training school, and more students enter from it than from any other institution.

This institution was received under the visitation of the Regents, with the privileges of an Academy, February 5, 1846, and was classed with them until its reorganization in 1852, receiving for eight years a share of the literature moneys distributed to the academies of the State. It has at several times received appropriations from the Legislature. In 1873, it obtained a grant of \$10,000, to assist in rebuilding after a fire; in 1868, it got \$15,000, and in 1871, \$3,750.

By an act passed March 8, 1850, the restrictions as to place of residence of Trustees was removed, and the number was increased to nineteen, the first members of the new Board being named. The office of Director was created. He was always to be an acting member of the faculty.

By an act passed April 8, 1861, a full Board of Trustees was named, their powers enlarged and defined, and the name changed to the "Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute."

The purposes of the Institute were declared to be, the maintenance in the city of Troy, of a school for instruction in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, Literature and the Arts in their application to Agriculture, Domestic Economy and Manufactures, as the Trustees might direct.

The Faculty, consisting of the President of the Board of Trustees, the Director, Professors and Teachers, were to have charge of instruction and discipline, their duty being to pursue such a system of instruction as would be calculated to make thorough scholars in the several branches of Civil Engineering, and other studies in the Institute.

The Trustees might confer the degrees of Civil Engineer, Topographical Engineer, or Bachelor of Science, or such other academic honors as they might deem proper, upon those who had pursued the course of study prescribed, and who had passed a thorough examination, and had been recommended by the Faculty. The Institute was subject to visitation by the Regents, and entitled to the same privileges as academies, colleges and schools of the higher

order, upon complying with the terms required by law, and with the rules of the Regents. The change of name was to affect no right.

The State Paleontologist, was directed by act of April 23, 1864, to present to the Institute as full a series of fossils from the duplicates of the State Museum, as could be made up, for the use of the school.

The Institute building was burned in 1862, but soon after rebuilt, and is at present a substantial and imposing structure, 115 feet long, 50 wide, and four stories high. The Winslow Laboratory, named in honor of John F. Winslow, of Poughkeepsie, a former President of the Institute, is adjacent, being 60 feet in length, 40 in width, and three stories high. The Williams Proudfit Observatory, erected by the late Ebenezer Proudfit, Esq., of Troy, as a memorial of his deceased son, formerly a member of the Institute, occupies a commanding site, and consists of a central part 30 feet square, with north, south and east wings, with a total length of 76 and total breadth of 60 feet.

There are extensive collections of various kinds, in different departments of the natural and physical sciences, including apparatus, instruments and models and other conveniences for instruction.

The Reports of this institution to the Regents have not been continuous since its reorganization as a general Polytechnic Institute in 1861, although there has been no interruption in its operations.

The report published in 1883 shows an attendance of 104, in the four Divisions, and 4 in special studies. Number of graduates in June, 1882 (C. E.), 17. Whole number of graduates, 775.

The annual tuition fee is \$200; Graduation fee, \$18.

The total value of property is reported at \$116,500, of which \$88,500 is in buildings and grounds, \$10,000 in Library, \$6,000 in Educational Collections, and \$12,000 in property of other kinds.

The Register for 1884 shows a list of 19 Professors and Instructors, and an attendance of 204. There is now but a single course of instruction, which all regular members of the Institute pursue, and the degree conferred is that of Civil Engineer. This includes Mechanical or Dynamical Engineering, Road Engineering, Bridge Engineering, Hydraulic Engineering, Steam Engineering and Mining Engineering. The studies of the course, which extends through four years, are designed to secure to all graduates a professional preparation at once practical and thorough, for the following specialties of engineering practice: The location, construction and superintendence of public works, as railway, canal, water-works, etc.; the design, construction

and management of mills, iron works, steel works, chemical works and pneumatic works; the design and construction of roofs, arch bridges, girder bridges and suspension bridges; the survey and superintendence of mines, the design, construction and use of wind motors, hydraulic motors, air engines, and the various kinds of steam engines; the design, construction and use of machines in general, and the determination of their efficiency; the survey of lakes, rivers, lakes and harbors, and the direction of their improvement; the determination of latitude, longitude, time, and the meridian in geographical exploration, or for other purposes, together with the projection of maps; the selection and tests of materials used in construction; the construction of the various kinds of geometrical and topographical drawings.

In addition to the regular course there are now summer courses in Chemistry and Assaying in vacation, continuing six weeks, where classes can be formed of not less than eight members.

Number of Graduates at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, under its Present and Former Organization, since its beginning.

YEARS.	Number.	YEARS.	Number.	YEARS.	Number.
826	10	1847	11	1867	2
827	10	1848	10	1868	29
828	6	1849	12	1869	20
829	11	1850	7	1870	20
880	11	1851	4	1871	26
831	5	1852	*	1872	17
832	4	1853	6	1873	21
833	7	1854	5	1874	11
1834	3	1855	6	1875	24
835	10	1856	16	1876	39
1836	8	1857	12	1877	2'
837	17	1858	18	1878	3
838	18	1859	15	1879	3
839	17	1860	18	1880	1:
840	13	1861	18	1881	21
841	11	1862	9	1882	1:
842	9	1863	12	1883	1:
843	3	1864	6	1884	2.
844	8	1865	12		
845	6	1866	17	Total	82
846	11				

^{*} None graduated in this year on account of an extension of the course.

St. Francis College (Brooklyn).

St. Francis Monastery, in the city of Brooklyn, was incorporated June 2, 1868, the declared object being the education of children,

as well those able to pay as those who were not, and for visiting and assisting the poor. By an act passed May 8, 1884, the limit of property allowed was raised from \$50,000 to \$250,000, and the trustees were empowered to establish a literary College upon accumulating \$50,000, and upon further organization as specified, to confer honors and degrees the same as other Colleges and Universities, but only upon completion of studies equivalent to those of other Colleges. It was to be subject to the rules of the Regents. Proceedings are understood to be in operation for perfecting the organization of this institution as a College, but no reports have as yet been made to the Regents.

CHAPTER VIII.

College Plans Proposed, but not put in Operation; Exceptional Plans of Colleges; Extra Limital Colleges; Theological Seminaries.

In order to render our account of Literary Colleges of the State complete, we have presented in alphabetical order such as have been undertaken without full organization, or that could not be included in the foregoing list, and a few others that have been recognized by law, or that have otherwise come under official notice.

ALBANY COLLEGE.

The city government of Albany and many of its influential citizens endeavored to secure the location finally determined in favor of Schenectady, when the incorporation of Union College was granted in 1795. The facts of most importance in this movement are noticed in our account of Union College, and may be traced more fully in the sources of information there eited.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MINES.

Incorporated April 14, 1858, for the economical and scientific development of the mineral wealth of the United States, and for giving instruction in mining. Corporators: Isaac Ferris, Horace Webster, Peter Cooper, Charles M. Wheatley, Robert Pumpelly, Thomas W. Olcott and James H. Armsby. Not located in the act,

¹ Chap. 258, Laws of 1884.

³ Chap. 220, Laws of 1858.

and plans not perfected. It was probably intended to meet a want since supplied by the School of Mines in Columbia College.

AUBURN COLLEGE.

In the winter of 1835, a project was undertaken for the establishment of a College under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was started at a meeting of the Oneida Conference, at Oswego, September 25, 1835, and upon assurances of support and coöperation, William H. Seward, Nathaniel Garrow, George B. Throop, John Seymour and Rev. Zachariah Paddock, of Auburn; Rev. George Peck and Rev. Josiah Keyes, of Cazenovia, were appointed to procure a charter from the Regents of the University. The Genesee Conference, on the 14th of October of that year, appointed a committee to coöperate, consisting of Rev. Samuel Luckey, D. D., and Augustus A. Bennett, of Lima; Rev. Abner Chase, of Penn Yan; Rev. John B. Alverson, of Perry; Jonathan Metcalf, of Seneca Falls; Dr. Samuel Moore, of Palmyra, and Dr. O. C. Comstock, of Trumansburgh.

The commissioners met at Auburn, December 23, for counsel, and Messrs. Garrow, Seward and Throop were authorized to take such measures with respect to the Regents as might be deemed expedient.

On the 26th of February, 1836, the form of a Provisional charter was ordered to be prepared. It was definitely proposed to erect the College on the Dill farm, on the north side of Allen street, a few rods east of Washington street, and the cost of buildings and lands were to be \$30,000, and the endowment, \$50,000, all of which were readily consented to by the Regents.

A public meeting was held on the 25th of August, 1836, at which \$18,000 was subscribed, and a Board of Trustees soon afterward was organized, with Nathaniel Garrow as President and William H. Seward as Secretary.

About \$40,000 were subscribed, a plan for College buildings was prepared, and ten acres of land for a site donated. It was intended to commence the erection of buildings in the spring of 1837, but the financial crisis of that year soon came, blighting the prospects that had promised complete success, and effectually prostrating all further efforts in the undertaking.

AUBURN FEMALE UNIVERSITY.

Incorporated January 29, 1852,1 and intended to form an institu-

¹ Chap. 3, Laws of 1852.

tion for the education of young women upon an extended plan. Charter amended July 21, 1853, as the "Auburn Female Seminary." Efforts were made to procure an endowment, but difficulties arose, partly from being unable to agree upon a site, and the project was abandoned. In this proposed undertaking no one denomination of religious bodies was given a preference in the act, but they were to be represented in proportion to the amount of funds they subscribed. This effort was the germ of what was afterward matured in the Female College at Elmira under a separate charter.

BROCKPORT COLLEGE.

• An institution under this name with the usual powers of a College received a charter March 4, 1836, which was not to be valid unless in three years, or sooner, the sum of \$30,000 should be raised for a building, and \$50,000 for an endowment.

This enterprise was begun by the Baptists, and funds were subscribed sufficient, as was thought, to warrant the undertaking. The walls of a four-story stone building were erected, but the inside work had not been done, when the financial crisis of 1837 came. This prevented subscriptions from being paid, and effectually stopped further progress. The unfinished building remained unoccupied for several years, excepting that its basement was used for stabling horses and cattle.

Some years afterward an entirely new corporation was formed under the name of the "Brockport Collegiate Institute," and acquired the title of the site. The building was finished and used for some years as an Academy, until burned. A new one was built, which now forms the central building of the State Normal School at Brockport.

¹ Chap. 624, Laws of 1853.

² This discrepancy of name occasioned much discussion, and a majority of the Trustees under the first act regarded the amendment as inoperative. The Regents considered it an amendment of the act of 1852, and lengthy opinions upon this point were entered in their records.

³The Trustees of Brockport College under its provisional charter were Henry Davis and Benjamin Putnam, of Brockport; William B. Brown and Tenas Case, of Ogden; Elon Galusha, Ogden Sage, Albert G. Smith and Eleazer Savage, of Rochester; Joseph Elliott, of Wyoming; David Eldridge and Rawson Harmon, Jr., of Wheatland; Witman Metealf, Rauson S. Burrow and Harvey Ball, of Albion; Elisha Tucker and Orange H. Dibble, of Buffalo; Nathaniel Garrow, of Auburn; Ichabod Clark, of Batavia; Gerrit Smith, of Petersboro; H. B. Dodge, of Greece; Samuel Phoenix, of Perry; Martin Coleman, of Holly; Bela H. Colegrove, of Sardinia, and James McCall, of Rushford.

BROOKLYN LADIES' COLLEGE.

Incorporated by the Legislature, April 5, 1866, with the usual powers of a College, and subject to the general provisions of the Revised Statutes. Capital, \$150,000, with power to increase the same to \$500,000. Plans never perfected.

BUFFALO COLLEGE.

Incorporated by an act passed April 18, 1859,² with the design of establishing a College for the education of both sexes, and to be forever free from the teaching of sectarianism in any form. Practical Mechanics, Mining and Engineering might be taught, as also the science of teaching. The Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church were to have the right to nominate the President of the College, and it was to be subject to visitation by the Regents. Nothing was accomplished in the execution of this plan.

BUFFALO COLLEGE OF ST. JOSEPH.

Incorporated March 12, 1851, under the general law for the formation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies, but no reports were ever made to the Regents.

CHAUTAUQUA UNIVERSITY.

Incorporated March 30, 1883, with power to acquire an estate of \$200,000. The objects declared to be the promotion of liberal and practical education, especially among the masses of the people; the teaching of the Sciences, Arts, Languages and Literature, and the preparation of its patrons for the professions, and for the various duties of life. Not under the visitation of the Regents. The only measure adopted hitherto has been the delivery of a summer course of lectures, etc. None of the provisions of the Revised Statutes, embraced in chapter 15, part 1 (relating to the Regents of the University), are to apply.

The Regents, in noticing the incorporation of this institution, remark:

¹ Chap. 402, Laws of 1866.

² Chap. 452, Laws of 1859, p. 1061.

³ Chap. 148, Laws of 1883.

⁴ Regents' Report, 1884, p. 4.

"It is probably not the intention of the Legislature in this act to create an institution of learning of the character recognized as Colleges and Universities. This is evident from section 4 of the law which provides that none of the provisions of chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes shall apply to it. By this it is freed from all requirements to report its course of study, or its means for imparting instruction. From the statement of its leading objects it does not appear that a prolonged and thorough system of study and examination is contemplated, as is required in the case of the regular College. This being the case, it seems unfortunate that the name 'University,' which has heretofore been restricted to institutions giving a full four years' course of educational training, should have been used in this connection. And it is still more unfortunate that section 15 of the act confers on this irresponsible institution the power to give diplomas and confer the usual University degrees."

CLINTON COLLEGE (Fairfield).

On the 13th of March, 1809, the Trustees of Fairfield Academy applied for a College charter, which was declined at that time on the ground of insufficient funds.

In 1812, the application was renewed, but again deferred for like reasons.

In 1816, it was again urged, and this time with the expressed intention of naming it "Clinton College," and on the 25th of March of that year, a provisional charter was granted, in all respects similar to that recently conferred upon Hamilton College. It was not to take effect unless it were proved to the Chancellor that funds to the amount of \$50,000, independently of buildings and lots connected therewith, be secured, and that the Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the Western District, and of the Fairfield Academy, respectively surrendered their charters. No limit was set to the time within which this should be done, but the friends of the measure did not succeed in meeting the conditions, and the project ended. This enterprise was under Protestant Episcopal auspices, and finally resulted in the establishment of Geneva College.

¹ Before this, we had "Hamilton College," at Clinton; we have now "Madison University," at Hamilton, and had the above measure not failed, there would be "Clinton College," at Fairfield. Had the name of the place last mentioned been changed to Madison, the combination of names would have been carried to its extreme limit, and some knowledge of our local geography would have been needed to avoid confusion.

COLLEGE OF MISSIONARIES.

Formed under a general act, and located at Syracuse. The only information we have of it is that it was dissolved by a special act of the Legislature, May 9, 1877.¹

Flushing Female College.

This institution, formerly a private school known as "St. Thomas Hall," was incorporated April 6, 1857, with power to confer degrees upon completion of the course of studies usually taught in colleges in this State. No reports were made under this act.

GERMAN MARTIN LUTHER COLLEGE.

Incorporated under the general law for the incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies, July 1, 1853, and located at Buffalo. It has never reported to the Regents, and no information can be given concerning it, if, indeed, it was ever organized.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Incorporated May 23, 1884, with power to teach music and kindred arts, and to confer the degrees of Bachelor of Music, Master of Music and Doctor of Music upon such persons as may be deemed eligible to such degrees, by reason of proficiency in the art of music, or the production of original musical works, or of the kindred arts.

ITHACA COLLEGE.

This was to have been a Methodist institution for both sexes. It has already been noticed on pages 95, 202 and 203 of this volume.

KINGSTON COLLEGE.

On the 25th of August, 1779, some five years before the first Board of Regents was created, the Assembly Journals show the ollowing record:

"A petition of the Trustees of the Freeholders and Commonalty of the Town of Kingston, praying leave to bring in a Bill, to enable them to erect a College or University in the said Town, was read.

¹ Chap. 250, Laws of 1877.

² Chap. 265, Laws of 1857.

³ Chap. 352, Laws of 1884.

Ordered, That the same be referred to a committee; and that Mr. Schoonmaker, Mr. L'Hommedieu and Mr. Palmer be a committee for that purpose."

On the 20th of October, 1779, the Assembly Journals show the action taken by this Committee, which had been increased the next day (August 26, 1779) by the addition of four new members, Messrs. Gordon, Tredwell, Benson and Harpur. Upon the presentation of other petitions for the incorporation of a College at Schenectady, as further noticed in our account of Union College:

"Mr. Benson from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the Freeholders and Commonalty of the town of Kingston, presented to this House on the 25th of August last, the petition of John Cuyler and 842 other inhabitants of the counties of Albany and Tryon; and the Petition of Thomas Clark and 130 other inhabitants of the County of Charlotte, both presented on the 26th of August last, report: That the petitioners to each petition be permitted to bring into this House at the next meeting of the Legislature, a Bill for the purpose in each petition mentioned.

Resolved, That the House do agree with the said Committee in

the said Report.

Ordered, That the Clerk of this House transmit a copy of the above Report and Resolution to two of the persons who subscribed the said petitions respectively."

These early movements in behalf of Collegiate education were crowded out of sight by the events of the Revolution. The Kingston project appears to have resulted at that time, or soon after, in the formation of an Academy under the auspices of the town Trustees, which is thought to have been the first Academy founded in the State.

On the 10th of February, 1804, application was made to the Regents for the erection of Kingston Academy into a College. The application was made repeatedly afterward, but as often declined on the ground of insufficient endowment. It was particularly urged about the time that Hamilton College was formed, but opposed by the interests of institutions that it was supposed it might injure.

¹ Cornelius C Schoonmaker, of Ulster County.

² Ezra L'Hommedieu, of Suffolk County.

²Thomas Palmer, of Ulster County.

James Gordon, of Albany County (Ballston).

Thomas Tredwell, of Suffolk County.

⁶ Egbert Benson, of Dutchess County. ⁷ Robert Harpur, of New York County.

MARCELLUS COLLEGE - SKANEATELES COLLEGE.

On the 21st of January and 15th of February, 1802, application was made for the Charter of a College in Onondaga or Cayuga Counties, and the above names were suggested in correspondence. On the 3d of March, 1802, a Committee of the Regents reported adversely, on the ground that sufficient funds had not been provided, and also on the ground that there were Colleges enough in the State already. Mr. Dan Bradley was active in urging the above measure.

NEW YORK LAW COLLEGE.

By an act passed March 30, 1858, Charles King, Isaac Ferris, Horace Webster, Thomas D. Andrews, George Wood, Charles O'Conor, Amasa J. Parker, Valentine Mott, William C. Noyes and Daniel F. Tiemann were incorporated for the purpose of founding a Law College, and with power to hold an estate for this purpose worth \$100,000. The College was to be subject to visitation by the Regents, but their records do not show that any organization was perfected under this act.

NEW YORK LAW INSTITUTE (New York).

Incorporated by the Legislature February 22, 1830.² Conducted as a Library, but authorized to give instruction.

NEW YORK STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL.

Incorporated March 17, 1851, and located at Ballston Spa. A course of instruction was established and maintained for several years, but as no reports were made to the Regents no statistics can be given. Portions of the act, allowing persons holding diplomas to practice in the courts of the State, were repealed June 5, 1877.

An amendment passed April 4, 1853, provided for the removal of the school to Pourhkeepsie.

PLACE COLLEGE.

Incorporated April 22, 1867, as a Female College, but the location not fixed by law. The act named twenty-one Trustees, and

¹ Chap. 62, Laws of 1858.

² Chap. 48, Laws of 1830.

³ Chap. 143, Laws of 1851.

⁴Chap. 417, Laws of 1877.

⁵ Chap. 91, Laws of 1853.

⁶ Chap. 520, Laws of 1867, p. 1461.

James K. Place might designate a conference or conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church that might elect four others.

The "Susquehanna Seminary," an academy for female education, had been some years before located at Binghamton, and a fine edifice built upon an eminence overlooking the valley. Money had been loaned to the corporation by the State, and the title subsequently passed to the State, upon its sale by foreclosure of a mortgage. It was temporarily used as a State Blind Asylum (since located at Batavia), and afterward as the "Susquehanna Home," a charitable institution. Still later, it was leased by the Trustees of Place College.

By an act passed April 11, 1871,¹ the terms of conveyance of these premises were fixed, consisting of certain rents and other dues, which if paid within ninety days would entitle Place College to a conveyance of all interest of the State in the premises, with the appurtenances thereto belonging. These conditions were not fulfilled, and the College was never fully organized.

RICHMOND COLLEGE.

Incorporated April 18, 1838, by special act, and to be located upon Staten Island. It was conditioned to the raising of \$80,000 within two years, from the date of the act, which was to be shown by satisfactory evidence to the Regents, but this was not done, and the College was not organized.

St. John's College (Brooklyn).

Incorporated under the general law for the formation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies, but no reports were ever made to the Regents.

St. Paul's College (New York City).

Formed under the general act for the incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies, November 12, 1851, but never organized.

Touissaint L'Ouverture College.

Incorporated by a special act passed Λ pril 3, 1871,° with the de-

¹ Chap. 409, Laws of 1871, p. 812.

² Chap. 294, Laws of 1838.

³Chap 257, Laws of 1871.

sign of establishing at or near Poughkeepsie a College for the education of young men and women of African descent, but never organized.

TRACY FEMALE COLLEGE.

An academic institution established by Miss Lucille Tracy, at Rochester, was incorporated by the Legislature April 17, 1857, as the "Tracy Female Institute," and this by another act passed May 21, 1872, was created a College by name, the latter act simply changing the title, without specifying its powers. No reports were ever made as a College.

UNIVERSITY OF BROOKLYN.

An institution under this name was incorporated by special act March 26, 1861, with full powers for the creation of a College or Department of Law, of Medicine, and such other Colleges or Departments of Science, as might be thought expedient, or either of them separately as found desirable. Those subscribing \$100 at one time, were to be allowed to vote at the annual elections, and were to be entitled to a deduction of five per cent on tuition bills. The University was authorized to confer degrees, and was to be subject to visitation by the Regents. Its Medical Department might send one delegate to the State Medical Society.

The war, just then beginning, diverted attention from this enterprise, and nothing was ever done toward carrying the intention into

effect in any of its departments.

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO.

This was incorporated with full collegiate powers, May 11, 1846, but only its Medical Department was ever organized. An account of this is given in connection with Medical Colleges.

University of Western New York (Buffalo).

Incorporated by special act April 8, 1836, with the usual powers of a College, and to be located in the city of Buffalo. Income limited to \$25,000. Not organized.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

In January, 1817, printed petitions numerously signed were pre-

¹ Chap. 698, Laws of 1857, p. 556.

² Chap. 803, Laws of 1872, p. 1894.

³Chap. 66, Laws of 1861.

⁴Chap. 110, Laws of 1836.

sented to the Regents, for the incorporation of a College in Richmond County. They stated at large the objections that might be brought against a College in a great city, the condition in the grant of the endowment of the existing College, which, as they claimed, excluded from its first honors all who were not of a particular religious profession, and other points which would probably impede future legislative patronage, and forever prevent it from arriving to such distinction as would a College erected in a more retired situation, established upon more liberal principles, and the honors of which would be alike attainable by persons of all religious denominations.

In contrast, they presented the peculiar advantages which Staten Island presented. Retired and free from the temptations of city life it was still near—although separated from the city by the Bay of New York—so as to prevent the students from having access to city pleasures and dissipation, it could still confer the benefits and conveniences of a city College to the city of New York. If their sons could now be educated at Columbia College and board at home they could then save an equal amount in cheaper tuition fees, as the cost of maintaining a rural College would be very much less, and the various extra payments for fashionable dress and frivolous accomplishments unavoidable in a city would be saved.

The convenience of access and proximity to New Jersey and Connecticut by steamboat were pointed out; it could be reached from the city in forty minutes, and any supplies or aid could be obtained in an hour. The air was pure, the district eminently salubrious, and the water surprisingly pure. The inhabitants were economical, industrious and moral; religious opportunities were convenient, and supplies of all kinds cheap and abundant.

The opportunity of teaching practically the application of Mathemathics and the Science of Engineering in the fortifications were pointed out, and other attractions in great number and variety were suggested. The sum of \$5,000 had been already subscribed for a Library, and a tract of land worth \$10,000 had been offered as a gift for the site of the College. The petitioners did not ask for a charter that should be valid until a further sum of \$50,000 was secured for an endowment, independent of any public patronage.

Upon the 27th of January, 1817, the Regents passed a resolution for granting a charter similar in its terms to that of Hamilton College, and to take effect when the conditions offered by the applicants had been fulfilled.

A bond dated February 3, 1817, was executed by Daniel D. Tomp-

kins, under a penalty of \$25,000, in which he engaged within six months from its date, to convey to the Trustees of Washington College a site of not less than fifty acres, and certified by them to be worth \$10,000, conditioned to the fulfilment of the other conditions requisite for the establishment of a College.

A bond dated April 1, 1817, was also executed by Jas. Guyon, Jr., Thomas Lawrence, Peter J. Van Pelt and Daniel D. Tompkins, with a penalty of \$50,000, in which they undertook within one year to procure an endowment of \$50,000 in money, lands, securities for money or other property for the endowment of the proposed College.

On the 10th of February, 1817, resolutions were adopted by the Board of Regents, recommending the Trustees of Columbia College to consolidate their funds and property with those of Washington College on Staten Island, if the consent of the corporation of Trinity Church could be obtained, and suggesting a negotiation for the relinquishment of the conditions of their former grant to Columbia College, which fixed the location of their College in the city, and required the President to be a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. They were requested to report the result in order that it might be presented to the Legislature at their then present session.

On the 27th of March, the Trustees of Columbia College passed a lengthy resolution in courteous terms declining the proposed consolidation, and this appears to have ended the whole matter.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE.

Incorporated by special act, April 17, 1851,¹ and located at Buffalo. It was empowered to grant the usual degrees and might hold property not exceeding \$15,000 in value, annually. It was required to report to the Regents, but the organization was never perfected, if, indeed, any thing was ever done toward carrying the law into effect.

EXTRA LIMITAL COLLEGES ESTABLISHED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW YORK.

THE SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE, AT BEIROUT, AND THE ROBERT COLLEGE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

These were incorporated under the general act of 1848, for the formation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary So-

¹ Chap. 204, Laws of 1851.

cieties, and both of them were authorized by a special act passed May 4, 1864, by their corporate names, to receive by gift, purchase, devise or bequest, any real and personal estate for the purpose of their incorporation, and no other, within the State, the clear annual income of which did not exceed the amount specified in the general act. Both were established, and means for their support are provided, to a great degree, by citizens of this State.

University of Vermont.

The University of Vermont (incorporated November 3, 1791), having received from the Legislature of that State a grant of 50,000 acres of land, and about the same amount having been granted for the establishment of an Academy in each county in the State, an application was made to the Legislature of New York, through Ira Allen, in a petition dated February 16, 1793, for a grant of a township of land by New York in aid of their University. In his petition, Mr. Allen represented:

"That on the memorial of Governor Chittenden and others, offering as a donation to a University about £8,000, part to be funded in lands, and part to be appropriated to erect public buildings, the Legislature have established a University on the eastern banks of Lake Champlain, in the town of Burlington. That this University when duly organized will equally benefit the northern part of the State of New York as that of Vermont. Two of the members of the corporation of the University are inhabitants of said State. Should the Legislature be of opinion that giving a full township would be too much, in that case, as a member of the corporation, have to petition that a township be granted for such moderate fees as may be thought reasonable, one-fourth part of the fees payable on or before the 1st of September next, on which payment being made, the charter to be issued on the whole of the lands being mortgaged, or such other security being given as may be satisfactory for paying the remainder of the granting fees in a reasonable time."

A petition of like import was received from Thomas Chittenden, the President of the University. They were referred to a committee, who while expressing an opinion favorable to learning, found the session so far advanced that no action could be taken, and so deferred further consideration of the subject until another year. It does not appear that further action was had.

¹ Chap. 579, Laws of 1864.

² Assembly Papers. Miscellaneous, Vol. IV, pp. 334, 336, 338.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

Although none of these have ever been in any degree under the supervision of the Regents, yet in order to render our list of incorporated educational institutions in the State complete, we will present a list of those that have been established, and that are now in existence.

BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Under act of April 15, 1817, not located in the act, and so far as we are concerned, not organized. The "Baptist Education Society," incorporated the next year, established the "Hamilton Literary and Theological Institute," which has been continued in a modified form until the present time as the "Hamilton Theological Seminary." Statistics of attendance were given in the reports of Madison University, from 1855 to 1881.

PRESBYTERIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY (Auburn).

Incorporated by act of April 14, 1820.² Act amended May 13, 1857.³

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES (New York).

Incorporated April 2, 1822. Amended March 20, 1868, and April 10, 1869.

Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church of New York (Newburgh).

Incorporated May 15, 1836.7

Union Theological Seminary in the City of New York. Incorporated March 27, 1839. Presbyterian. Amended May 1, 1865, April 1, 1870, and May 11, 1874.

Drew Theological Seminary of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Incorporated April 16, 1866. Located at Madison, N. J.

 ¹ Chap. 274, Laws of 1817.
 7 Chap. 504, Laws of 1836.

 2 Chap. 215, Laws of 1820.
 8 Chap. 99, Laws of 1839.

 3 Chap. 101, Laws of 1857.
 9 Chap. 636, Laws of 1865.

 4 Chap. 150, Laws of 1822.
 10 Chap. 129, Laws of 1870.

 5 Chap. 41, Laws of 1868.
 11 Chap. 422, Laws of 1874.

 6 Chap. 152, Laws of 1869.
 12 Chap. 592, Laws of 1866.

CHRISTIAN BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

Incorporated April 16, 1868. Eddyville, Yates Co. Organized in connection with the "Starkey Seminary," and under the control of the Christian denomination.

JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE (West-chester Co.).

Act exempting property from taxation, April 30, 1873.

In addition to the above incorporated or amended by special acts, there are the following:

ROCHESTER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Baptist. Established in 1850.

HARTWICK THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Lutheran. Established at Hartwick Seminary in 1816.

DELANCEY DIVINITY SCHOOL.

Episcopal. Geneva, 1861.

SEMINARY OF OUR LADY OF ANGELS (Suspension Bridge, Niag. Co.). Conducted by the priests of the Congregation of the Mission. Ecclesiastical students, 70; Collegians, 140. (Catholic Directory, 1884.)

St. Joseph's Theological Seminary of the Province of New York (Troy, Rensselaer Co.).

Seven Professors, 124 students. (Catholic Directory, 1884.)
The above institution is located in the building erected for the Troy University.

St. Andrew's Preparatory Seminary (Rochester, Monroe Co.). Established September, 1870. Number of students, 16. (Catholic Directory, 1884.)

ST. LAWRENCE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

Canton, 1858. Universalist.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF ALFRED UNIVERSITY.

1857. Seventh-Day Baptist.

¹Chap. 208, Laws of 1868.

Chap. 358, Laws of 1873.

CHAPTER IX.

SEPARATE MEDICAL COLLEGES, ETC.

Besides the Medical Schools already noticed in connection with Literary Colleges, there are a considerable number that have an independent organization; others that have ceased to exist after having had a more or less successful career, and others that obtained charters but accomplished nothing under them. We will present all of these under one alphabetical order, in the following pages, after giving some general statistics concerning them. A few Dental, Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Colleges are included. The statistical returns from these Colleges have been made but imperfectly, and no attempt was made to generalize them until about thirty years ago.

General Statistics of Medical Colleges.

Professors, Students and Graduates.

	L	PROFE	SSORS.	STUD	ENTS.	GRADI	TATES.
YEARS ENDING IN-	Total number reporting.	Colleges reporting.	Number.	Colleges reporting.	Number.	Colleges reporting.	Number.
\$58. \$59. \$860. \$860. \$861. \$861. \$862. \$863. \$864. \$864. \$865. \$866. \$866. \$866. \$870. \$871. \$872. \$873. \$874. \$875. \$876. \$877. \$878. \$877. \$878. \$877. \$878. \$877. \$889. \$881. \$882. \$883. \$888. \$880. \$888. \$888. \$888. \$860. \$881. \$882. \$883. \$888. \$880. \$888. \$888. \$888. \$860. \$881. \$882. \$883. \$8888. \$8888. \$8888. \$8888. \$8888. \$8888. \$8888. \$8888. \$8888. \$8888. \$8888. \$8888. \$8888. \$8888.	7 7 6 6 7 7 6 6 8 8 10 0 10 11 11 11 10 10 12 10 11 11 11 10 13 15 13 12 13 18	77 76 6 77 76 6 77 76 6 77 76 6 77 76 6 77 76 6 77 76 6 77 76 6 77 76 76	59 67 53 72 64 56 67 745 67 98 86 80 87 86 118 85 79 109 157 203 241 229 241 229 145	77 76 6 77 76 6 77 76 6 77 100 110 110 100 100 100 100 100 100	827 868 758 669 734 769 836 914 1,039 1,037 1,018 1,000 1,099 1,099 1,099 1,079 1,311 1,468 2,179 2,210 2,055 2,684 2,982 2,210	77 76 6 77 76 6 6 6 6 77 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 11 12 10 12 13 8	25 26 24 28 21 26 35 37 37 32 29 34 33 36 62 49 49 49 49 49 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40

Financial Statement (1858 to 1875).

		of College as & Grounds.		RECEIVED.	GRADUATION FEES ALLOWED.			
YEARS ENDING IN—	Colleges reporting.		Colleges reporting.	Amount.	Colleges reporting.	Amount.		
1858,	55444888886448555842	\$240,049 00 240,049 00 190,049 00 224,000 00 224,000 00 174,000 00 174,000 06 164,000 06 203,000 00 194,000 00 114,000 00 280,049 12 223,000 00 220,000 00 276,000 00	6545444565576634	\$3,593 00 1,388 00 2,293 00 1,755 00 1,782 00 2,402 00 2,284 00 8,016 00 2,743 00 2,594 00 2,882 00 2,480 00 1,460 00 2,155 00 3,085 00 8,085 00 920 00 8,255 00	844444775565584	\$7,687 00 2,480 00 2,245 00 2,895 00 8,040 00 8,315 00 4,020 00 5,700 00 11,080 00 4,540 00 2,380 00 4,540 00 2,380 00 4,540 00 6,385 00 6,385 00 6,385 00		

Financial Statement (1875 to 1883).

-	VALUE OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.		VALUE OF LIBRARY AND APPARATUS.			ALUE OF ROPERTY.	TOTAL VALUE OF PROPERTY.		
YEARS ENDING IN—	Colleges reporting.	Amount.	Colleges reporting.		Colleges reporting.	Amount.	Colleges reporting.	Amount.	
1875 1876 1876 1877 1878 1879 1850 1-51 1852 1853	2 7 4 8 4 5 6 6	\$276,000 00 467,000 00 390,000 00 159,000 00 230,220 00 250,220 00 670,000 00 355,000 00	8 8 5 7 9 9 7	\$13,500 00 86,550 00 29,000 00 16,100 00 29,350 00 69,450 00 76,922 00 83,071 87 81,900 00	2 2 2 1 2 4 4 8	\$13,481 65 27,481 65 24,000 00 17,000 00 21,000 00 29,100 00 28,500 00 26,500 00	8 5 7 7 5 6 5 5	\$517,031 65 446,486 65 199,100 00 276,570 00 727,930 00 401,442 00 708,371 87 448,950 00	

Table — (Continued).

	J	DEBTS.	RE	EVENUE,	Expenditures.			
YEARS ENDING IN—	Colleges reporting.	Amount.	Colleges reporting.	Amount.	Colleges reporting.	Amount.		
1875. 1876. 1877. 1878. 1879. 1860. 1881. 1882.	6 8 8 4 5 N 5	\$196,223 58 170,873 58 98,973 58 92,250 00 92,250 00 102,250 00 137,000 00 154,250 00	8 5 5 6 5 11 12 10	\$42,286 00 58,106 89 32,268 95 46,475 97 39,649 00 189,554 00 180,470 28 189,747 28	8 5 6 5 11 12 10	\$57,590 2 47,149 5 86,269 2 48,416 8 87,472 0 165,205 0 126,032 2 178,541 4		

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Incorporated by act of April 2, 1858, and located in the city of New York. The powers conferred were similar to those granted to Medical Colleges, but it was not required to report to the Regents. It is not known by the Editor as to whether it was ever organized.

AMERICAN VETERINARY COLLEGE.

This institution was formed under a general act in April, 1875, and is located at 141 West Forty-fourth street, New York city. Its reports to the Regents begin for the year ending in 1878, and the number attending and graduating has been as follows:

Students — 1878, 22; 1879, 42; 1880, 53; 1881, 52; 1882, 51; 1883, 61.

Graduates — 1878, 6; 1879, 8; 1880, 18; 1881, 18; 1882, 20; 1883, 22. Total, 92.

AUBURN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Application was made in 1820 for the establishment of a Medical College at Auburn. In a report made by Mr. Van Rensselaer, February 21, 1820, from a committee of the Board of Regents to which the matter had been referred, objection is made upon the ground that it was inexpedient to increase the number of incorporated Medical and Surgical institutions within the State, and that there was no probability that a sufficient fund could be raised for its support, without Legislative aid. The committee, however, added that they

¹ Chap. 85. Laws of 1858.

were satisfied "that the proposed site for a Medical College would be more eligible than Fairfield, and that if the College at Fairfield could lawfully be transferred to Auburn, it would silence every reasonable pretence for the incorporation of another Medical College."

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Bellevue Hospital was formerly the Alms House Hospital, and included most of the charity patients of the city. Before 1847, the medical affairs of the hospital appear to have been confided mainly to a resident physician; but on the 19th of November of that year, a Medical Board was organized, in which the staff was divided into physicians and surgeons, who held permanent instead of temporary appointments, and visited the wards in alternation. This change seems to have led directly to a plan for using the ample resources of the hospital for instruction. At the end of February, 1849, fifteen months after the Board was formed, an amphitheatre had been constructed. Clinical lectures were begun, and have been since continued.

A building erected through the zeal and energy of Dr. James R. Wood, for the prosecution of pathological studies, was inaugurated October 25, 1857, and instruction was continued three or four years in the winter months, but without its being as yet regarded as a distinct Medical College. The care of the hospital, having by an act of April 17, 1860,1 passed from the "Board of Governors" of the former "Alms House Department," to the "Department of Public Charities and Correction," a suggestion appears on the minutes of the Medical Board, under date of December 18, 1860, as the report of a committee consisting of Drs. Isaac E. Taylor and James R. Wood, proposing a separate Medical College, independent of a mere hospital for clinical teaching, "and thus making it one of the largest hospitals, and it may be, schools in the United States - nay Europe." The project matured rapidly; on the 1st of March, 1861, a committee was appointed to procure plans for a College building, and on the 30th, the commissioners informed the Medical Board that it might be erected upon the hospital grounds.

A few days after a medical faculty was organized, and the first exercises were short courses of lectures delivered in April and May of that year, by Professors J. R. Wood and Frank H. Hamilton, upon points connected with Military Surgery — a subject made im-

¹ Chap. 510, Laws of 1860, p. 1027.

portant from the war then just commencing. They were attended by about two hundred practitioners and students.

The College was incorporated by special act, April 3, 1861, under the name of "The Bellevue Hospital Medical College of the city of New York of the State of New York," with twenty-one Trustees, who were to be divided by lot into three classes, and seven were to be elected annually by the Board, for terms of three years.

The corporation might hold property to the amount of \$100,-000, to be used for no other purpose, and such collections of books, and of the productions of nature and art as might be necessary for its purposes. They might grant the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and were to possess the general powers and be subject to the general restrictions and liabilities incident to corporations of this nature by the Revised Statutes.

This act was not to exclude students of other Medical Colleges from the enjoyment of the same privileges of hospital instruction they had enjoyed before, nor was it to exclude students of the Homeopathic College, chartered the year before, from the privileges of the hospital.

The building for the new Bellevue Hospital Medical College was erected during the following summer; meanwhile a regular course of lectures was established, but before the first course was finished the need of a larger building became apparent. After some delays, it was erected in the autumn and winter of 1865–66, by the commissioners, to serve the purposes of both a College and a Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief for Out-door Poor, established in July, 1863. The old building was altered for use as a dead-house, the autopsy rooms, a room for judicial inquests and the morgue. The former auditorium became the museum, receiving the collections of Professors Wood and Mott, and the museum of the New York Medical College, purchased in 1864.

In 1871, the commissioners erected a larger and finer amphitheatre than the one previously used for clinical purposes, the old one having been found inadequate for the accommodation of the students in attendance.

¹ Chap. 130, Laws of 1861.

⁹ The first Board consisted of Simeon Draper, James B. Nicholson, Isaac Bell, Jr., Moses H. Grinnell, John J. Astor, Moses Taylor, Wm. B. Crosby, John Ward, Samuel D. Cook, George F. Tallman, Edward Minturn, J. P. Gerard Foster, Anthony L. Robertson, E. H. Chapin, John Hughes, Robert T. Haws, Richard M. Blatchford, Robert S. Hone, James T. Brady, Watts Sherman and Matthew Morgan.

A summer course of lectures and recitations was commenced in 1867, and with this lecture course, recitations became from year to year more and more prominently associated, until the session of 1871, when they superseded entirely the systematic lectures, the course being made up of clinics by members of the Faculty of practical instruction in Diagnosis, Surgical Operations and Chemical Manipulations, in addition to the recitations, which were conducted by a corps of instructors throughout the year.

In a notice of this institution given in the work entitled "Public Service of the State of New York" (vol. III, p. 376), further infor-

mation is given as follows:

"Of the Professors lecturing in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, fourteen are connected with the Bellevue or Charity Hospital either as physicians, surgeons or obstetricians. The Professors in all the practical departments hold appointments in the great public hospitals of New York. The Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief for Out-door Poor is situated in the College building, and

furnishes material for the College clinics.

The total number of patients in this department averages upward of 35,000 per year. Medical students are admitted to the Bellevue Hospital daily during the hours allotted to clinical teaching. All the important operations in surgery are performed publicly in the hospital amphitheatre. A steamboat, capable of accommodating the entire class, conveys the students from the College to the Charity Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, on the days when clinics are held, without charge. In addition to the Bellevue and the Charity Hospital, the student may avail himself of the resources for practical instruction afforded by other institutions under the charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, namely: The Fever Hospital, the Hospital for Epileptics and Paralytics, the Nursery Hospital, the Insane Asylum, etc. The various city dispensaries and other public charities are also available to the student. The College building is not the property of the institution, but is occupied under a lease. The only property owned by the College is a museum, furniture and apparatus, the value of which is about \$10,000. There is no College library. The College has no debts of any description. Its only source of revenue is the fees paid. The collegiate year embraces a regular winter session and a spring session. The regular term opens in October, and closes about the middle of March. The recitations, lectures and clinics for the spring session begin about the middle of March, and continue for thirteen weeks. Attendance during the regular term of the winter session is alone required for graduation, but the spring session affords opportunities to those who wish to prosecute the study of medicine in the city of New York during the spring months. During the spring term lectures upon special subjects are given by members of the Faculty for the spring session. These lectures are free to those who have matriculated for the spring session. For the benefit of candidates for the primary and final examinations, members of the Faculty hold weekly examinations during the regular session, upon practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, materia medica, physiology, anatomy and chemistry. These examinations are free.

The aggregate annual fees for tickets to all the lectures during the regular winter session, including tickets for the clinical lectures at the Bellevue and Charity Hospitals and the College clinics, amount to \$140. This sum does not include the spring recitation term. In addition to the fees for the tickets to the lectures is a matriculation fee of \$5. The graduation fee is \$30. The fee for dissection ticket is \$10, which covers all the expenses of the dissecting-room. There is no charge for subjects, nor are there any incidental fees. There is no provision for gratuitous aid, but no charges for lectures are made to physicians of more than three years' standing, and to students of the College who have attended two or more courses of lectures."

Within the last year a donation of \$50,000 from Andrew Carnegie, Esq., has been devoted to the erection of a suitable building for Laboratories and the purchase of apparatus, upon land provided on East Twenty-sixth street by the Board of Trustees and other friends of the College, a few yards distant from the College. This building in course of erection will be devoted mainly to Laboratory work in Physiology, Pathology, Therapeutics and other departments of Medicine. It will contain, in addition to the general laboratories and private rooms for original work, a large auditorium for lectures, and will be fully equipped with means for original investigations of various kinds.

Statistics.

[This College was not required by its charter to report to the Regents, and no reports were received prior to the one for the Collegiate year ending February 21, 1877. The attendance and graduation since that date have been reported as follows:]

		STUDENTS ATTENDING.							GRADUATES.			ENTERED SPRING CLASS.		
YEARS.	1st course.	2d course.	3d course.	4th course.	5th course.	Students with degree of M. D.	Total.	Number deduct- ing those twice counted.	From undergraduate classes.	From other Colleges.	Total.	Junior.	Senior.	Total.
1876-77 1877-78 1878-79 1879-80 1880-81 1881-82 1882-88	123 135 138 69 132 90	141 132 140 165 116 145	101 116 62	58 82 69 18 22 17		97 102 155 132 177 153	423 419 451 502 495 563 467	116 83 167	119 108 137 116	28 22 28 26	147 130 165 142 118 163 167	22 24 24 20	26 18 18 14	45

The first Decennial catalogue of this College, embracing the period from 1861 to 1871, contains 1,091 names of Graduates, of whom 28 graduated in 1862; 41 in 1863; 94 in 1864; 111 in 1865; 171 in 1866; 140 in 1867; 111 in 1868; 122 in 1869; 139 in 1870, and 134 in 1871.

Besides these there were 18 Graduates who had become irregular practitioners, and whose names were omitted.

At the end of the war, in 1865-66, a large number of students who had served in the army returned to complete their courses and graduate. The classes of all the prominent Medical schools were exceptionally large for that year.

The Decennial catalogue above referred to will give the reader an extended account of the organization and early history of this College. The Faculty during this period was as follows:

President.

Isaac E. Taylor, M. D., 1861---.

Secretaries.

B. W. McCready, M. D., 1861 (Mar. to Oct.). Austin Flint, Jr., M. D., 1861-

Treasurers.

Isaac E. Taylor, M. D., 1861 (Mar. to May). Austin Flint, Jr., M. D., 1862——. R. O. Doremus, M. D., 1861-62.

Professors.

Principles and Practice of Medicine.

Austin Flint, M. D., 1862----

Surgery. (Various Specialties.)

James R. Wood, M. D., LL. D., 1862—. Frank H. Hamilton, M. D., LL. D., 1861—. Louis A. Sayre, M. D., 1861—.

Alexander B. Mott, M. D., 1861—. Stephen Smith, M. D., 1861—65. William H. Van Buren, M. D., 1866—

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

George T. Elliot, M. D., 1861-71. William T. Lusk, M. D., 1871—.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Benjamin W. McCready, M. D., 1861-72. William A. Hammond, M. D., 1872-

Physiology.

Austin Flint, Jr., M. D., 1861-

Anatomy.

John W. S. Gouley, M. D., 1861 (March to Stephen Smith, M. D., 1865-72.

June). Alpheus B. Crosby, M. D., 1872——
Timothy Childs, M. D., 1861-65.

Chemistry and Toxicology.

R. Ogden Doremus, M. D., 1861-

Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System.

William A. Hammond, M. D., 1867-

Special Departments.

Ophthalmology.

Henry D. Noyes, M. D., 1866-

Dermatology.

Foster Swift, M. D., 1866-71.

Edward L. Keyes, M. D., 1871-

Pathology and Practical Anatomy.

Edward G. Janeway, M. D., 1872-

THE BROOKLYN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

Incorporated April 13, 1860, for the advancement of Medical Science, and with power to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine. No reports received.

CAPITOL CITY MEDICAL COLLEGE (Albany).

Incorporated April 13, 1871, with the usual powers of a Medical College, but never organized.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

This institution was organized in 1829, and incorporated April 25, 1831, by an act which constituted John Keese, John L. Embru, and those then members of an association then known as the College of Pharmacy, and such as might thereafter join them, a corporation to continue twenty-five years for the promotion of a knowledge of Pharmacy and its collateral branches. The Trustees were empowered to adopt rules and regulations in the examination of candidates, and to grant diplomas to those who had attended two courses of lectures at the College, had studied four years with a respectable druggist or apothecary, and had passed satisfactory examinations.

Instruction had commenced March 18, 1829, but reports were not made to the Regents until 1880, when 278 students were reported in attendance, and 44 graduated. The number of graduates since 1829 had been 522. The attendance in 1881 was 335; graduates, 65. In 1882 it was 341, with 83 graduates. In 1883, there were 171 students in the first and 109 in the second course, of whom 3 were females. Graduates in Pharmacy, 60, and from the beginning, 735.

The College is located at 209-211 East Twenty-third street, New

¹ Chap. 364, Laws of 1860, p. 611

² Chap. 472, Laws of 1871.

³Chap. 264, Laws of 1831. By an amendment of April 16, 1832 (chap. 326), it was enacted that after January 1, 1835, no person was to be allowed to practice Pharmacy in the city of New York, unless a graduate of this school or some other, or unless examined by the censors of the County Medical Society. Further amended March 6, 1839 (chap. 52).

York city. Its charter was made permanent by act of March 20, 1856, and on the 20th of March, 1871, the limit allowed for real estate was increased from \$20,000 to \$100,000. The Board of Trustees was increased from seven to nine, to be elected in three classes for three years, April 25, 1878.

This College for many years occupied rooms in the University building. Its present location is in a building formerly known as the "Memorial Chapel," which has been enlarged and fitted up for its use. It has a large herbarium, full collections in Materia Medica, and ample facilities in the way of chemical and pharmaceutical apparatus.

The course of instruction extends through two years and students are divided into Junior and Senior classes.

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BUFFALO.

This was a Homoeopathic Institution first incorporated April 30, 1879, under the act of 1848, for the incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable and Missionary Societies, passed in 1848, under the name of "The Homoeopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons."

By an order of the Supreme Court, upon application of the Trustees, which took effect July 15, 1880, the name was changed to the one given in the above heading. An act passed May 31, 1884, authorized this College to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and to issue diplomas to students that had heretofore pursued the course of study prescribed by its rules and regulations, and who were found, at the examination in 1883, entitled to the degree. All diplomas formerly granted were legalized, the same as those granted by any lawfully incorporated Medical College.

This was not to be deemed in any way to legalize the incorporation of the institution, which, by a decision made by the Court of Appeals in June, 1884, becomes void.

The first term of its lectures commenced November 5, 1879, and ended February 20, 1880. The number matriculated was 33, of whom 6 graduated. The average age of graduates was a little over forty. The only report made is found in the Regents' Report of 1881.

The building used for College purposes was rented from the Young Men's Christian Association.

¹ Chap. 42, Laws of 1856.

² Chap. 184, Laws of 1871.

³ Chap. 172, Laws of 1878.

College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York.

"To counteract as far as possible the evil influences brought to bear upon the profession, to serve the poor, and to improve medical science, several of the more enlightened young physicians formed themselves into a society, and in 1787, they succeeded in inducing the magistrates of the city to establish an apothecary shop at the public expense, and freely gave their professional services to the sick poor; in other words, they procured the establishment of what would now be called a free Dispensary. Among those more prominent engaged in this enterprise were Doctors William Moore, Nicholas Romayne, Benjamin Kissam, Wright Post and Valentine Seaman. They not only bestowed gratuitous attendance on the poor, but included therewith lectures on most of the branches of medicine, thus constituting this Dispensary the first institution connected with practical instruction in medicine under the corporation of the city. So great was their success that in 1790, more than fifty, and in the autumn of 1791, sixty medical students attended."

In January, 1791, Dr. Romayne addressed a petition to the Regents, setting forth that he had instituted a school of medicine in New York city, and praying that they would take his College under "their protection." This petition was referred to Dr. Moore, of the Board, who reported that the above-mentioned institution was well calculated to promote the general good, and that it merited the protection of the University, to be expressed in a resolution, and to be entered on their journals. If consistently no pecuniary aid could be furnished, the Board would at least appoint a committee to superintend from time to time the course of instruction given in this Medical College and report at the next meeting of the Board, as to what further provision could be made, to promote the interest of the same. Upon this the following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this University, the abovementioned institution, for the purpose of diffusing medical knowledge, is well calculated to promote the general good, so far as it depends on this important branch of science.

Resolved, That Dr. Linn, Dr. Moore, Mr. Verplanck, Dr. Rogers, Baron Steuben and Mr. Clarkson be a committee to visit the above-mentioned school, instituted by Dr. Nicholas Romayne, for teaching the various parts of science comprehended in a course of medical education."

¹ This was the beginning of the "New York Dispensary," which has continued its useful operation to the present time.

On the 24th of February, 1791, Sir James Jay, Knight, Dr. Romayne and Dr. Benjamin Kissam appeared before the Board, in behalf of themselves and four other physicians, praying to be incorporated with Samuel Bard, John R. B. Rodgers and William Hamersley as a College of Physicians and Surgeons. A memorial was received from John Bard, President, John Charlton, Vice-President, and James Tellary, Secretary, of the County Medical Society on behalf of the same.

On the 3d of March the committee of the Regents reported favorably, but found a difficulty in the fact that the law under which the Board had been created did not contemplate the incorporation of colleges or academies for the teaching exclusively of any particular branch of science, however important or useful, and that, therefore, they could take no action upon it. But in view of the importance of the subject, they deemed it proper to submit this action to the Legislature, and requested the Chancellor to transmit a copy of their proceedings for their consideration.

This was accordingly done and led to the passage of an act, dated March 24, 1791, authorizing the Regents, at their discretion, to incorporate a College of Physicians and Surgeons, provided that its property should not exceed £60,000, and that the Regents should reserve to themselves the right of conferring degrees, and of appointing the professors or teachers, and of filling vacancies in its Board of Trustees. Any Trustee might be appointed a Professor.

This act was submitted to the Regents on the day of its passage, and it being approved, a committee was appointed to prepare a charter to be reported at their next session, which did not occur until the time of their regular annual meeting in the year following.

In the meantime, the friends of the medical school in Columbia College continued to oppose the measure, and on the 18th of January, 1792, the Trustees requested a conference with the committee of the Regents, which was granted a few days after. The Trustees of the College informed the Regents that they not only had it in contemplation to institute a medical school agreeably to their charter, but that they had the business much at heart, and were actually proceeding in it as fast as possible, with the prospect of effecting their object as fully as could be attained under the act of the last session.

Upon this, the Regents resolved to suspend further action until

¹ Chap. 45, Laws of 14th Session, p. 34.

the issue of the proceedings then pending on the part of the Trustees of the College should be known.

The annual reports of the Regents for several subsequent years, refer to the progress of the medical school of Columbia College, and appropriations were recommended from time to time.

The rival interest in the meantime continued its efforts, and on the 3d of March, 1807, the Medical Society of the county of New York applied for the incorporation of a College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York, under the patronage of the Regents. The request was granted on the 12th of March, 1807, a charter was issued under authority of the act of 1791.

On the 3d of April, 1807, the Regents appointed five Professors, and eighteen distinguished physicians, chiefly Europeans, as Honorary members of the College.

The College was fully organized on the 5th of May, 1807, when the following officers of the Board were elected:

President — Nicholas Romayne, M. D. Vice-President — Samuel L. Mitchill, M. D. Registrar — Archibald Bruce, M. D.

Treasurer — Abraham Brower, Physician.

Censors — Edward Miller, M. D., David Hosack, M. D., Alexander Sheldon, William Livingston, William James McNeven, M. D., Henry Van Solinger, M. D., William Wheeler, J. D. Gillespie, J. E. R. Birch, James G. Graham, Benjamin DeWitt, M. D., Felix Pascalis and Alexander Hosack, M. D.

The Professorships first established by the Regents were as follows:

Practice of Physic — Edward Miller, M. D.
Chemistry — Samuel L. Mitchill, M. D.
Botuny and Materia Medica — David Hosack, M. D.
Institutes of Medicine — Benjamin DeWitt, M. D.
Mineralogy — Archibald Bruce, M. D.

¹ By this charter the Medical Society of New York was incorporated as a College of Physicians and Surgeons, and all the members of the Society were declared Trustees. The Regents reserved the right to amend, and to remove the Trustees or any of them. The number of Trustees at the time was 101, all practitioners of medicine.

⁹ In a pamphlet entitled "An Historical sketch of the Origin, Progress and Present State of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of the State of New York" (1813), this Chair is omitted.

For the purpose of completing the system of instruction, the Trustees, under the powers of their charter, appointed lecturers in those departments which were unprovided with Professors, as follows:

Lecturers on Anatomy — Dr. Nicholas Romayne and Dr. John Anoustine Smith.

Lecturer on Chemistry - Dr. Benjamin De Witt.1

Lecturer on Surgery and Midwifery — Dr. David Hosack.
Lecturer on Clinical Medicine — Dr. Edward Miller.

A Senatus Academicus was organized, consisting of the President, Vice-President, Professors, Lecturers, Registrar and Treasurer.

A small two-story building was procured in Robinson street, and fitted up; cabinets and a laboratory were begun. A botanical garden had been commenced years before by Dr. Hosack, in what was then a rural spot three miles and a half out of town, partly as an agency in medical instruction. Lectures were commenced on the 7th of November, 1807, and an arrangement was made by Professor Miller for clinical instruction, at the New York Hospital, and with Dr. McNeven, a member of the College, and then one of the physicians of the Alms-House, for a course of clinical lectures at that institution.

The number of students attending the first course of lectures was 53. In the second it increased to 72, and in the third to 73. On the 8th of November, 1808, the sum of \$5,000 was granted from the proceeds of a lottery for endowment.2 New premises were acquired on Pearl street and valuable additions were made to the museum. This building was formally opened for the reception of students in November, 1808.

The charter, as first granted, vested in the Trustees the power of electing their officers and censors, but by an amendment made March 3, 1808, this power was resumed by the Regents. At the same time the President, Registrar, Treasurer and Professors of the College were constituted a Senatus Academicus to have the immediate government of the College, under the ordinances of the Regents.

In February, 1809, an ordinance was passed requiring the Professors to examine candidates for the degree of "M. D.," and to recommend such as they might approve, and in March, 1810, this examination was directed to be made before the 1st of March, and the candidates were to prepare dissertations upon medical subjects which might be printed by order of the Professors.

² Chap. 9, Laws of 1808.

¹ To supply the place of Dr. Mitchill, then a Senator in Congress.

The first success of the College was soon clouded by difficulties, and from some misunderstandings lectures were delivered in 1810 on only some of the branches of medicine. As a result, the attendance was reduced by two-thirds, and complaints were carried to the Board of Regents. A committee consisting of Chief Justice Kent, Judge Spencer and Judge Smith was appointed to inquire into the matter, and on the 1st of April, 1811, they reported:

"That unfortunate misunderstandings have taken place between several Professors of that institution, which have already materially impeded its operation, and unless something effectual be done by the Regents, it will become degraded in the estimation of the public, and its usefulness be inevitably destroyed.

"Propositions have been made to the committee to remodel the institution with a view of rendering its operation more simple, and of introducing into it several of the Professors of the Medical School in Columbia College, and other eminent and distinguished individuals. This proposition has been viewed by the committee in the most favorable light, as it may extinguish the feud existing among the present Professors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and as it will in all probability be the means of uniting the two schools.

"The latter appears an object of the first importance, inasmuch as it will assemble in one institution a splendid collection of medical and surgical talents, and it cannot fail to merit and receive the patronage and encouragement of the Legislature."

An amendment to the charter was accordingly proposed, in which all powers formerly granted to the Trustees or members of the College, or in the Senatus Academicus, or Board of Censors, were vested in Trustees to be appointed by the Regents. The President, Vice-President, Professors and Treasurer of the College were declared to be Trustees, with such other persons as the Regents should appoint, but not to exceed twenty-five in number at any time. The Trustees and members of the College, who were not constituted Trustees by this supplementary charter, were to be Fellows. The Trustees had power to elect Fellows, who were at all times to have the privilege of attending lectures, and of inspecting the museum and the botanical garden, under such regulations as the Trustees might prescribe. The power of future amendment was fully reserved, and all grants and ordinances not consistent with this were revoked.

On the 1st of April, 1811, a new organization was effected by the

appointment of a President, Vice-President, ten Professors, a Treasurer and a Register.¹

Propositions for the uniting of this College with the Medical School in Columbia College were at this period under discussion, and the Regents in appointing a committee to visit the several institutions in the Southern District, authorized its members to signify to the Trustees of Columbia College, "that the object of the Regents in uniting the medical institutions in the said city is by combining the talents of the professors in one seminary to render the state of medical education more respectable and useful, and that the said committee be further authorized to request in behalf of the Regents, the coöperation of the said Trustees in carrying the arrangement into effect."

The Regents, in their annual report made in May, 1812, refer to this College as improved in condition, with a fair prospect of rising to a state of usefulness and celebrity, and add:

"As a means of rendering the usefulness of this establishment more extensive, especially among the citizens of the State, the Trustees have suggested the measure of providing by law for the gratuitous instruction of a student from each county."

This arrangement was adopted, but in two or three years it was discontinued. The records of the Regents do not show the numbers that were admitted to this privilege, nor the time when or the reasons for which it was changed.

In 1813, the measure for uniting the two Medical Schools was announced by the Trustees of Columbia College to the Regents, in their annual report as follows:

"In conformity, it is believed, with the wishes of the Regents, and from a desire to promote medical science by preventing, as far as in them lay, the collisions of rival institutions, the Trustees have consented that the Medical Department of the College should be incorporated with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and for that purpose have rescinded their act relative to the faculty of medicine, which accordingly forms no longer a part of the establishment under their care."

The Regents in their report to the Legislature, made in March, 1814, express great confidence in the successful operation of this measure, and say:

¹ Six of the persons above appointed did not accept, and the vacancies were filled in March, 1812.

"From the Medical College thus united, and embracing the most eminent medical talents of the State in one splendid seminary, the most beneficial consequences may be anticipated. All that appears now to be wanting is an endowment to establish this institution on a respectable and permanent foundation."

In pursuance of this suggestion, the Legislature granted \$30,000 to this institution from the proceeds of a lottery authorized April 13, 1814, for various literary purposes.²

A commodious building on the north side of Barclay street was secured for the new organization.

The effect of this measure was at once felt in the increased number of students and of graduates. But a discontent arose on the part of several Professors, who had been connected with the former organization, and efforts were made to establish a rival Medical School in New York city, under the auspices of Rutgers College in New Jersey. Courses of lectures were delivered, and from 1812 to 1827 the degree of M. D. was conferred by that College on 56 students, of whom 36 were graduated in 1827. This rival was finally driven from the State by an act of the Legislature, passed in 1827, which declared that degrees conferred within this State, by Colleges beyond its limits, should be void.

By an act passed March 21, 1817, the College upon releasing its claim upon its interest in the lottery grant of 1814, was allowed to borrow \$20,000 from the State, to be refunded from the moneys

Natural Philosophy - Dr. Benjamin DeWitt.

Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery - Drs. Wright Post and John A. Smith.

Theory and Practice of Physic - Dr. David Hosack.

Clinical Practice of Medicine - Dr. Wm. Hamersly.

Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children - Dr. John C. Osborn.

Chemistry — Dr. Wm. Jas. McNeven.

Legal Medicine — Dr. James S. Stringham.

Natural History - Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill.

Principles of Comparative Surgery - Dr. Valentine Mott.

Materia Medica - Dr. John W. Francis.

Doctors Post, Hamersly, Osborn, Stringham, Mott and Francis were appointed Trustees, and a new code of by-laws and regulations was established.

¹The following Faculty was appointed by the Regents, March 7, 1814, under this consolidation:

² By an act passed March 21, 1817 (chap. 109), the sum of \$20,000 might be loaned from the State, upon the Trustees releasing their claim to the sum granted in the Literature Lottery of 1814, and executing a bond of \$10,000 for the payment of six per cent interest till the money from the lottery was received into the treasury. Further provision was made concerning this loan by act of March 29. 1822 (chap. 134).

that this might produce. A loan at a lower rate of interest was provided for by an act passed March 29, 1822.

But the prosperity from State aid did not long continue, and about the year 1819, dissensions began to arise upon financial questions, which increased from year to year. The money to meet the deficiencies of revenue, and to pay the expenses, were advanced by certain Professors, who thus gradually acquired claims that would have equaled in a few years the value of the property of the College.

In March, 1825, a memorial was received from the Trustees of this College, representing defects alleged to exist in the organization and administration of their affairs, and proposing a new organization on the basis of making the Professors salaried officers, and of applying a part of the income to the payment of debts. To this the Professors remonstrated, and asked a hearing before the Board. It appeared, upon further hearing, that irreconcilable differences had arisen between the Trustees and the Professors, and the committee of the Regents, to which the subject was referred, made a lengthy report, in which, without imputing blame or wrong motives to either party, they were led to the conclusion of recommending an entire change in the general character of the Trustees, and the appointment of men who were not practitioners in medicine in place of those then holding the office, not exceeding thirteen in number. They would, however, have the President and Vice-President, exofficio Trustees of the College, in order to preserve that professional character which was indispensable to its prosperity and fame.

As a temporary expedient, a resolution was passed requiring the Professors to contribute ten per cent of their fees toward the College debt, and for regarding the offices of President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Registrar and Librarian, as honorary and without pay.

These troubles did not at once subside, and in March, 1829, a memorial addressed to the Regents was referred to the Legislature for its consideration. The burden of debt was excessive, and relief must be had, or the building must be sold on execution.

Some changes made in the Board of Trustees, and an economical policy introduced in financial management, were found successful in operation, and the College continued for more than a third of a century longer under the control of the Regents, who conferred all degrees and appointed Professors.

¹ Chap. 109, Laws of 1817.

⁹ Chap. 134, Laws of 1822.

³ Octavo Doc., p. 54, 1821.

⁴ Senate Journal, 1829, p. 338.

An amendment to the charter, made by the Legislature, March 24, 1860, and to the Trustees of the College the right of appointing Professors or Teachers, and of filling all vacancies, as also of conferring degrees. Their by-laws were, however, not to be valid, until confirmed by the Regents.

By a resolution of the Board of Trustees of Columbia College, dated June 4, 1860, the Medical College recently established upon an independent basis, was adopted as "The Medical School of Columbia College," each institution maintaining its separate organization, and only so far uniting that the College agreed to confer upon such medical students as might be recommended by the proper authorities of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the degrees asked for. This authority is regarded as a united one, all diplomas bearing the signature of the President of Columbia College, with those of the Faculty of Medicine. Their financial affairs are entirely separate.

On the 17th of October, 1884, Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, of New York city, gave to this College the sum of \$500,000, for the purchase of real estate and the erection of a building that should be fully adequate to meet the most advanced demands of medical science. It is understood that a location has been secured on Tenth avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, and opposite the Roosevelt Hospital, and that twenty-nine lots have been purchased to accommodate the wants of a first building, and meet the demands of future growth.

The removals of the College, from its organization down to the present time, may be summarized as follows:

In 1807, it commenced in a small two-story house in Robinson street.

In November, 1808, its lectures commenced in a building purchased for its use, with an endowment from the State, in Pearl street.

In 1814, a building was procured on the north side of Barclay street, near Broadway.

In 1837, another move was made to Crosby street.

On the 22d of January, 1856, it removed to Tenth avenue, corner of Twenty-third street, which has since been the seat of the College. It was deemed ample at the time of its erection, but it has no laboratories, or other conveniences, demanded by the present state of medical science, which will undoubtedly be provided for to the full-

¹ Chap. 111, Laws of 1860.

est extent under the recent endowment. The present building is 98 by 55 feet in size, and the property is valued at about \$100,000.

Attendance and Graduation at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of New York, during its separate existence under the care of the Regents.

YEARS.	Number of Students.	Number of Graduates.	YEARS.	Number of Students.	Number of Graduates.	YEARS.	Number of Students.	Number of Graduates.
1807 1806 1809 1810 1811 1812 1813 1814 1815 1816 1817 1818 1819 1820 1821 1822 1823 1823 1823	52 76 84 24 31 11 144 99 142 144 173 155 185 202 201 201 195	8 11 5 11 11 27 40 85 76 87 29 80 47 45	1825	158 * * * * 116 * * 158 * † 106 * * 102 101 109 109	50 34 12 15 28 22 33 28 45 25 81 80 23 19 25 9	1843 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1558 1859 1860	182 195 219 194 193 175 208 230 225 208 201 181 178 179 171 173 198 295	19 87 41 48 56 56 45 56 61 71 58 48 47 47 47 54 50

* Number attending at time of report.

† Not reported.

Total, 1,449. During the first three years the rules admitted one free pupil from each county in the State.

Number Matriculated and number Graduated in each year at the College of Physicians and Surgeons since its connection with Columbia College in 1860.

YEARS.	Number of Matriculated Students.	Number of Graduates.	YEARS.	Number of Matriculated Students.	Number of Graduates.	YEARS.	Number of Matriculated Students.	Number of Graduates.	YEARS.	Number of Matriculated Students.	Number of Graduates.
1861 1862 1864 1865 1866		69 59 68 80 68 106	1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872	0000	95 102 91 69 84 77	1873 1874 1875 1876 1877	0000	90 84 108 93 117 107	1879 1880 1881 1882 1888 1884	0000	94 117

Total number of Graduates since 1860,

Total from the beginning in 1811,

PROFESSORS IN FACULTY OF MEDICINE SINCE 1860.

Professors of Anatomy.

Robert Watts, M. D., 1860-67. Henry B. Sands, M. D., 1867-79. Thomas T. Sabine, M. D. (Adj.), 1871-79. (Prof.), 1879—

Professors of Surgery (1870-79).

Alex. H. Stevens, M. D., LL. D. (Emeritus), Thomas M. Markoe, M. D. (Adj.), 1860-70. 1860-69. (Prof.), 1870-79. Willard Parker, M. D., 1860-70.

Professor of Midwifery.

Edward Dalafield, M. D. (Emeritus), 1860-75.

Professors of Chemistry.

(Medical Jurisprudence added in 1870.)

Professors of Materia Medica.

Joseph M. Smith, M. D., 1860-66. James W. McLane, M. D., 1868-72. Edward Curtis, M. D., 1878-

Professor of Botany.

John Torrey, M. D., LL. D. (Emeritus), 1860-

Professors of Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, and Medical Jurisprudence.
(In 1868 Medical Jurisprudence assigned to another Department. Chair divided in 1879 into Gynæcology and Obstetrics and Diseases of Children.)

Chandler R. Gilnan, M. D., 1865.
T. Gaillard Thomas, M. D., 1865-79.
James W. McLane, M. D. (Adj.), 1872-79.

Professors of Pathology and Practical Medicine.

Alonzo Clark, M. D., LL. D., 1860- Francis Delafield, M. D. (Adj.), 1876-

Professors of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy.

(Since 1869 Physiology and Hygiene.)

John C. Dalton, Jr., M. D., 1860——. John C. Curtis, M. D. (Adj.), 1876——

Professor of Military, Surgery and Hygiene. (Changed in 1865 to Clinical and Military Surgery.)

William Detmold, M. D., 1862-66.

Professors of Clinical Medicine.

John T. Metcalfe, M. D., 1866-75. William H. Draper, M. D., 1880-

Clinical Professors of Venereal Diseases.

Freeman J. Bumstead, M. D., 1867-71. Fessenden N. Otis, M. D., 1871---

Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D., 1869---

Clinical Professors of Diseases of the Skin.

William H. Draper, M. D., 1869-79. George H. Fox, M. D., 1881—

Clinical Professor of the Diseases of Children.

Abraham Jacobi, M. D., 1869-

Professor of Clinical Surgery.

(In 1881 Professor Parker became Emeritus Professor, Principles and Practice of Surgery.) Willard Parker, M. D., 1870-81.

Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System.

Edward C. Seguin, M. D., 1874.

Clinical Professor of Laryngoscopy and Diseases of the Throat.

George M. Lefferts, M. D., 1874—.

Professor of Gynæcology. (Since 1882 Clinical Gynæcology.)

T. Gaillard Thomas, M. D., 1879-

Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children.
(Gynæcology added in 1881.)

James W. McLane, M. D., 1879.

Professor of Principles of Surgery.

Thomas M. Marcoe, M. D., 1879-

Professor of the Practice of Surgery.

Henry B. Sands, M. D., 1879-

Demonstrators of Anatomy.

(All of Degree of M. D. Assistants in Italics.)

Henry B. Sands, 1860-66.

Erskine Mason, 1861-66.

Erskine Mason, 1866-70.

Thomas T. Sabine, 1866-70.

George W. Wheelock, 1867-68.

T. T. Sabine, 1870-71.

John G. Curtis, 1870-71.

John G. Curtis, 1871-75.

Samuel B. St. John, 1871-72.
Charles McBurney, 1872-74.
Charles B. Kelsey, 1874-79.
C. McBurney, 1875-80.
William T. Bull, 1879-80.
William T. Bull, 1880—.
William S. Halsted, 1880—.
Francis H. Markoe, 1880—.

[In addition to the above there had been from 1860 to 1882, 7 Curators of Museum, 37 Lecturers, and 2 Directors of Pathological Laboratory of the Alumni Association.]

College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York (Fairfield).

This institution was established by the Trustees of Fairfield Academy in 1809. In their report to the Regents in 1810, they describe

¹ It would seem that the idea of connecting medical with academic studies was entertained from a very early period at Fairfield. The following memorandum, among the Regents' papers, was received March 15, 1802, the year before the Academy was incorporated by the Regents. It is indorsed "View of Academical Studies in Fairfield Academy," and has further interest from its showing a plan of education in a four years' course, that was then thought to meet the requirements of that day:

"Those well versed in the following studies shall on a public day be admitted to a degree in the Academy, or have given to them a written instrument conferring in them academical honors.

To be well acquainted with Orthography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Elements of Geography and Elocution, shall be necessary for admittance into the Academy.

Course of Studies in the Academy.

First Year — English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Oratory, Gesture, Arithmetic and the Mathematics through the square and cube roots, Principles of Politeness and Moral Philosophy.

Second Year — Composition and Oratory continued, Blair's or Kame's Elements of Criticism, History, Chronology, a general system of Civil Polity, Logic, General Principles of Jurisprudence: the first year's studies reviewed.

Third Year — Composition, Oratory and History continued, Astronomy, Philosophy, Mensuration, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Botany,

the Academy building of wood, 40 by 50 feet, two stories high, for the accommodation of the higher classes. There was a small wooden laboratory, 16 by 24 feet in size, and a larger one, 62 by 32 feet, on the ground plan, and 30 feet high, built of hewn stone, and containing a chemical-room, 30 feet square and 18 feet high; an anatomical room, of the same area, and 12 feet high, with a spacious skylight, and twelve other convenient rooms to accommodate the medical professors and students. The attendance was 52 in Geography, 4 in Hebrew, 58 in Chemistry, Materia Medica, Anatomy and Surgery, 20 in Civil Polity and Jurisprudence, and 24 in the Elements of Criticism. The chemical apparatus and library were valued at \$1,200, and the anatomical museum at \$600.

The Faculty consisted of Caleb Alexander, Principal; Josiah Noyes, Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, and Nathaniel Jacobs, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery. The Principal had a salary of \$500, and the two Professors were paid by fees. There was an Usher (Joseph Montague), with a salary of \$300.

In 1810, the Trustees memorialized the Legislature for aid. Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill, from the Assembly committee, to whom the petition was referred, reported:

"That a valuable institution for literary purposes has for some time existed at that place, in Herkimer county, and that of late there has been added thereto a school for instruction in medicine and the auxiliary sciences."

The committee reported a separate bill for the better support of Fairfield Academy, but in the course of legislation this became merged with other subjects, as a section of "an act making provision for improving the navigation of Hudson's river between the villages of Troy, Lansingburgh and Waterford, and for other purposes," which became a law April 2, 1810, granting \$5,000 to the Trustees of Fairfield Academy, from the proceeds of a lottery, to be applied for the support of the Chemical and Anatomical School under the Academy Trustees.

With such beginnings the Trustees in February, 1812, memorial-

Chemistry, Materia Medica, Anatomy, the general principles of the Military Art; the two first years' studies reviewed.

Fourth Year — The more important parts of the three first year's studies continued to perfection, Book-keeping, Forms of Wills, Indentures, Leases, Notes, Invoices, etc., etc., Principles of Commerce, Agriculture, the Apothecary and Mechanical Arts as to general principles, the general economy of human life. All the studies critically reviewed."

¹ Chap. 133, Public Laws of 1810, p. 68.

ized the Regents for a charter with the powers of a Medical College. In this petition, after referring to past reports, they say:

"There has been during the last season erected and finished on the lands belonging to your petitioners, and adjacent to their buildings, a stone building 72 feet long, 36 feet wide and 33 feet high, containing twenty-four rooms and twenty-four closets; twelve of said rooms 16 by 15 feet, and four 16 by 13 feet; which building was erected by a company of private gentlemen, under a contract with your petitioners to rent the same to them for the accommodation of students, and whenever the funds of the institution would admit of the same, then to sell the building to your petitioners at its original cost. Your petitioners have established a Medical School at their Academy and procured an extensive anatomical museum and a valuable chemical apparatus. They have also appointed four able Professors in that branch, to-wit: One of Chemistry, one of Anatomy and Surgery, one of Materia Medica and Practice of Physic, and one of Obstetrics, on each of which branches a course of lectures is delivered annually at the Academy. The number of medical students will be seen by reference to the before-mentioned return.2 That by the regulation of your petitioners, one of the medical Professors resides at the Academy, for the purpose of affording instruction through the year to such medical students as may choose to continue there for that purpose. From the very great and unparalleled exertions which have been made by your petitioners to render their institution respectable, and from the degree of celebrity which it has already obtained, your petitioners have flattered themselves, at the present session of the Board of Regents, they might be able to procure a charter of incorporation as a College, and with a view to that object had obtained a subscription to their funds, amounting to \$9,000, in addition to the funds stated in their return; but on examining the report made by your committee, made on the 11th day of March last, your petitioners find: That in the opinion of the committee, no College ought to be established until suitable buildings have been provided, and a fund created consisting of a capital of at least \$50,000, yielding an annual income of \$3,500 - which report was then adopted by your Board. Your petitioners, therefore, although their buildings are amply sufficient, forbear at this time to urge their claim for a charter as a College, hoping, however, that the time is not far distant when they may be able to procure such funds as may bring them within the spirit of the said report. Should the Board of Regents, however, at

¹ The medical Professors were Dr. Lyman Spalding, Dr. George C. Shattuck, and Dr. Westel Willoughby, Jr., and the chemical Professor, Dr. Josiah Noyes.

² Referring to the annual report of 1812, which showed 43 medical students in attendance.

² Value of lots and building, \$9,000; of personal estate, \$6,500; of chemical apparatus and library, \$1,250, and of anatomical museum, \$900.

their present session, see fit to grant a charter of incorporation as a College to any literary institution in the Western District, your petitioners humbly conceive that from the standing of their institution, when compared with any other in that district, they are entitled to

the preference.

The Medical School, under the direction of your petitioners, has already received very particular and flattering commendations from the various other medical institutions in the Northern States. It promises much usefulness. From its local situation (there being no other Medical School in this State, except in the city of New York), it is calculated to be particularly beneficial. The expense of attending a course of lectures at Fairfield, when compared with that of an institution in any large city or town, is indeed small. Your petitioners, however, are unable to confer on any student any degree which may entitle him to practice in Physic or Surgery, or to give him any preferment therein. Your petitioners have found on the part of their Professors this to be an objection, that they are not placed on as honorable a standing as the Professors in other institutions, inasmuch as no degree can be conferred on any of their students, and on the part of the students that they can receive no preferment from their attendance on the school. Your petitioners, therefore, pray an Ordinance of the Board of Regents regulating the course hereafter to be pursued in the Medical Department of their school, and that degrees in Physic and Surgery may hereafter be conferred by the Regents on such students as shall conform to those regulations in the same manner as degrees are conferred on students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, established pursuant to the act entitled 'An act to enable the Regents of the University to establish a College of Physicians and Surgeons within this State.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

By order of the Trustees,

A. A. BARTOW, Secretary.

FAIRFIELD, HERKIMER COUNTY, February, 1812."

This measure being approved, the Regents applied for an act authorizing them to incorporate *The College of Physicians and Surgeons for the Western District*. An act was passed, June 12, 1812, and on the same day a charter was granted, with the same limitations as had been provided in the one granted in 1807. The names of the Trustees being left blank, were filled in afterward by

¹ Chap. 131, Laws of 1812, p. 292.

² The first Trustees were Westel Willoughby, Jr., Jonathan Sherwood, Luther Guiteau, Solomon Wolcot, Isaac Sears, Abijah Tombling, Amos Hale, Simeon Ford, Clark Smith, Joseph White, Alexander G. Fonda, Oliver C. Comstock, John Miller, Isaac Sargeant, Reuben Hart, Amasa Trowbridge, Francis A. Bloodgood, William D. Ford, James Kennedy, Oliver Ellis, Andrew A. Bartow, William Smith, John Stearns and James Hale, with power to appoint their successors.

the Chancellor, by direction of the Board. An act for further encouragement was passed June 19, 1812.

On the 1st of December four Professors were appointed, and the new institution continued in operation as before.

By an act passed April 13, 1814, the right reserved to the State to subscribe to the stock of the Bank of Utica (at that period regarded as a valuable opportunity) was transferred to the Trustees of this College, but with the restriction that no part of the principal should be used in paying salaries of Professors or Tutors.

On the 4th of April, 1815, an amendment was made to the charter by which the quarterly meetings of the Trustees were abolished, the time of annual meeting changed from the first Tuesday of December to the third Tuesday of January, and power was given to the President in calling meetings more fully than before. The separate Board of such Trustees, residing in Herkimer county, which had been formerly provided, was also abolished.

By an act passed March 30, 1820², the State appropriated \$1,000 a year, for five years, to this College, and gave the bodies of convicts dying in Auburn prison (unless claimed by friends) for its use.

A stone building, four stories high, was erected on the College Park in 1825, and the rooms in this were rented to medical students at from \$4 to \$4.50 per session. Board was usually furnished at from \$1.50 to \$2 per week. The whole expense of tickets, board, fuel, etc., was about \$100 to \$110 to the session.

The course of lectures continued twelve weeks in each year for several years, but in 1821 it was extended to sixteen. It began on the first Tuesday of October, and ended in January. Besides these regular lectures, there were for a time special summer courses in Medicine, Chemistry, Botany, etc., by persons not connected with the Faculty. About 1826, Dr. Lewis C. Beck lectured upon Botany, and Dr. Hadley upon Chemistry. In 1832, a June course in Chemistry was advertised by Dr. William Mather, and in Botany by Dr. Asa Gray, the former at \$6, and the latter at \$4.

In 1839, the Circular described the College building as a large stone edifice, three stories high, containing spacious and convenient Lecture-rooms, an extensive and valuable Museum of Human and

¹ Chap. 222, Laws of 1812, allowing the Comptroller to surrender bonds of \$10,000 for lands sold on the late Oneida reservation, with accrued interest, as an endowment for this College.

⁹ Chap. 121, Laws of 1820.

Comparative Anatomy, and one of the most splendid and valuable collections of Minerals to be found in the country; the Chemical Apparatus, very extensive and valuable, and the collection of specimens to illustrate the course on Materia Medica, very complete. The library contained 1,400 volumes.

The Faculty of this College were for the most part non-resident: the Whites resided in Cherry Valley, Beck and McNaughton in Albany, Delamater for a part of the time in Palmyra, Hamilton in Auburn, and Willoughby in Newport. After the discontinuance of the College, Doctors Beck and McNaughton became connected with the Albany Medical College, and Doctors Delamater, Hadley and Hamilton with the one at Geneva. Dr. Willoughby, who had already retired from active duties before the College ended, died at Newport in 1844, at the age of seventy-five.

The last official trace of the existence of this College that we have found was the resignation of Doctors Beck, McNaughton and Hamilton, as Professors, dated January 26, 1841. The last degrees were conferred on that date, upon two young men who had completed their course the year previous, excepting a few weeks of study which had been in the meantime fulfilled as required by law.

In recent years the surviving Trustees of the old Medical College have filled vacancies in their Board, and asserted rights of property in the premises. It is understood that this does not imply an intention of reviving the College, but that the action has another motive which will be further noticed in our account of Fairfield Academy.

Officers of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the Western District

Presidents.

Lyman Spalding, M. D., 1818-17. Joseph White, M. D., 1817-32. Westel Willoughby, M. D., 1832-40.

Vice-Presidents.

Westel Willoughby, M. D., 1818-32. Luther Guiteau, M. D., 1832-40.

Professors.

Lyman Spalding, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery and Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine, 1813-17. Resigned.
Westel Willoughby, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, 1813-40. (Emeritus Professor from

1836-40.)

1836-40.)
James Hadley, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Materia Medica and Mineralogy, 1818-40.
(Of Chemistry only for first years; of Chemistry and Pharmacy from 1836-40.)
T. Romeyn Beck, M. D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence, 1815-86.
(Of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence from 1836-41.)
Joseph White, M. D., Professor of Surgery, 1817-27.
Resigned.
James McNaughton, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, 1822-41.
John Delamater, M. D., Professor of Surgery, 1827-36; Professor of Practice of Physic

and Diseases of Women and Children, 1836-39; Professor of Practice of Physic and Midwifery, 1839-40

Reuben D. Mussey, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Midwifery, 1886-88. Resigned. Frank H. Hamilton, M. D., Professor of Surgery, 1839-41.

John Stearns, M. D., was elected Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, December 1, 1812, but his name does not afterward appear in the records.]

Number of Students attending and number Graduating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the Western District (Fairfield), during the term of its Corporate Existence from 1812 to 1840.

YEARS.	Students Attending.	Number Graduating.	YEARS.	Students Attending.	Number Graduating.	YEARS.	Students Attending.	Number Graduating.
1812-13	18 28 41 62	2 4 7 11 2 13	1822-23	130 144 171 205	8 8 15 19 25 33 84 23 44 39	1832-33	217 198 163 164 142	88 55 40 80 84 82 84 26 28

Total number of students attending from 1813-14 to 1839-40, inclusive, 3,123.

Total number of Graduates as above, 609.

After the cessation of Lectures the building was repaired and it has since been used by the Fairfield Academy, and more recently by the Fairfield Seminary.

COLUMBIA VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Formed under general act in 1878, and located at 217 East Thirtv-fourth street, New York city. First report made in 1880, when it reported 32 students and 14 graduating. In 1881, it reported 36 students and 10 graduating. In 1882, it reported 59 students and 12 graduated. In its announcement for 1884-85, it bears the name of the "Columbia Veterinary College and School of Comparative Medicine."

EXCELSIOR COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Incorporated April 16, 1857,1 with the usual powers of a medical institution, and authorized to confer degrees and to appoint a dele-

¹ Chap. 685, Laws of 1857. An amendatory act was passed April 13, 1858 (chap. 160).

gate to the State Medical Society. Subject to the visitation of the Regents and required to report annually to them; but so far as appears from their records, it was never organized

ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

This corporation was created by act of April 22, 1865.¹ The Board of Trustees was required to appoint at least six Professors in the various departments of Medical Science, including Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Materia Medica, Obstetrics, Chemistry, Medical Jurisprudence, Practice of Medicine and Surgery. They might confer degrees upon the terms usually required in other Medical Colleges, and their diplomas were to confer the same rights as those of other Colleges. They were to report annually to the Regents, and were made subject to their visitation.

The College was organized December 19, 1865, and located at the

corner of Livingston place and East Fifteenth street.

Number of Students and of Graduates reported to the Regents.

YEARS ENDING IN—	Students Attending.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN—	Students Attending.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN—	Students Attending.	Graduates.
1867	40 45 52 48 76 75	11 31 16 15 32 16	1873	87 80 127 158 96 107	21 9 41 44 47 26	1879	138 143 215 146 131	20 32 64 50 37

THE ELECTRO-MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Incorporated June 9, 1875, and made subject to the visitation of the Regents. No reports received.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE OF WATERTOWN.

Incorporated April 23, 1867, but plans never perfected, and little or nothing ever done.

Long Island College Hospital (Brooklyn). This institution was incorporated March 6, 1858, with the usual

¹Chap. 542, Laws of 1865, p. 1028. An amendatory act was passed April 30, 1869 (chap. 419), providing for the appointment of the Faculty, branches to be studied, power of conferring degrees, etc.

² Chap. 550, Laws of 1875.

³Chap. 19, Laws of 1858.

powers of a Medical College. Income limited to \$10,000 a year; the annual payment of \$10, or \$100 at one time, was to confer all the rights of membership. Made subject to the visitation of the Regents. Clergymen of the same communion as patients were to be allowed access to the hospital.

By an act passed April 2, 1862, five persons were to be elected annually, to serve as Regents of the corporation, to act with those whose terms had not expired, till next election. Further amendments were passed April 30, 1864, May 23, 1867, April 2, 1879, and February 9, 1881.

This institution is located on the corner of Pacific and Henry streets, in the city of Brooklyn, and claims to have been the first in the country that combined successfully a College with a hospital for the purposes of instruction.

"The hospital is under the immediate control of the College authorities, and is available at all times for practical instruction. The collegiate year embraces a Reading Session, which commences in October, and a Regular Session, which begins at the close of the Reading Session in February, and lasts five months. Only the Regular Session is obligatory upon candidates for graduation. In connection with the College building is a dispensary, which treats annually over ten thousand patients. The authorities of the city of Brooklyn have had established the Central Depot of the City Ambulance System at Long Island College Hospital. During the year 1881, 1,340 were treated by the Ambulance Surgeons.

The College buildings have been recently greatly altered and improved. A large additional building, containing all modern improvements in ventilation, and much additional room, has recently been erected. No preliminary examination is required for entrance to the College. The expenses are: Full course of lectures, \$100; matriculation, \$5; demonstrator's ticket, \$5; graduation fee, \$25. The candidate for graduation must be twenty-one years of age, and must present legal evidence that he has studied medicine for three years with a physician duly authorized by law to practice his profession. He must have attended two full courses of lectures, the last of which must have been in Long Island College Hospital. He must submit to the authorities of the College an acceptable thesis and pass satisfactory examinations."

¹ Chap. 181, Laws of 1862.

² Chap. 458, Laws of 1864.

³ Chap. 954, Laws of 1867.

⁴ Chap. 135, Laws of 1879.

⁵ Chap. 7, Laws of 1881.

Public Service of the State of New York, III, p. 338.

The report published in the Regents' Report of 1884 shows that extensive improvements had been recently made, consisting of additional lecture and recitation-rooms, chemical, physiological and histological laboratories, and a museum for the College; besides additional, general and private wards for the use of the hospital. The grounds and buildings were valued at \$320,000. The Faculty consisted of twenty-one Professors and Lecturers.

Statistics of Long Island College Hospital.

YEARS ENDING IN-	Students Attending.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN—	Students Attending.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN—	Students Attending.	Graduates.
1859* 1867 1868 1869 1870	80 119 74 59 56 69	24 50 26 18 84 83	1872. 1878. 1874. 1875. 1876.	92 97 117 105 102 111	37 42 57 57 45 33	1878	120 115 119 142 159 154	40 33 45 51 61 51

^{*} No reports were received for several years after this date.

Whole number of Graduates to June, 1883, inclusive, 897.

MEDICAL COLLEGE LABORATORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Incorporated by act of March 22, 1883, for the purpose of holding and using real and personal estate for educational purposes in the city of New York. John C. Draper, Alfred L. Loomis, Wm. Darling, William H. Thompson, Charles Inslee Parde, J. Williston Wright, William M. Polk and Lewis A. Stimson (all of the degree of "M. D." were made corporators and first Trustees.

METROPOLITAN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Incorporated March 28, 1857, with the usual powers of a Medical College, and made subject to visitations by the Regents, to whom they were required to report annually.

Reports were made in 1860 and 1861, the former showing a class of 13, with 1 graduate, and the latter, a class of 20, with 8 graduates. The charter was repealed by act of April 12, 1862.

¹ Chap. 125, Laws of 1883.

² Chap. 192, Laws of 1857, vol. I, p. 443.

³ Chap. 191, Laws of 1862, p. 364.

THE HOMOGOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, IN NEW YORK CITY.

The institution having the above corporate name was incorporated by the Legislature April 12, 1860, and allowed to hold property for its uses not exceeding \$100,000 in amount. The Trustees might confer the Degree of Doctor of Homeopathic Medicine upon the same conditions as to age, time of study, attendance at lectures, etc., as is usual in Medical Colleges, and were required to report annually to the Regents. Name changed by act of April 14, 1869, to

NEW YORK HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE,

the act naming the corporators of the institution, and specifying the powers and privileges of the corporation.

Number Attending and Graduating at the New York Homoopathic College of the State of New York, as reported to the Regents.

YEARS REPORTING.	Students Attending.	Graduates.	YEARS REPORTING.	Students Attending.	Graduates.	YEARS REPORTING.	Students Attending.	Graduates.
1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 1867	55 40 48 78 68 80 92 86	26 28 20 26 36 40 42 42	1869,	78 68 62 103 100 130	30 93 18 85 88 40 55	1877. 1878*. 1879. 1880*. 1881. 1882. 1888.	148 152 165 151 156	54 40 36 48

* No reports.

The course of study in this College extends through three years, and includes three distinct courses of lectures, arranged in progressive order. The under-graduate students are divided into three classes: Freshman, Junior and Senior. The College degree is granted on the terms and conditions specified in the charter. Opportunities are afforded to the students to attend clinics, and to visit the various hospitals and institutions.

¹ Chap. 329, Laws of 1860, p. 560. The first Trustees were Hollis White, A. Oakey Hall, Daniel F. Tiemann, Cyrus W. Field, Benjamin F. Pinckney, James M. Smith, Jr., Abram B. Conger, Henry Nicoll, Horace H. Day, Francis A. Hall, Gordon W. Burnham, Charles L. Frost, David Austin, Jr., William Barton, John Haggerty, Charles E. Milner, L. and C. Clark, Frederick L. Talcott, James F. Hall, John P. Brown, J. M. Cooper, H. L. Van Wyck and P. M. Suydam.

² Chap. 191, Laws of 1869.

The report to the Regents, published in 1884, shows that this College has twenty Professors, Demonstrators of Surgery and Microscopy and Midwifery, and six Assistants and Instructors. Various prizes in books and instruments are given by the Faculty. The College owns no real estate, but rents two lecture-rooms in the building of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital. Its educational collections are valued at \$3,600.

Medical Department of Rutger's College.

Although Rutger's College is in a neighboring State, and no official notice has been taken by the Regents of any thing done under its sanction within this State, a brief account should be given of these proceedings in order to render the history of Medical Education in the State of New York complete.

In 1792, the Faculty of the Medical School in Columbia College was reorganized, with Doctors Richard Bailey, Wright Post, John P. B. Rogers, William Hamersley, William P. Smith, Samuel Nicoll and Richard S. Kissam, as Professors, and Dr. Samuel Bard as Dean.

Some of these appointments proved so unsatisfactory to the students that many of them withdrew; and those interested in the formation of a separate school, under the act of 1791, finding themselves delayed in that measure, procured authority from Rutger's College (formerly Queen's College), and in 1792 and 1793 classes were graduated.¹

Nothing further appears in the records of Rutger's College after 1793, concerning their Medical Department, until 1812, when it was

re-established with the following Faculty:

Archibald Bruce, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Mineralogy.

NICHOLAS ROMAYNE, M. D., Professor of the Institutes of Medi-

cine and Forensic Medicine.

VALENTINE SEAMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery.

THOMAS COCK, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. John Griscom, LL. D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

¹The general catalogue of Rutger's College shows the appointment of the following Medical Faculty in 1792, viz.: Doctors Richard S. Kissam and William Moore (of Edinburgh), Nicholas Romayne and —— Mitchell. In 1792, they granted the degree of "M. D." to six, and that of "M. B." to two persons. In 1793, the degree of "M. D." to eight, including Doctors Kissam and Moore, of their own Faculty.

ROBERT BAYARD, M. D., Professor of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children.

JOHN WATTS, M. D., Professor of the Practice of Physic.

Some changes were made in 1815, and ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M. D., was appointed Professor of Surgery. These appointments were annulled in 1826, and six new ones made; but the opponents of this measure having procured a law (April 7, 1827) declaring that degrees conferred in this State by Colleges not within it should be void, the latter were virtually annulled the next year.

The degree of "M. D." was conferred upon five persons in 1812, one in 1813, two in 1814, six in 1815, six in 1816, and thirty-six in 1827, under this authority.

Efforts were made to procure a charter from the Legislature directly, and a bill for creating "Manhattan College" passed the Senate by a large majority, but not the Assembly. This encouraged its friends to further efforts in 1830, but without success.²

Medical Department of the University of Buffalo.

A University charter was granted to the "University of Buffalo,"

Memorial of the Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York remonstrating against the establishment of a second Medical College in the city of New York. Senate Doc., 241, 1830.

Memorial of the Professors of Rutger's Medical Faculty (Manhattan College) in the city of New York, in refutation of an attack upon them by the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York. Senate Doc., 297, 1830.

A bill for the incorporation of Manhattan College was introduced in the Senate in 1830, and was defeated by a vote of 20 to 9.

The petitioners for the College were Doctors Hosack, Macneven, Platt, Francis and Griscom.

The bitterness of this strife is indicated in the following charge made by the opposing party, viz.: "That most of them (the applicants) were formerly Professors and Trustees of the State College, and that during the time they had chief management of it they sunk about \$60,000, and brought the College in debt to themselves upwards of \$20,000, for which they are now prosecuting the College."

To this it was replied that they had advanced \$25,000 for the building. "In its necessities they lent money to the College, because they would be the most lenient creditors, and they left the College, because with other vexations they were subject to an arbitrary taxation, which was tantamount to a confiscation of their debt."

The Rutger's Medical School was known for a time as the "New Medical Institution," and occupied a large building on Duane street.

¹ Chap. 185, Laws of 1827, p. 178.

^e Memorial of the Rutger's Medical Faculty in New York, praying for an act of incorporation. Senate Doc., 74, 1830.

May 11, 1846, with the usual powers of an American College, and with the right to establish a separate Medical and other Departments. The Medical School was to be allowed to send a delegate to the State Medical Society. The Hon. N. K. Hall, then in the Assembly, was particularly active in procuring this charter.

On the 4th of April, 1859, the University was empowered to establish an Academic Department for young men, preparatory to a collegiate education, with power to provide for instruction in practical mechanical science, engineering, mining and the science of teaching. The Medical Department is the only part of this plan of education that has been established. It was opened in the spring of 1847, and its course of instruction at present extends to three years, the attendance as reported in the Regents' Report of 1884 being 178, of whom 4 were females. The whole number of graduates was about 1,300. Value of grounds, \$20,000; of buildings and furniture, \$40,000; of library, \$3,000, and of apparatus, \$1,000. Total, \$64,000. No report was rendered of revenue and expenditure.

The College owns the building it occupies. It is a stone edifice, on the corner of Main and Virginia streets.²

The original Faculty of this College was organized as follows:

Chemistry and Pharmacy — James Hadley, M. D.

Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence — Charles B. Coventry, M. D.

General and Special Anatomy — James Webster, M. D.

Pathology and Materia Medica — Charles A. Lee, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery—Frank H. Hamilton, M. D.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children — James P. White, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine — Austin Flint, M. D.

FACULTY OF 1850.

Dean - James P. White.

Treasurer and Registrar — John C. Dalton, Jr.

¹Chap. 194, Laws of 1846. Amended March 22, 1847, with respect to the quorum of the council, etc.

⁹ The first lectures were delivered in a wooden building over the old post-office, corner of Seneca and Washington streets. The present building was erected in 1849–50, by subscription. The largest sum was subscribed by Jesse Ketcham (\$600), and the next (\$500), by A. D. Patchin. About \$8,000 were raised by subscription, and \$2,000 were granted by the State. The whole cost was about \$15,000.

Emeritus Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence
— Charles B. Coventry, M. D.

Pathology and Materia Medica - Charles A. Lee, M. D.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children - Jas. P. White, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery—Frank H. Hamilton, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine — Austin Flint, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy - George Hadley, M. D.

Physiology and Morbid Anatomy — John C. Dalton, Jr., M. D. Anatomy — Edward M. Moore, M. D.

Anatomy — Edward M. Moore, M. D.

Demonstrator of Anatomy - Hugh B. Vandeventer, M. D.

FACULTY OF 1861-62.

Dean - Sandford Eastman.

Registrar - George Hadley.

Emeritus Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence— Charles B. Coventry, M. D.

Materia Medica - Charles A. Lee, M. D.

Obstetrics - James P. White, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy - George Hadley, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Medicine - T. F. Rochester, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery — Edward M. Moore, M. D. Anatomy — Sandford Eastman, M. D.

Lecturer on Materia Medica - Joshua R. Lathrop, M. D.

Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy - William H. Mason, M. D.

Demonstrator of Anatomy - C. P. Fanner, M. D.

FACULTY OF 1867-68.

Dean and Registrar -- George Hadley.

Emeritus Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence — C. B. Coventry, M. D.

Materia Medica and Hygiene - Charles A. Lee, M. D.

Obstetrics, etc. - James P. White, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy - George Hadley, M. D.

• Principles and Practice of Medicine — Thomas F. Rochester, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery — Edward M. Moore, M. D. Anatomy and Clinical Surgery — Sandford Eastman, M. D.

Physiology and Microscopy — William H. Mason, M. D. Surgical Anatomy and Ophthalmology — Julius F. Miner, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy — Samuel W. Wetmore, M. D.

1869-70 (Change).

Dean - Julius F. Miner, M. D. No other changes.

1873-74 (Changes).

Anatomy - Milton G. Potter.

Lecturer on Materia Medica and Hygiene — E. V. Stoddard. Demonstrator of Anatomy — William C. Phelps.

1874-75 (Change).

Dean - Milton G. Potter. No other change.

1877-78 (Change).

Dean - Thomas F. Rochester. No other change.

1878-79 (Changes).

Dean - Charles Cary.

Chemistry and Toxicology — C. A. Doremus, Ph. D. Lecturer on Anatomy — Charles Cary, M. D.

1881-82 (Changes).

Lecturer on Insanity — Judson B. Andrews, M. D. Lecturer on Hygiene — Thomas Lathrop, M. D.

Lecturer on Materia Medica - A. R. Davidson, M. D.

1882-83 (Changes).

Obstetrics - Matthew D. Mann, M. D.

Chemistry - Rudolph A. Witthaus, M. D.

Lecturer on Ophthalmology and Otology - Lucien Howe, M. D.

Dermatology and Syphilis - Mahlon B. Folwell, M. D.

Lecturer on Histology - Richard M. Moore, M. D.

1883-84 (Changes).

Emeritus Professor of Surgery - Julius F. Miner, M. D.

Surgery - Roswell Park, M. D.

Lecturer on Pathology - Frederick Peterson, M. D.

Lecturer on Surgery - D. W. Harrington, M. D.

Clinical Lecturer on Genito-Urinary Diseases — William II. Heath, M. D.

1884-85 (Changes).

Dean - Thomas F. Rochester,

Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence — Ansley Wilcox, A. B., LL. B.

Statistics of Attendance and of Graduation at the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo.

YEARS ENDING IN—	Students Attending.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN—	Students Attending.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN—	Students Attending.	Graduates.
1847	67	17	1861	72	30	1874	101	36
1845	93	32	1862	72	28	1875	129	45
1849	82	19	1863	77	24	1876	122	34
1850	115	27	1864	110	41	1877	96	30
1851	107	30	1865	120	50	1878	114	42
1852	82	20	1866	114	40	1879	126	41
1858	68	18	1867	100	40	1880	137	43
1854		24	1868	91	40	1881	151	48
1855	31	14	1869	94	34	1882	172	64
1856	45	5	1870	110	41	1883	178	57
1857		15	1871	100	39	1884	155	62
1858	35	9	1872	101	34	m . 1		1
1859	66	13	1878	93	40	Total		1,249
1860	73	23						

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF ANASTHESIA.

Incorporated by act of June 18, 1873, for special instruction in the use of amesthetic agents in surgery. It was not made subject to visitation, and no information can be given concerning it.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY.

Incorporated March 31, 1865, and located in the city of New York; with power to hold an estate of \$250,000, and to confer the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery (D. D. S.), upon the recommendation of the Professors, and with the consent of the Regents of the University.

This College is located at the corner of Twenty third street and Sixth avenue, and is leased by the Trustees. The chemicals were by last reports valued at \$3,000, and the fixtures at \$300. Instruction is given by lectures, clinics and hospital visits.

¹ Chap. 264, Laws of 1865, p. 425. This act was amended April 3, 1867, by enabling the Trustees to confer the degree of "Fellow of the College of Dentistry" (F. C. D.), with the consent of the Regents, on such persons as had made valuable contributions to dental science.

Chap. 243, Laws of 1867.

Number Attending and Graduating since reports have been made to the Regents.

YEARS ENDING IN—	Students Matriculated.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN—	Students Matriculated.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN-	Students Matriculated.	Graduates.
1867	30 38 29 16 23 33	9 9 12 8 8 12	1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878	36 52 70 80 83 91	10 16 27 14 11	1879	87 100 112 124 138 142	21 28 29 30 31 42

Total matriculated, 1,284; graduated, 326. The College has a collegiate and an infirmary department, the former having a governing Faculty of five members, and six Lecturers and Assistants.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.

Incorporated April 13, 1852, and located in the city of Syracuse. By an amending act passed June 3, 1879, its location was changed to the city of New York, and the limit of property allowed was increased from \$20,000 to \$100,000. No reports have been received since that date.

NEW YORK HYGIEO-THERAPEUTIC COLLEGE.

Incorporated April 15, 1857, for the promotion of Medical Science. Empowered to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and made subject to visitation by the Regents. No reports received.

NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Incorporated April 8, 1850, with the usual powers of a College, and allowed to hold an estate of not over \$200,000. Subject to visitation by the Regents, and required to admit five pupils free of tuition, that had distinguished themselves for good scholarship in the New York Free Academy. By act of July 9, 1851, allowed to maintain a hospital in connection with the College.

This institution was located on lot 90 East Thirteenth street, one

¹ Chap. 261, Laws of 1852, p. 398.

² Chap. 451, Laws of 1879.

³ Chap. 508, Laws of 1857, p. 508.

⁴Chap 206, Laws of 1850.

⁶ Chap. 465, Laws of 1851.

block from Broadway, and the building was four stories in height in front, and five in the rear. The building and lot were valued at \$50,000. With the exception of 1860, it reported to the Regents from 1852 to 1864 (both inclusive), since which time no reports have been made. In the closing sentence of their last report they remarked, that while other Colleges had received appropriations from the State, this had never been the recipient of aid from either the State or city authorities.

Statistics of Attendance and Graduation.

YEARS ENDING IN-	Number of Students.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN—	Number of Students.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN—	Number of Students.	Graduates.
1852	93	28	1856	106	37	1861	73	19
1853	97	28	1857	104	36	1862	65	17
1854	116	32	1858	99	37	1863	67	16
1855	108	36	1859	92	32	1864	34	16

NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

This institution was incorporated by an act passed April 14, 1863, as the "New York Medical College for Women," and twenty-nine women were named in the act as corporators and first Trustees. The object declared was for the purpose of instruction in the department of learning in Medical Science professed and taught in said College. The Trustees might confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon terms similar to those required in other Colleges, with regard to age, time of study and term of attendance upon lectures.

By an act passed April 19, 1864, the name was changed to the "New York Medical College for Women and Hospital for Women and Children," and the powers somewhat enlarged by allowing the corporation to use a part of its funds upon collections of books, and the productions of nature and art, as might not be required for medical and clinical instruction.

On the 12th of Jane, 1866, the name was again changed by the Regents to the "New York Medical College and Hospital for Women."

This institution is located at 213 West Fifty-fourth street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue. A report published by the Trus-

¹ Chap. 123, Laws of 1863, p. 191.

² Chap. 230, Laws of 1864, p. 483.

tees, dated October 1, 1883, shows active operations as a hospital, but makes no allusion to instruction.

Reports have been received by the Regents from this institution as follows:

YEARS ENDING IN-	Students Attending.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN—	Students Attending.	Graduates.	YEARS ENDING IN—	Students Attending.	Graduates.
1864	34 22 19 29 82	16 3 9 8	1870	28 35 38 25 24	5 6 8 9 7	1875 1876 1877 1878	16 28 50 50 24	9 4 0 27 6

THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE NEW YORK INFIRMARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

A corporation previously known as the "New York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children," was by an act passed April 13, 1864, changed to the "New York Infirmary for Women and Children," and its powers enlarged for the establishment of a school or College for women, to be called by the title in the above heading, with power to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine under the same rules that are required in other Medical Colleges. The College was to be subject to the visitation of the Regents, and to report annually to their Board.

No reports have been received from this institution by the Regents, although annual catalogues have been published showing classes in attendance. The institution is located at 128 Second avenue, corner of Eighth street.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS (New York City). Incorporated April 17, 1866, with power to establish a hospital in connection therewith. Empowered to confer degrees, and made subject to visitation by the Regents.

NEW YORK FREE MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

Incorporated April 12, 1871, and located in the city of New York, for the purpose of instruction in Medical Science. The Trustees

¹ Chap. 178, Laws of 1864, p. 360.

⁹ Chap. 642, 1866. Minority Report of Committee, Assem. Doc., 173, 1866.

³ Chap. 427, Laws of 1871, p. 837.

might confer degrees upon terms similar to those in other Medical Colleges, were subject to visitation by the Regents, and were required to report to them annually.

But two reports were made from this institution; one for the year ending in April, 1874, showing an attendance of 47, of whom 14 graduated, and the year following, when 67 attended and 9 graduated.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS.

This institution was incorporated by act of April 6, 1857, with power to hold property worth \$100,000, to establish a course of instruction, and to grant the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Surgery.

In 1881, this College reported five graduates. It was located at

205 Lexington avenue.

NEW YORK PREPARATORY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

An institution under this name was incorporated by special act, April 13, 1859, with power to confer the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, not entitling the holder to any right or privilege belonging to the degree of Doctor of Medicine. No person was to receive this degree unless of good moral character, with a good English education, and not without attending two full courses of medical instruction, the last of which had been in this school. He must have passed a public and satisfactory examination, and be at least nineteen years of age. The corporation was to be subject to the visitation of the Regents, and was required to report to them annually. No reports were made to the Regents, nor do their records show that the school was organized.

TROY AND ALBANY MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Applications were made early in 1824 for the establishment of Medical Schools in Troy and Albany, but a resolution was passed on the 16th of February of that year, declaring that it was inexpedient to increase the number of these schools in the State.

¹ Chap. 269, Laws of 1857. The act was amended April 19, 1862 (chap. 346).

² The corporators and first Trustees named in the act were John Anthon, Thos. Gallandet, John O. Bronson, Charles A. Budd, Godfrey Aigner, Bern L. Budd, Charles K. Briddon, George Thurbee, John H. Anthon and George A. Quimby. (Chap. 270, Laws of 1859.)

UNITED STATES MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Organized May 28, 1878, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 319, Laws of 1848, for the incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies, and received under the visitation of the Regents, January 10, 1879.

The corporation leased rooms at Nos. 114-116 East Thirteenth street, formerly occupied by the "New York Medical College," at an annual rent of \$2,000, and the first course of lectures began October 3, 1878.

After five courses of lectures had been delivered, the Trustees purchased the building, No. 9 East Twelfth street, for College purposes, and were about to erect a suitable building, when a suit was instituted at the instance of the New York County Medical Society, involving the franchises of the corporation.

In the meantime an act was passed, June 29, 1882, confirming the charters of such Literary or Scientific Societies as had been formed under the act of 1848. In the legal proceedings had, the courts decided adversely to this College, and on an appeal carried to the Court of Appeals, this decision was in June, 1884, confirmed.

During a stay of proceedings procured, while this matter was pending, a sixth course of lectures was delivered, at which about twenty students attended.

Before the charter was declared void by the courts five reports were made to the Regents, as follows:

Statistics of Attendance, etc.

	1	NUMBER 2	ATTENDING	G.	
YEARS.	1st Course.	2d Course.	3d Course.	Graduates in Medicine.	Graduates.
1878-79 1879-80 1880-81 1881-82 1882-83	17 17 16 23 19	3 13 39 25	3 5 3 33 39	. 7 10 14	6 17 84 31

Of the classes reported in 1882-83, 65 were males and 18 females.

¹ People v. Gunn, 96 N. Y. Rep. 317. Decided June 17, 1884. "Neither the original act, providing for the 'incorporation of benevolent, charitable, scientific and missionery societies' (Chap. 319, Laws of 1848), nor the various acts amendatory thereof (Chap. 51, Laws of 1870; Chap. 649, Laws of 1872), authorize the incorporation of a medical college."

CHAPTER X.

Rules Adopted by the Regents for the Incorporation of Academies,

It was resolved March 23, 1801, "that in future no Academy ought to be incorporated unless it appeared, to the satisfaction of the Regents, that a proper building for the purpose had been erected, finished and paid for, and that funds had been obtained and well secured, producing an annual net income of at least \$100; and further, that a condition should be inserted in the charter that the principal or estate producing said income should never be diminished, and that said income should be applied only to the support of the teachers of the Academy."

On the 20th of March, 1815, the sum required for investment so as to yield \$100 was increased to one yielding \$250 per annum.

Printed blanks have been used for obtaining statistics of Academies from nearly the beginning. The earliest that has come to notice was printed in 1794, and addressed to members of the committee designated for visiting certain Academies, and after stating their appointment, contained the following resolution of instructions:

"At a meeting of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, at the Senate Chamber, in the city of Albany, on the 28th day of January, 1794,

Resolved, That it be strictly enjoined on each of the visiting committees to deliver, or cause to be delivered, a report of their respective visitations of the Board at their annual meeting, prescribed by the

Legislature.

Resolved, That these reports contain the number of students in each Seminary, the branches of education which are taught, the established rates of tuition, the changes which take place from time to time in their systems of education and government, the number and employment of the teachers, the salaries which they respectively receive, and a state of the annual revenues from the funds or estates of each institution.

Resolved, That the sums of money appropriated by the Regents to each Seminary be applied to them by the respective visiting committees, who shall with their annual reports render a particular ac-

count of the application to the Board.

Resolved. That the committees be directed to confine their application of the money to the purchase of such books and philosophical apparatus as are necessary to conduct a course of academical education, and for defraying the expense of the tuition of such youth of genius whose parents are too indigent to defray the same.

Resolved. That the several committees take receipts from the Trustees of the respective Academies, for the books and apparatus which shall be delivered to them, for which they are to consider

themselves as accountable to the Regents of the University.

Resolved, That each visiting committee transmit an account of the books and apparatus, which it is their intention to appropriate to the use of the Academy which they are appointed to visit, unto the Treasurer of the University, requesting him to import the same from Europe, as soon as he shall have received such account from six or more of the said committees; and for defraying the expense thereof, that the Treasurer retain in his hands so much of the money appropriated to each Academy as he may deem adequate to the purchase of the books and apparatus intended for its use.

(Extract from the minutes.)

-. Secretary.

By a resolution passed March 25, 1834, the Regents ordained that before a charter should be granted to any Academy or school established on the system of Lancaster or Bell, or any other system approved by the Regents, proof should be exhibited that the applicants award property yielding a net annual income of \$250, and a lot suitable for such school, and that they had erected a sufficient building. and that such lot and building were clear of incumbrance.

In February, 1836, a question was raised in respect to the power of the Regents to receive under their visitation an Academy which had been incorporated by a special act of the Legislature, but which contained no provision allowing the Trustees to apply for admission. This point was raised in the case of the "Genesee Wesleyan Seminary," the Trustees of which were appointed by the Genesee

Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The committee appointed to consider the question reported that in their opinion their power was delegated by the Legislature, and must be construed strictly. All their acts should be confined to such subjects as the Legislature had authorized; and as the right of the Trustees of Academies incorporated under special acts to apply for admission had been specified in some cases and omitted in others, it was presumed that this difference was intended. Moreover, although the Regents might unquestionably issue a new charter in such cases, it would be great presumption on their part to undertake to do over again what the Legislature had once done.

In this instance, a most laudable undertaking had been successfully begun, and funds to the amount of \$56,000 had been raised. A resolution was accordingly passed recommending an act allowing the Academy to be received under their visitation. This was done by special act.

Under an act passed April 17, 1838, it was provided that any Academy owning a building, library and apparatus worth \$2,500, might subject itself to the visitation of the Regents. This rendered it necessary to modify the rules previously established with respect to the kind and value of property required to be owned by the applicants for incorporation, which was done by an ordinance passed April 25, 1838.

By an ordinance passed March 31, 1840, Academies whose Trustees had delegated to third persons the power of controlling academic building, prescribing the course of study, paying teachers, fixing the rates of tuition, etc., were deprived of a distributive share of the literature fund.

It was decided February 16, 1841, that the Regents cannot amend an act of the Legislature by changing the name of an institution which had been given by law, but this rule has not governed their action in this regard on many occasions.

By an ordinance passed April 6, 1849, it was required that the lot, building, library and apparatus should be fully paid for before incorporation, or submission to visitation.

The charters granted by the Regents, and the amendments thereto, were formerly, and for a long period, recorded in the office of Secretary of State.

By an act passed April 13, 1855, they were required to be recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Regents, and transcripts were directed to be made from records formerly entered in the office of Secretary of State. Copies of these records, under the seal of the Regents, were allowed to be used in the courts the same as original records. The fees formerly charged for recording were abolished in 1870.

¹ Laws of 1838, p. 220

² Chap. 471, Laws of 1855.

³ Chap. 60, Laws of 1870.

CHAPTER XI.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES, RESOURCES AND EXPENSES OF THE ACADEMIES OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, NEAR THE BEGINNING OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.

A system of reports upon printed blanks, introduced by the Regents in 1804, enables us with aid from letters and other sources of information, to present in detail an exact description of the size and arrangement of the buildings then in use, and the endowments and kind and amount of other educational facilities which they possessed.

BALLSTON ACADEMY.

In a petition for a charter, dated January 29, 1805, the applicants say that \$380 had been subscribed, and that assurances had been given that a building, known as the Red Meeting House in Ballston would be conveyed for academic purposes, when the new church was finished, with an acre of land on which it stood. One room had been fitted up and a school commenced in October, 1803.

CANANDAIGUA ACADEMY.

"The Canandaigua Academy is possessed of personal and real property to the amount of \$30,000 at least. The building is not yet completed, but will be finished next summer. Its dimensions are 50 by 40 feet. No tutor has yet been provided by the Trustees. They intend, as soon as the building is ready and the income from their funds will warrant it, to procure one, and to make him a very liberal compensation. The property given to the institution consists in lands in Ontario county, and sums of money, the interest of which is to be annually paid. Both the principal and interest are secured upon valuable landed property. We do not exactly know the amount of the pecuniary donations, but suppose them to be about \$5,000. Those in land amount to upwards of 8,000 acres." (Letter from Charles Williamson and Thomas Morrisy, dated February 7, 1798.)

A schedule of property accompanying the above, showed the folowing resources:

"Messrs. Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps have granted a conveyance in fee to John Smith, in trust, for an Academy at Canadaque, by the name of Gorham and Phelps Academy, 6,000 acres of land in Ontario county.

Oliver Phelps appropriated by subscription in money for the use of the said Academy, £300.

Israel Chapin subscribes £100.

Arnold Potter covenants to convey 200 acres of land in Ontario county.

Nathaniel Gorham, Jr., subscribes £40.

Daniel Penfield is to convey 100 acres of land in Ontario county. Israel Chapin, Jr., subscribes £40.

Moses Atwater, £40. Judah Colt, £40."

CATUGA ACADEMY (Aurora).

Opened for students December 8, 1801. Value of lot and building, \$1,300; of other real estate, \$487.50; of personal estate, \$528.11, well secured; amount of tuition money, \$315.80; value of Apparatus and Library, \$12.50; total, \$1,642.91. The building was of wood, 36 by 20 feet, one and a half stories high, with a gambrel roof. Three rooms well finished; one 36 by 20, the other 20 by 18. The real estate consisted of 200 acres of land. Tuition per quarter: \$1.75 for Reading, etc.; \$2.75 for English Grammar, and \$4 for Dead Languages. Board, \$1 per week. (1804.) The building was burned October 31, 1805.

CHERRY VALLEY ACADEMY.

Value of lot and building, \$2,500; of Apparatus and Library, \$375. The size of the Academy was 60 by 30 feet, two stories high, containing two large school-rooms, each 24 by 30 feet, a hall, a library-room, 10 by 12 feet, a stage for speaking and a large gallery, which together with the stage was 50 by 34 feet, and two small rooms of 10 by 15 feet each. It was, of wood, with a brick chimney at each end, and had two stories. The lot contained one acre, with a large yard in front, and the location was central. Tuition per quarter, \$1.50. Library, about 140 volumes. The apparatus consisted of a telescope, a quadrant, a thermometer, a pair of globes, and a surveyor's chain. Average price of board, \$1 per week. (1805.)

CLINTON ACADEMY (Easthampton).

Value of lot and building († acre), \$2,000; of personal estate (late donation), \$200; of Library and Apparatus, \$400; total, \$2,600. The Academy was 50 by 22 feet, and two stories high, the ends of brick and the sides of wood. The first story had a hall of the size of the building. The second story had two rooms, each 22 feet square. The apparatus consisted of an air pump, telescope, micro-

scope, small hand orrery, pair of globes, compass and chain, quadrant and prism. Tuition, \$1.50 for Reading and Writing; \$2.50 for English Grammar and Ciphering; \$5 for Mathematics and Bookkeeping; \$5 for Dead Languages and \$5 for Logic, Rhetoric and Composition; \$5 for Moral Philosophy; \$5 for Natural Philosophy and \$5 for French Language. (1805.) .

COLUMBIA ACADEMY (Kinderhook).

Value of lot and building, \$800; personal estate, \$59; tuition money, \$400; value of Library, \$41. The Academy was a frame building 42 by 28 feet, and two stories high. On the lower floor were two rooms 18 by 26 feet, and an entry. The upper story remained as one room in an unfinished state. Tuition per quarter: \$3 for Dead Languages, \$2.25 for English Grammar, Ciphering and Geography, \$2 for Reading and Writing, and \$1.50 for Reading. Board, \$75 per annum. Library, 17 volumes. (1804).

DUTCHESS ACADEMY (Poughkeepsie).

Value of lot and building, \$4,000, producing \$42; no other real estare; personal estate, \$300, producing \$21; tuition money, \$700; Library, 203 volumes, worth \$300; apparatus, none. Academy of wood, 52 by 25, and two stories high, with cupola and bell, with four rooms below and four above, besides two in the garret. A large kitchen and four other apartments in the cellar. Lot 120 feet front by 135 feet. Tuition per quarter: \$4 for Dead Languages, Mathemathics, Geography and English Grammar, all or either of them; \$3 for Writing, Reading and Common Arithmetic, and \$2 for Reading and Spelling. Board, \$125 per annum, including washing and mending in the Academy. A universal Atlas, DeWitt's State map; apparatus, none: mortgage, \$600. (1804.)

ERASMUS HALL (Flatbush).

Value of lot (3 acres), \$\$500; leased while appropriated for a seminary of learning. Building estimated at \$6,250, and lately insured for \$1,500, at \$72.82 per year, term 7 years. Tuition, \$1,386; value of Apparatus and Library, \$1,414. Building (erected in 1786) 100 by 36 feet, two stories - a neat frame building completely finished, with four large halls for the use of students, 34 by 22 feet, and about twelve lesser rooms. Library, 650 volumes, judiciously selected. Rates of tuition, \$2 to \$5 per quarter. Apparatus, a set of elegant globes, an orrery, an air pump, a telescope, an electrical

machine, a thermometer, a barometer, a Hadley's quadrant, a theodolite and chain, 2 prisms, a magnet, drawing instruments, maps, etc. Average price of board, \$80 per annum, including washing and sewing. (1804.)

FAIRFIELD ACADEMY.

Value of lot (1 acre given by Edward Griswold) and building, \$2,450; of personal estate, \$1,773, producing \$124.11 a year; tuition, \$560, and Apparatus and Library, \$160. Building of wood, 40 by 50 feet, two stories, with a handsome tower and balcony; lower story in one room with tables and benches for 120 pupils. At the south-west and south-east corner were stages furnished with desks and chairs for the instructors. Through the center of the upper story was a hall 6 feet wide, on each side of which were 3 rooms, handsomely furnished, 16 by 7 feet, and in four of these were convenient stoves, and were used as studies. The other two were used as lodging-rooms. Tuition per quarter, \$2; board, \$1.12½ per week. Apparatus, a pair of globes; Library, 59 volumes, generously given last winter (1803-4) by a number of gentlemen of Albany and some members of the Legislature. (1804.)

FARMERS' HALL (Goshen).

Value of lot and building, \$1,250; tuition, \$303; value of Library and Apparatus, \$1,018.65. Academy of brick, 34 by 24 feet, and two stories high, containing three rooms besides the entry, two of which are of equal size, 22 by 22 feet, and the other 11 by 8; entry 11 by 22. Tuition per quarter: 25 shillings for Languages, 16 shillings for English Grammar, 14 shillings for Writing and Ciphering, 12 shillings for Reading and Spelling. Library, 556 volumes. A map of the world, maps of Europe, Asia, Africa and America, DeWitt's map of New York, a pair of globes and a compass and chain. Average price of board, \$1.50 per week. (1805.)

FLUSHING ACADEMY.

In a petition for a charter dated March 8, 1805, it is stated that exertions had been made within the last two years, and \$674 had been subscribed. A building had been erected on a piece of ground adjoining the town, leased for 999 years at 6 cents a year, if lawfully demanded. The sum of \$500 had been borrowed to put the building in condition for use by May 1 next.

HAMILTON-ONEIDA ACADEMY (Clinton).

Value of lot and building, \$3,500, producing \$40 a year; of real and other estate, \$900; personal estate, \$240; of Apparatus and Library, \$462; tuition, \$494. Building of wood, 88 by 42 feet, three stories high and unfinished; designed to contain twenty rooms, 16 feet square, a school-room, 42 by 22 feet, and a Library and Apparatus room. Four of these rooms and the school-room were completed. The real estate consisted of 100 acres of wild land in Sangerfield, 50 in same town as Academy lot and 17 acres, valued at \$50 per acre. Tuition, invariably \$3 per quarter. Books in Library, 189. Apparatus, a terrestrial globe, a surveyor's compass and chain, a thermometer and an electrical machine. Board almost universally, \$1.25 per week. (1804.)

JOHNSTOWN ACADEMY.

Value of lot and building, \$2,000; of Library and Apparatus, \$2.300: tuition, \$300. Academy of wood, 35 by 45 feet, and containing six rooms, of which two are appropriated for the use of students. The south part of the building was for the teachers, and consisted of four rooms, with a cellar and a cellar-kitchen. Schoolrooms 18 by 35 feet each. Prices of tuition: \$1.50 for Reading and English: \$1.75 for Reading, Writing and Ciphering through the Rule of Three; \$2.50 for English Grammar, Geography and Fractions: \$3.75 for Latin, Greek, Mathematics and Book-keeping. Each scholar was required to furnish a load of wood for the winter season. Board about \$1.50 per week. Library, about 200 volumes, contributed by a few persons of the village. (1805.)

KINGSTON ACADEMY.

Established in 1774. Value of lot and building, \$2,000. Other real estate, 700 acres of land, lately granted by the corporation of the town of Kingston, but not yet rendered productive. Library and Apparatus, \$261.75. The Academy was a stone building, on the corner of two cross streets, 48 by 45 feet, two stories high, shingled, and with a cupola and bell. The first floor had three rooms, the largest of which was appropriated for an English school of from 25 to 30 scholars, who are taught by a teacher who has no pay but from tuition. The other two smaller rooms were occupied by the family of the porter. The second floor comprised the large Academy hall of about 42 by 20 feet, and a smaller room for Library and Apparatus. The former consisted of 130 volumes of chosen authors; the latter of a pair of globes, a quadrant, a compass and chain, seven maps, viz.: the World, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, the United States and New York. Board, from \$75 to \$90 per annum. (1805.)

LANSINGBURGH ACADEMY.

Value of lot and building, \$1,200; of other real estate, \$450; of personal estate, \$1,256, producing \$168.88; of Library and Apparatus, \$387.56; tuition, \$828. Academy, 42 by 28 feet, with posts 14 feet, and gambrel roof; chiefly of wood, and containing three rooms. The lower room occupied the whole; the upper part was divided into two rooms of about equal size. Furnished with a balconv. and a bell weighing 169 pounds. The real estate comprised nine lots, 120 by 50 feet, in the southern part of the village, but on account of their unconnected and ineligible situation, unproductive; but the Trustees had a plan for exchanging them with Mr. C. Lansing, so as to bring them together, when they might probably be leased. The personal property consisted of a lease from the Trustees of Lansingburgh of common lands, valued at \$588, and bonds and notes worth \$688. The lease was for twelve years and at a low rate, but would in future be much higher. Of the other personal property, \$350 were received from the Regents, and \$318 given by individuals. Rates of tuition per quarter: \$2 for Reading and Writing; \$3 for English Grammar, Ciphering and Geography; \$4 for Dead Languages. In the higher branches of Literature there were no students, and no rates had been fixed. The Apparatus consisted of a surveyor's compass and chain, scale and dividers, orrery showing all the planets, air pump, Hadley's quadrant, a three pillar microscope, a barometer, a thermometer, five maps (the World and quarters) on rollers, a telescope, pair of globes, and map of New York on rollers. Library, 42 volumes of classical books. Average price of board for males, exclusive of washing, about \$2 per week and for females, \$1.50. With respect to the smallness of salary of the Principal (\$500), it was explained that he (the Rev. Samuel Blatchford) was their minister, and that his whole pay was \$1,250. (January, 1805.)

MONTGOMERY ACADEMY.

Value of lot and building, \$1,500, yielding \$50 a year; of other real estate, \$800, yielding \$25; of Library and Apparatus, \$750, yielding \$25; tuition, \$390. Academy a frame building 48 by 26 feet, two stories, and with four rooms on the first floor and three

above, one of which (26 by 30) is a school-room, the others being used by the teacher for his family and boarders. The other real estate consisted of town lots occupied by the teacher, as a part of his salary. Rates of tuition per annum: for Languages, \$12.50; for English Grammar, Mathematics and Book-keeping, \$7.50; for Reading, Writing and Ciphering, \$5. Library, 553 volumes. Apparatus, a pair of globes, a map of the world, and one of each quarter. Board, about \$1.25 per week. (1805.)

NEWBURGH ACADEMY.

• Letters-patent were granted March 26, 1752, for 500 acres to Alexander Colden and Richard Albertson, and successors, as trustees of the Patent of Newburgh and the German Patent. These lands were called The Glebe, and were intended for the support of a minister of the Church of England and a schoolmaster.

On the 6th of April, 1803, the sum of \$200 a year from the income of the Glebe was to be paid to the Trustees of the Academy at Newburgh, and to receive these lands a board of Trustees legally created was asked for by petition to the Regents January 1, 1805. To this a remonstrance was made, and, upon inquiry, it was found that much animosity existed among the inhabitants with respect to the names that should be offered as first Trustees. This led to a decision to delay the grant until an acceptable list could be made out.

NORTH SALEM ACADEMY.

Income from tuition, \$500; salary of Principal and instructor under him, \$575. (1798.)

The Academy had no income except from tuitions. (1799.)

Building of wood, 46 by 30 feet, two stories; real estate, \$1,500; personal, \$400. (1807.)

OTSEGO ACADEMY (Cooperstown).

. In an application for a charter in 1796, it was stated that a large and convenient building was erected and partly finished, 66 by 34 feet, two stories high, with a small steeple with dome and bell.

OXFORD ACADEMY.

"In the spring of 1798 a new frame of an Academy was erected in the village of Oxford, about eight rods south-west of the old one. About 46 feet by 28, with 18 feet posts. This building was so far completed by January 1, 1799, as to admit of the reception of scholars, although the walls were not completed, nor the floors finished. About forty scholars were accordingly taught in the same, from that time till the first of April. * * In November,

1799, a vacation of three weeks took place for the purpose of further completing the building, which from the approaching winter season became necessary. Accordingly the Trustees and inhabitants of the village of Oxford met at the new Academy, and about twenty persons agreed to raise \$300 or \$350 by a tax to be laid equally upon them by a committee for that purpose chosen. * * The property was expended and by means of this the building was rendered convenient, and the school re-commenced in December with the most flattering prospects and to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants." * * *

"Thus the prospect appeared on the 5th day of January last, but on the 6th it was changed. A fire broke out in the night, at a time and in a manner unperceived, and consumed the building. Thus the pleasing hopes and generous efforts of the new inhabitants were entirely overcast by an unforeseen misfortune. The public spirit of the inhabitants for so landable a purpose has not, however, subsided; a new frame of at least equal dimensions has since been raised, and logs drawn to a saw-mill sufficient for 3,000 feet of lumber." (Extract from a letter of Peter B. Garnsey to the Regents, February 27,1800.)

Orster Bay Academy.

Value of lot and building, \$3,073.06; of Library and Apparatus, \$91; tuition, \$550. Academy with a cupola, 50 by 28 feet, posts 22 feet; two chimneys with four fire-places. Two rooms below, each 20 feet square, including a staircase. A hall through the middle of 10 feet. An upper room, 50 by 28 feet, used for public speaking. Made of the best materials which could be purchased; siding and roof of shingles, and finished above and below in best manner. Tuition per quarter, \$1.75 for Reading and Writing; \$2.25 for English Grammar and Ciphering; \$3.50 for Mathematics and Bookkeeping; \$4 for Dead Languages; \$4 for Logic, Rhetoric and Composition; \$4 for Moral Philosophy; \$4 for Natural Philosophy; \$4 for French Language. Average price of board, \$1.50. Apparatus: a pair of elegant 18-inch globes, a donation from a number of gentlemen; a bell 14 inches in diameter, a donation from a number of ladies. No Library. (1805.)

UNION ACADEMY (Stone Arabia).

Lot a quarter of an acre; cost £8. Building 50 by 30 feet, two stories and a half high, with two rooms on a floor; not finished. Cost not to exceed £600. Not indebted. Expenses defrayed by subscription. A teacher was engaged at £70 a year, of good qualifications, but had died at time of report. Rates of tuition, £6 per annum for Greek and Latin, and £3 for English, etc. Number of students, 50, all in English studies. Fund, 50 acres of land. Board, £15 per annum. (Without date, but found with papers of 1795)

Union Hall Academy (Jamaica).

Value of lot and building, \$2,000. Academy 56 by 32 feet, two stories, of wood and shingled, with four rooms below and an entry through the middle. Second story divided into two rooms, and a cellar under the whole building; walls lathed and plastered. Tuition per annum: \$20 for the Languages, Book-keeping and Mathematics; \$15 for Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and English Grammar; \$12 for Reading, Writing and English Grammar, and \$10 for Reading and Writing, or Reading only. Apparatus: a telescope, pair of globes, set of maps, a case of surveying instruments, and a compass and chain. Library, 420 volumes. Average price of board, \$100 per annum, including washing and mending. (1805.)

Union Hall Academy (Catskill).

Value of lot and building, \$1,125; of other real estate, \$900; yielding \$60 a year; of personal estate, \$800, consisting of forty shares in the Susquehanna Turnpike Road, upon which no dividends had been paid the last year, the principal bridges on the road having been carried off by an extraordinary spring flood. Prices of tuition per quarter: \$2 for Reading; \$2.50 for Reading, Writing and Arithmetic; \$3 for Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Grammar; \$3.50 for Dead Languages; \$4 for French Language. Volumes in Library, 55. Average price of board, \$1.50 per week. (1805.)

WASHINGTON ACADEMY' (Salem).

Value of lot, \$200, yielding \$13.50; personal estate, yielding \$50. Building burned, and attempts being made to rebuild, about \$300 being subscribed. (1805.)

Statistical Returns made from Academies in 1804-5-6-7 and reported by the Regents in the years following.

These statistics, which were continued but four years, present a summary of the condition of the Academies then existing in the State, of which detailed descriptions are above given. The Academies reporting were:

Catskill in 1804–7.
Canandaigua in 1804 and 6.
Cayuga in 1804–7.
Cherry Valley in 1804, 6 and 7.

Clinton in 1804, 6 and 7. Columbia in 1804–5 and 7. Dutchess in 1804–7. Erasmus Hall in 1804–7.

¹ In a report, dated November 14, 1795, the building of this Academy was mentioned as completely finished, except painting. It consisted of two school-rooms and a library-room in the first story, and six rooms for study in the second, sufficient to lodge three students each.

Fairfield in 1804-7.
Farmers' Hall in 1806-7.
Hamilton-Oneida, in 1804-7.
Hudson in 1806-7.
Johnstown in 1807.
Kingston in 1806-7.
Lansingburgh in 1805-7.

Montgomery in 1804-7. Newburgh in 1806-7. North Salem in 1805-6. Otsego in 1806-7. Oxford in 1806-7. Oyster Bay in 1806. Union Hall in 1806-7.

		1804.		1805.		1806.		1807.
SUBJECTS REPORTED.	Academies.	Students.	Academies.	Students.	Academies.	Students.	Academies.	Students.
Studies taught :								
Reading and Writing	14	480	10	205	10	208	18	631
English Grammar & Arithmetic	16	429	10	228	10	312	19	649
Mathematics, Book-keeping, etc.		123	7	26	7	51	15	134
Dead Languages	15	213	9	184	10	130	18	214
Logic, Rhetoric, Composition, etc.	6	101	4	48	35	88	7	97
Moral Philosophy, etc			1	1	2	14	8	22
Natural Philosophy			1	1	3	14	4	36
French Language	4	88	1	1			4	16
Total number of Students	16	963	11	652	10	671	19	1,490
Funds:						1000		
Value of Academy lot & building.	17	\$37,948	11	\$27,650	9	\$2,850	19	\$50,150
" other Real Estate		8,837	4	8,400	6	6,450	7	16,250
" Personal Estate	8	4,556	5	4,440	6	5,292	8	9,006
" Library & Apparatus	14	5,7711	U	2,448	8	8,502	15	4,953
Annual income:				000				
From Funds	7	626	R	210	6	594	5	487
" Tuition	12	7,036	6	8,878	9	5,898	16	9,745
Teachers' salaries	*11	7,487	8	4,588	10	5,688	14	8,469

^{*}In Farmers' Hall, Union Hall, Clinton and Columbia Academies the amount is not reported, the teachers receiving Tuition money for pay.

Prices of Tuition per Annum.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	Average Price of Board per Annum.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.
\$5-\$12.50	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 1	\$65		1 2 1 1 1	2 1 2 5 2 2	2 4 2 1 1 1

CHAPTER XII.

UNION FREE SCHOOLS.

The germ of the idea of an association of incorporated academies with the local common schools may be found in two similar acts passed in 1822 and 1823, the former relating to Farmers' Hall Academy in the village of Goshen, Orange county, and the latter to Oyster Bay Academy, in the village of Oyster Bay, Queens county. These acts authorized the Trustees of the Academy to exercise the powers of the Trustees of the school districts of their respective villages, but not unless authorized by the consent of a majority of the taxable inhabitants of the district, nor longer than the period of six years, unless this consent was renewed from time to time, as these periods elapsed.

The first Academy organized in connection with the common schools, that became subject to visitation by the Regents, was the Rochester High School, incorporated by special act in 1827, and admitted by the Regents, April 19, 1831. It was established upon the Lancasterian plan, but in 1835 was reorganized under a stock subscription, and has, with successive changes, continued to the present time. This was followed by the New York Free Academy in 1847, and after this several others by special acts. On the 18th of June, 1853, a general act was passed providing for their organization anywhere, and for the election of Boards of Education for their management. Academic departments might be formed whenever they might be thought necessary, and when admitted under the visitation of the Regents, in accordance with their rules in matters pertaining to education (but not with reference to buildings unless separate), they were to enjoy the full advantages of Academies.

The first application that came before the Regents, for the incorporation of Academic Departments in Union Schools, under the act of June 18, 1853, was from the Board of Education of Union Free Schools in District No. 1 of Warsaw, in which it was requested that the department should be called the "Warsaw Academy."

Upon an examination of the law it was decided that the Regents

¹ Chap. 197, Laws of 1822, p. 196; passed April 12, 1822.

²Chap. 150, Laws of 1823, p. 170; passed April 12, 1823.

³ Chap. 70, Laws of 1827, p. 55; passed March 15, 1827.

⁴Chap. 206, Laws of 1847.

⁵ Chap. 433, Laws of 1853.

⁶ This privilege was reaffirmed in chapter 450, Laws of 1862.

had no power to call the Academical Department of such schools an "Academy:" they were only authorized to establish an Academical

Department.

This ruling has since been followed in cases of this kind where the name was not otherwise given by special acts. In the case above cited, the decision was not willingly accepted, and the Board of Education of Warsaw petitioned the Legislature for a change, representing that the name given was "unnecessarily clumsy and inconvenient," and asking that the name first asked for be allowed. This was referred, by the Senate, to the Regents, who replied that under the act they could not change the name, and added: "But if they had such power they would not exercise it, considering, as they do, that the name provided by law, that of Academical Department of a Union School, is descriptive of the real character of the Department, and of its relation to such a school, and that it is better than any other name not descriptive of such character and relation."

These Union Schools with Academic Departments, sharing in the dividends both of the Common School and of the Literature Funds, and supported by public tax, under our Free School system, soon became powerful rivals of the old Academies in every part of the State. The feebler ones have been obliged to unite with the Common Schools in a large number of cases, sometimes under special acts, retaining a qualified existence under their separate Trustees, and in others being placed entirely in charge of a Board of Education

having full control of both.

In some of these Union Schools, where Academies formerly existed, with facilities for preparing young men for College, the course of instruction does not now meet this want. There appears to be a need of institutions where this preparation can be made a special object of attention, and this cannot well be done except at endowed Academies, with means sufficient to enable them, with what funds they receive from the Regents, to fully meet this requirement.

The Powers of a Board of Education in Abolishing an Academic Department, and of Restoring it again after it had been Abol-

The question having been repeatedly raised, as to the power of a Board of Education to abolish and to restore an Academic Department in a Union School, the subject was referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion in December, 1879, and on the 20th of December of that year he replied as follows:

"The section referred to (\$ 24, Title IX of the Code of Public Instruction) delegates to Boards of Education of Union Free Schools the power, in case they shall be authorized thereto by a vote of the voters of the district, to do a specific act. That is, when an Academy shall exist within their district, they may adopt such Academy as the Academical Department of the district, with the consent of the Trustees of the Academy; and the Trustees of the Academy are thereupon required by resolution, to be attested by the signatures of the officers of the Board, to file in the office of the clerk of the county, a declaration that their offices are vacant. The Academy then becomes an Academical Department of such Union Free School.

"The whole scope of this section is the power to establish an Academical Department in the manner provided, which, it was evidently contemplated, should be permanent, and no provision exists for reconsidering or annulling the action taken in the premises.

"I am of opinion, therefore, that the power of Boards of Education under this section is exhausted when they have adopted an Academy as the Academical Department of their district, and that their action is final.

"In case a change to the original condition as an independent Academy should be deemed desirable, the only manner in which it can be done is by an enabling act, for that purpose, from the Legislature.

> Very respectfully yours, A. SCHOONMAKER, JR., Attorney-General."

CHAPTER XIII.

STATE TAX FOR ACADEMIES AND UNION DEPARTMENTS OF DISTRICT SCHOOLS - THE QUESTION OF APPROPRIATIONS TO DENOMINA-TIONAL SCHOOLS.

A clause in chapter 736, passed May 15, 1872, imposed a general tax of one-sixteenth of a mill on each dollar of valuation, to meet an appropriation of \$125,000, which had been made in chapter 541 of the Laws of that year. This act contained a clause directing "the sum thus arising to be divided as the Literature Fund is now divided, which is hereby ordered to be levied for each and every year."

An act passed May 29, 1873, directed the above sum to be distributed in the following manner:

The sum of \$3,000, or so much as might be required in addition to the annual appropriation of \$3,000, usually granted from the Literature Fund, for the purchase of books and apparatus. The sum of \$12,000, in addition to the \$18,000 usually granted from United States Deposit Fund, for the instruction of common school teachers, the whole sum to be apportioned and paid to the several institutions that might give instruction as then provided by law, at the rate of \$15 for each scholar instructed during a term of thirteen weeks, and at the same rate for not less than ten, or more than twenty weeks. The balance of the \$125,000 (with an exception to be noted) was to be distributed as the Literature Fund was divided, but no money was to be paid to any school under the control of any religious or denominational sect or society.

Uncertainties having arisen with respect to the true meaning of the last clause above cited, the matter was on the 31st of July referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion. It appeared doubtful as to whether the exclusion would not apply to the apportionment of the \$40,000 annually granted from the income of the Literature, and the United States Deposit Funds, as well as to the special grant of \$125,000, and payment was temporarily suspended in five cases that came apparently under the excluded class.¹

In the meantime inquiries were made, and on the 9th of January, 1874, the Chancellor stated, that these inquiries had failed to show that the doctrines or tenets of any denomination or sect were taught in any Academy receiving a distributive share of the Literature Fund.

In the case of the five Academies whose shares had been withheld their acts of incorporation by the Legislature had vested the appointment of Trustees in Ecclesiastical bodies. The Hartwick Seminary had a charter that required the Principal and a majority of the Trustees to be Lutherans. No exception was made of these Trustees from the provisions of the general law, which defines the powers and duties of the Trustees of Academies. An opinion of Hon. Richard P. Marvin, late Justice of the Supreme Court, in behalf of the Chamberlain Institute was read, and the Rev. J. T. Edwards, Principal of that Academy, was heard in its behalf.

A resolution was finally passed, declaring that none of the Academies mentioned as exceptional, should be deemed as coming within the meaning of the act, excepting Hartwick Seminary.

These were the "Genesee Wesleyan Seminary," "Chamberlain Institute," "Central New York Conference Seminary," "Clinton Liberal Institute," and "Northern New York Conference Seminary," all of which were Methodist institutions, excepting the fourth, which was under Universalist management. A like order was applied to "Hartwick Seminary," under quasi denominational control (Lutheran).

A clause was included in chapter 642, Laws of 1873, requiring the Regents to admit to their examinations scholars from the Union, Common or Free Schools that brought a certificate from the principal teacher, or a Trustee, stating a belief that the scholar could pass.

Reports of examinations under this act are made by Academies in their annual reports, and large numbers have been admitted to examination from the public schools, more particularly in cities and

large villages.

Free instruction in the classics and higher branches of English education, or both, was to be given to the extent of \$12, and, if the condition of the fund would permit, not less than \$20 for tuition, such students having passed examinations as prescribed by the rules. Premiums of not over \$2,500 for excellence in scholarship might also be allowed.

The amount of \$17,422.76 was set apart for free instruction under the above act, leaving (after taking out the specific appropriations) the sum of \$59,077.24, to be distributed in the same manner as the Literature Fund. The appropriation resulting from a direct specific tax, although declared to be intended for permanence, was continued only one year.

CHAPTER XIV.

LANCASTERIAN SCHOOLS - SELECT SCHOOLS.

In the early part of this century, a system of instruction was introduced in which the pupils were grouped around Monitors and taught with great economy. It was for many years almost universally adopted in the large cities, and even in the higher class of pay schools. The New York High School, which for a number of years held the first rank, under Daniel H. Barnes, Shepherd Johnson and John Griscom and others, was conducted on the Lancasterian or Monitorial System.

This method had much to be commended in the way of economy, as one teacher could divert the operations of several Monitors, each with his group of ten or fifteen pupils, and those who were first employed in introducing it into the city of New York must have been peculiarly well qualified in their profession. It produced results full of promise, and for a time bore a rich harvest.

Governor DeWitt Clinton was one among a large number, who gave it a welcome support. As an officer in Public School Society of the city of New York, he had become much interested in it, and in his message to the Legislature in 1818, he said:

" Having participated in the first establishment of the Lancasterian system in this country; having carefully observed its progress and witnessed its benefits, I can confidently recommend it as an invaluable improvement, which by a wonderful combination of economy in expense and rapidity of instruction, has created a new era in education. And I am desirous that all our Common Schools should be supplied with teachers of this description. As this system operates with the same efficiency in education, that labor-saving machinery does in the useful arts, it will readily be perceived that it is peculiarly adapted to this country. For, if by its means, one teacher can perform the functions of ten; and if a pupil can learn in one week as much as he would in one month in the common way, it is evident that more wealth, more labor, more time, and more industry can be devoted to the ordinary occupations of life without interfering with the dispensation of knowledge. Wherever it has been attempted it has succeeded, and several parts of the State have experienced its benefits. Competent teachers can be educated for this express purpose, and in sufficient number to supply all our Common Schools. by sending intelligent young men to the Lancasterian Seminaries in New York, where they will be instructed gratuitously, and where in a few months they will acquire a sufficient knowledge of the system. Appropriations for this purpose by the several Common Schools out of their portion of the General Fund, under the direction of the Superintendent, will defray the small expense attending the attainment of this object."

In November, 1820, in referring to the educational system of the State, Governor Clinton again recurred to this favorite topic, and after remarking that six thousand Common Schools have been organized, and that the sum of \$160,000 were annually paid for teachers' wages, he said:

"I am informed by the useful and able officer who presides over this department,¹ that the number of pupils at present taught in our schools is equal to nine-tenths of the whole number of children between the ages of nine and fifteen years, and which approximates to one-fourth of our whole population. There are probably twenty schools in the State conducted on the Lancasterian system exclusively, and several others, which follow it partially, but not so far as to assume a distinctive character. In some of these establishments sev-

¹Then Gideon Hawley, who from the beginning had been Superintendent of Common Schools.

eral young men have been lately instructed as Lancasterian teachers, and it is to be hoped that this system will be carried into the most

extensive operation.

There are now, upon an average, about fifty scholars for every school-master under the present plan of the Common Schools, and whether the number be great or small, the introduction of the Lancasterian method is of importance, for admitting in all cases the competency of the teacher to attend to all his pupils, yet when we consider the rapidity of acquiring instruction under that system, and reflect on the useful habits it forms, and the favorable impressions which it makes on the minds and the morals of those who participate in its benefits, we cannot hesitate to give it a decided preference. The education of youth is an important trust and an honorable vocation, but it is too often committed to unskillful hands. Liberal encouragement ought unquestionably to be dispensed for increasing the number of competent teachers."

It is not a matter of wonder, that a system of education thus indorsed should attract the favorable attention of the Legislature. The privileges of the Common School fund had been applied with manifest benefit, and it was natural to infer, that Academic institutions might flourish equally well under this plan. Special acts had already been passed for the establishment of Lancasterian schools in all of the cities and in several of the large villages then existing in the State, and reports from these were in some cases made to the Superintendent of Common Schools. It was thought that the preliminary requirements for their organization might properly be placed under the direction of the Regents of the University, with powers for incorporation, wherever, in their opinion, they could be sustained.

An act was accordingly passed February 23, 1821, for the incorporation of "Schools for the instruction of youth on the system of Lancaster or Bell, or according to any other improved plan of elementary education," in a mode analogous to that in use for the incorporation of Academies by the Regents, since their powers began.

They were, however, regarded as belonging to the Common School system; they were to share in the distribution of the Common School Fund, and were not required to report to the Regents, nor were they under their visitation.

In Governor Clinton's message to the Legislature in 1828, but a few months before his death, he recommended a law authorizing the Supervisors in each county, to raise a sum not exceeding \$2,000, provided that an equal sum be subscribed by individuals, for the erec-

tion of a suitable edifice for a Monitorial High School in the county town.

The result did not justify these expectations. No charters were granted under the act of 1821, until six years afterward, when a Lancasterian School was incorporated (July 2), at Henrietta, Monroe county. In 1828 (April 16), the Lewiston High School Academy was incorporated under the same law, and then the applications ceased altogether.

Special acts of incorporation of Lancasterian Schools were passed as follows:

ALBANY.— The "Albany Lancaster School Society," incorporated May 26, 1812 (chap. 55). Amended February 12, 1813 (chap. 29), by entitling each subscriber of \$25 to the privilege of a member, and the education of one child free. Became a city institution, and in 1838 granted for the use of the Albany Medical College.

CATSKILL.— The "Catskill Lancaster School Society," incorporated March 14, 1817 (chap. 87). Repealed April 20, 1830 (chap. 284).

Hubson.— Trustees incorporated for the establishment of a Lancasterian School, April 15, 1817 (chap. 272). Allowed to establish a separate school for colored children, March 9, 1839 (chap. 63).

LANSINGBURGH.— The "Monitorial School Society in the village of Lansingburgh," was incorporated April 14, 1827 (chap. 271). Relieved April 25, 1828 (chap. 158). Repealed May 26, 1841 (chap. 315).

NEW YORK. - This system of instruction was adopted by the Public School Society; opened in May, 1806, by the New York High School Society, and by several of the schools maintained by religious denominations, but in a modified and improved form, and continued for many years. The success of the system being in a very great degree dependent upon the ability and character of the monitors employed, the Public School Society established a school for female monitors, which held one session of five hours on Saturday of each week. Monitors had been indentured to the Society, whenever practicable, as apprentices, and required to serve until twenty-one years old. A separate school for male monitors was afterward established. In 1818, Joseph Lancaster himself, then on a visit to the country, was permitted to use the school-rooms of the Public School Society, to lecture upon the Monitorial System. At different times he came personally in contact with the system with which his name had been so intimately associated, and to which his

life had been devoted, in the visits made to this city. On the 22d of October, 1838, having left a school at No. 7 Chrystie street, where an examination had been held, in crossing Grand street, he was thrown down by a horse and carriage and very seriously injured. He died two days after in Williamsburgh, and was buried in grounds belonging to the Society of Friends in Houston street, between the Bowery and Chrystie street.

These schools, under the patronage of the Public School Society, were scattered throughout the city, and shared in the School Fund. The receipts of the Society from its incorporation in 1805 till its • dissolution in 1823, amounted to \$3,509,755.15, and its expenditures to \$3,525,754.63. The aggregate of attendance was 488,589, and for many years toward the last from 20,000 to 25,000 a year.

POCCHKEEPSIE. — The "Lancaster School Society," of this village, was incorporated March 11, 1814. We have no data concerning its operations.

SCHENECTADY.— A Lancaster School Society was authorized November 12, 1816, in this city, and continued more than twenty-five years. In an act passed April 17, 1822, it was required to report to the Superintendent of Common Schools.

In the enactment of the Revised Statutes in 1829, the main provisions of the law of 1821 were embodied, in an article entitled "Of the Foundation and Government of Lancasterian or Select Schools." The words "on the system of Lancaster-Bell, or according to any other improved plan of elementary education," were superseded by "on the system of Lancaster or Bell, or any other system of instruction approved by the Board of Regents," which was now defined by the Regents as including

SELECT SCHOOLS.

The meaning of this term has never been officially defined: They have generally been schools taught upon private account by individual or associated enterprise, without incorporation, and usually without the buildings and endowments that give stability and permanence to Academies and Colleges. They have very seldom been continued under one management for a long series of years.

The first application that came before the Regents, under the powers vested in them by the Revised Statutes, with respect to "Select Schools," was in March, 1834, from the "Farmington School Association."

The requisites for acceptance under this act, not having been defined, an ordinance was passed at that time, as follows:

"That the founders or benefactors of any Academy, or of any school established, or to be established for the instruction of youth, on the system of Lancaster or Bell, or any other system of instruction approved by the Board of Regents, or as many of such founders as shall have contributed more than one-half of the property collected or appropriated for the use of such academic school, shall present satisfactory proof to the Regents that they own property yielding a net annual income of \$250, and that they are seized of an estate of inheritance in a lot suitable for a site for such Academy or school, and that they have erected a building sufficiently commodious for the uses and purposes of such Academy or school, and that such lot and building are free and clear of all incumbrances."

Seven years later it was thought proper to give this ordinance in more systematic form, and the following was adopted:

Ordinances Respecting the Incorporation of Select Schools (Adopted May 4, 1841).

The founders and benefactors of any Select School desiring to have the same incorporated under the Sixth Article of the First Title and Fifteenth Chapter of the First Part of the Revised Statutes, are to make an application for that purpose to the Regents of the University in the following manner:

I. The application must be in writing, and must be subscribed by as many of the founders as shall have contributed more than one-half of the property collected or appropriated for the use of such

school.

II. It must nominate the first trustees, who ought not to exceed twelve in number.

III. It must specify the name by which the corporation is to be called.

IV. The property collected or appropriated for the use of the school must be particularly described, with the estimated value of each item, and the property and fund, contributed must amount to at least \$1,000.

V. The courses of studies and the system of instruction intended

to be pursued must be specified.

VI. There must be an affidavit annexed to the application by two or more of the applicants, sworn to and subscribed before some officer authorized to take affidavits to be read in courts of record of this State, stating that the same is made by as many founders of such school as have contributed more than one-half of their property collected or appropriated for its use, and that the facts set forth in the application are true.

VII. In case the Regents conceive a compliance with such request will be conducive to the diffusion of useful knowledge, they will

declare their approbation of the incorporation of such school.

The only records we have found of incorporations granted under these ordinances are the following:

Fabius Select School, February 27, 1841. Hunter Classical School, June 23, 1851.

It is believed that the Lancasterian plan of education has wholly disappeared from the school system of our State. We have evidence of its successful operation in the Records of the Public School Society of the City of New York, and in the testimony of multitudes of those who witnessed its operation and profited by its teaching, but like many other measures of public utility that have sprung into existence under the impulse of enthusiastic projectors, it had its period of brilliant success, of decline and final abandonment — perhaps less from any fault in the system itself than from the changes in our social organization and habits of thought and action that have favored the introduction of other methods.

We can assign no other reason for the slight effect produced by the act for the incorporation of "Select Schools," than the very probable one that persons engaged in the founding of schools of learning are seldom contented with the humble name and moderate claims implied in that title. Their ambition rises higher, seldom resting upon an object less honorable than an Academy, and sometimes better still. The attendance in "Select Schools" and private unincorporated Seminaries of learning has at all times been large, including as it does, parochial schools, private boarding schools, and the like, which attract great numbers of patrons, notwithstanding the public schools are free.

Of Parochial Schools the Catholics have established by far the greatest number, and much more than all other religious denominations together. It appears from statistics given in the Catholic Directory of 1884, that there are 319 of these schools in the State of New York, with a total of \$9,535 pupils. There were besides these \$0 Academies and Select Schools, of which scarcely any are under the visitation of the Regents.

¹ The Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of 1884, shows that nearly ten per cent of all pupils under instruction in the State, were attending private schools. The numbers and percentages were as follows:

	Number.	Per cent.
Common Schools	1,041,089	86.00
Normal Schools	6,270	0.51
Academies		2.65
Colleges	7,544	0.62
Private Schools	119,952	9.99
Law Schools		0.03
Medical Schools	3,011	0.20
m . 1		100
Total	1,210,551	100,00

CHAPTER XV.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN ACADEMIES.

The question of admitting and encouraging military instruction in Academies, came before the Board of Regents in 1826, in an application from Middlebury Academy, and was made the subject of an extended and favorable report.

After noticing the probable benefits that would ensue in the Militia service, the knowledge of constructions in which solidity and strength are desirable but too often neglected, and the avoidance of accidents from the use of firearms, and of cannon which generally happen through ignorance, and which a good military education would prevent, the Committee remarked:

"But there is another and more important view of the subject, which we beg leave to present, and which, as they deem, gives the project a still better claim to your favorable notice. Military engineering in all its branches relies upon the abstruse Sciences; and to be perfect in it one must be well acquainted with Natural Philosophy, and also intimately conversant with the pure Mathematics. These 'exact Sciences' thrive best where their results are more immediately applied to practical purposes, and where the student has an opportunity of constantly seeing that his investigations are not only pleasant to himself but beneficial to mankind. It is always from the practical applications of Science that those who cultivate it must expect to derive their revenue; and where we show the use of any speculation which may at first seem only intricate or pleasant, we recommend it to the public notice and favor. The effect, therefore, of encouraging this Military education will be to encourage the cultivation of all those sciences with which it is connected, or on which it depends, by showing one of the most important uses to which they can be applied."

The Regents, therefore, resolved that they were willing that the experiment should be made, for the purpose of testing the utility of Military instruction, in connection with the usual studies pursued in the academic course, and allowed the Middlebury Academy to institute a Military department. The Trustees in their annual reports were requested to communicate the results of their experience, and particularly as to the practical effects of such course of instruction, with the rules and regulations established in relation to the same.

The exigencies of the late war having called into exercise the military talents of great numbers of our citizens, and the need of

proficiency in this being apparent, the Assembly, on the 24th of January, 1862, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Regents of the University be requested to indicate to the House, their views as to the practicability of the introduction of a military drill and the manual of arms, together with the practice and theory of military engineering, into the Colleges and higher institutions of learning of this State; and if they regard the same, in whole or in part, as feasible, that they report a method of carrying the same into effect, the total cost of which to the State shall not exceed the sum of \$25,000 a year."

On the 31st of January, 1862, the Regents addressed the following circular to the Presidents of Colleges, upon the subject embraced in the above resolution:

"The Honorable, the Assembly, by a resolution adopted on the 24th instant, requesting the views of the Regents as to the practicability of introducing a military drill and the manual of arms, together with the practice and theory of military engineering, into the Colleges and higher institutions of learning in the State; and if they should regard the same as feasible, that they report a method of carrying the plan into effect.

Before responding to the resolution of the Assembly, the Regents desire to obtain the views of as many persons connected with the higher literary institutions of the State, as they can conveniently consult, in regard not only to the general question referred to them, but also the details of any plan which may appear to be desirable for

securing the objects contemplated.

The early period at which it is manifestly necessary to respond to the resolution of the Assembly, if any legislation is to be based upon the report of the Regents, prevents an extended statement at this time of their views, but it is the impression of several members of the Board, who have consulted with each other informally, that our higher institutions of learning may readily and usefully to the State, and to themselves, be made at a moderate expense, the effectual means of imparting the elements of a respectable military education to a large portion of the young men under their care, qualifying them at any future period in life to become efficient army officers. Had there been such a body of men in our State, from which officers for our present army could have been chosen, they would have had ample opportunity to render most valuable service to the country.

The Regents respectfully request your views on the following

points:

First. As to the general practicability of the plan, and the best mode of carrying it into effect.

Second. Would your institution desire to establish a department

of military instruction?

Third. If so, would you prefer to make a military professorship

a separate one, or would you add its duties to those of an existing

Fourth. What aid, if any, from the State, would you deem necessary in introducing and maintaining a system of military instruction

in your institution?

Fifth. As an actual life in camp for a few weeks every year would be desirable in almost any scheme of military education, would this in any way influence your general course of study, or your vacations, and to what extent?

We shall be happy to receive your answers to the above inquiries,

and your views on the subject generally, at an early day.

We are very respectfully,

JOHN V. L. PRUYN,

Chancellor of the University.

S. B. Woolworth, Secretary."

On the 7th of March, 1862, the Regents made the following report:

"That the subject of the resolution received their early and careful attention. The object proposed by the Assembly is presumed to be the preparation of a class of educated men competent for officers of the militia of the State, whenever it shall be called into active service. Such preparation should embrace, besides general culture and scholarship, essential in the officer to secure respect from the soldier and influence over his conduct and character, at least so much of military engineering as is required for the construction of field fortifications and roads and bridges, a thorough knowledge of military tactics in the school of the soldier, the company and the battalion; the principles of attack and defense; the general theory of war, and the laws which govern its conduct in all the relations of belligerents.

The Regents are confirmed in their opinion, that such a course of instruction may be engrafted on our existing collegiate and academic studies, by answers which they have received to a circular addressed to the Colleges and several of the Academies of the State on this subject, several of which, and extracts from others, they herewith

submit for the consideration of the Assembly.

In our National Military Academy, more than half the time of the student is spent in studies which have only a relation in their application to military affairs. These branches are now taught in the Colleges and best Academies. Without injuriously affecting the character, or impairing the efficacy of the studies now pursued, their application to military purposes may be taught even by the existing faculties of instruction. Tactics in the limited sense in which the term is usually taken, has already been introduced into many Colleges and Academies. Its salutary influence is clearly seen in the improved bearing of the young men, in the strengthening of their

physical powers, in the forming of habits of subordination and prompt obedience, and in directing to useful purposes the natural exuberance of youthful feeling. To the well-furnished officer, the knowledge of military tactics in its more enlarged sense is essential. In this view it embraces the formation and disposition of armies, the modes of encamping and lodging them, and directing their movements in the face of an enemy. In this department of military education, the instruction of the thoroughly educated officer will be required, and for this special provision must be made by the State. A Professor, competent to supervise the whole system of military instruction, and to lecture on the subjects above indicated, together with international law, and the laws of war, should, in the opinion of the Regents, be provided for every two Colleges. A subordinate officer, whose duties shall be principally those of drill-master, will be necessary for each College and Academy in which military instruction shall be given.

In an experiment entirely new in this State, the Regents would urge that so much should not be attempted as to hazard its success. It would be better that a limited system should be first adopted, which may be gradually enlarged in such ways and to such extent

as experience shall dictate.

It is, therefore, recommended that it shall at first provide for the education mainly of infantry officers, and that for such purpose six Colleges, and also one Academy in each Judicial District, shall be selected

In organizing the system, some expenses will necessarily be incurred which need not annually be repeated. The necessary annual expenses will probably be somewhat as follows:

For salaries of three Professors	\$4,500 00
For salaries of fourteen drill-masters, at \$750	10, 500 00
For annual additions to libraries, etc	1,500 00
For incidental expenses	1,500 00

\$18,000 00

In this estimate, no account is taken of the expense of arms and equipments, as it is presumed that they will be in possession of the State, and may be furnished without direct expense. That the system of drills may be maintained uninterrupted by the condition of the weather, convenient rooms will be required; some institutions are furnished with these. It may be necessary that others receive aid from the State for their erection.

Small libraries for military books, both for study and reference, and maps, plans and models of fortifications must be provided. For these purposes, and to meet incidental expenses, unavoidable in the organization and arrangement of any such system, the proposed appropriation may be applied for four or six months, within which the

system of instruction can scarcely be so fully matured as to be

brought into operation.

There are many reasons in favor of an annual gathering of the pupils instructed in the several institutions into an encampment, in which they may be trained to some extent into the experiences of soldier-life. Should the Adjutant-General deem this expedient, it is believed that the expenses of such encampment, the necessary camp equipage having been furnished by the State, may be paid from the balance of the appropriation above the estimated annual expenditure.

In making the above recommendations, the Regents have not been unmindful of the great importance of artillery and cavalry exercise, but having been asked to propose a plan within certain limits of expense, they have been obliged to govern their recommendations accordingly. If any part of the proposed appropriation can be made available for either of the objects referred to, especially that of artillery exercise, the Regents most cordially recommend it.

Acting on the advice of the chairman of the committee of military affairs, the Regents herewith submit the draft of a bill for carrying

out the objects contemplated by the Assembly.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Regents,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,

Chancellor of the University.

Although the subject recommended did not afterward secure the sanction of the Legislature as a matter of requirement or aid from the State, the spirit of the times, if not the demands of patrons, induced several Academies to introduce military drill as an incidental subject of education in their institutions, and with good results. Instances occurred in which young men entering the service were able to profit from this instruction, and to begin with the advantage of knowing something practically of the duties of the soldier. A proposition was entertained for the establishment of a school for military instruction in the western part of the State, but it was not carried into effect.

The University Convocation at its session in July, 1864, adopted the following resolutions, which were submitted to the Regents, and referred to a special committee:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the University Convocation of the State of New York it is of the highest public importance that the candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy at West Point and to the United States Naval Academy should be selected, as far as practicable, from the students of the highest merit in the institutions of learning in the State; the degree of merit to be ascertained by competitive examination.

Resolved, That all persons officially charged with the interests of education in this State are earnestly invited to lend their co-operation in promoting a measure of such vital interest to the cause of

education, and to the welfare of the country.

Resolved, That the Board of Regents of the University be requested to lay a copy of these resolutions before the representatives of this State in Congress, and that the Board be respectfully urged to devise some practical method by which this most desirable result may be achieved.

It does not appear that further action was taken by the Board upon this subject.

CHAPTER XVI.

OBSOLETE FORMS OF ACADEMIC ORGANIZATION.

(1.) The Incorporation of Academies and High Schools under Stockholders.

Under a general act passed July 11, 1851, it was made lawful for any Academy or High School for literary, scientific, charitable or religious purposes, to issue, create and possess a capital stock not exceeding \$10,000, in shares of not less than \$10 each, which stock was to be deemed personal property. In the election of Trustees each stockholder was to be entitled to give one vote for each share of stock owned at the time of election.

When such a corporation had erected a building for school purposes worth \$2,000, and had complied in all respects with the conditions prescribed by law to authorize the Regents to incorporate Academies, it was to be declared an Academy by the Regents, and became entitled to all the rights and privileges conferred by law on the Academies of this State.

By an act passed April 12, 1853, such Academies might by their by-laws prescribe the mode and manner of electing Trustees, and make rules and regulations therefor, and might classify them in such a manner as one-third should be elected annually for a term of three years. Vacancies might be filled by the Trustees, and the capital might be not more than \$50,000.

The Regents by an ordinance passed April 7, 1854, required in-

¹ Chap. 544, Laws of 1851, p. 1002.

² Chap. 184, Laws of 1853, p. 355.

stitutions founded upon capital stock to state in their annual reports whether any and what dividends had been paid, or were payable to their stockholders, to the end that by comparing the rates of tuition and incidental expenses charged in Academies making such dividends with those charged in Academies which did not make dividends, it might be ascertained whether there be any differences with respect to such rates, with respect to the two kinds of Academies.

The results showed that \$3,108 had been paid for dividends in 1854, \$3,684 in 1855, and \$1,600 in 1856.

By an act passed May 13, 1855, it was provided that any moneyed or stock corporation deriving profit or income from its capital or otherwise, should add to the dividends declared upon any stock owned by the State, or by any literary or charitable society or institution, a sum equal to the assessment for taxes paid upon an equal amount of the stock of such corporation not exempt from taxation.

The provision of the Revised Statutes whereby all stocks owned by the State, or by literary or charitable institutions, in moneyed or stock corporations, were exempted from taxation, was by this act declared to be for the benefit of the State, or the institutions owning such stocks, and not for the benefit of said corporations.

By a further act in relation to dividends to stockholders of Academies and other institutions of learning, passed April 15, 1857, the income of the Literature and the United States Deposit Funds were directed to be granted only to such institutions under the visitation of the Regents as devoted the whole of their earnings, from whatever source, to the sole and proper use of such institution, and no dividends were allowed to be paid to stockholders.

Under the act of 1851, above mentioned, and with an expectation of dividing large dividends, many Academies sprung up in localities where there was no local patronage adequate to their maintenance, and where a little reflection would convince a person of sound judgment that they could not be sustained. This was especially the case in Schoharie county, and the reaction which followed the first excitement of competition brought pecuniary disaster upon great numbers who had placed confidence in this mode of investment.

The act of 1855, and especially the one of 1857, effectually put an end to further speculation in this kind of investment. The fallacy

¹ Chap. 195, Laws of 1855, p. 224.

² Subdivision 6, § 4, Title 1, Chap. 13, Part 1, R. S.

² Chap. 527. Laws of 1857. See Assem. Doc. 93, 1859, recommending amendments to this act. The act was further amended April 16, 1859. (Chap. 426.)

of the argument under which they had been begun had before this become evident, but it was already too late to retrieve the losses which had been incurred.

The ownership of educational institutions by stock companies, in which the contributors had a voice in the election of Trustees, in proportion to their shares, and in which public utility and not pecuniary profit was the leading motive, has been common at all periods in our State history, and this custom has much to commend itself to our favor.

The practice of allowing free scholarships to subscribers of a given amount of stock has generally been disastrous. The capital assumed to be sufficient to meet this obligation has frequently been too small for the object, and it has sometimes been expended in preparations which were far from being completed, before the promised benefits could begin.

This custom has ruined some old-established Colleges in other States, and has probably in no single instance met the expectations

of those that have tried the experiment.

The endowment of scholarships by the investment of a sufficient capital, the income of which only can be used, is quite a different affair; and where these scholarships are offered as prizes for superior scholarship, they present the strongest incentives to high attainments in learning, and become the means of securing a great amount of good.

(2.) Manual Labor Seminaries.

From about the year 1825 to 1835, the theory of combining literary instruction with manual labor was entertained in various parts of the country, and several experiments of this kind were undertaken in this State. In these, the principal object of devoting a part of each day to labor by the students, was to afford the means for their support. Technical education in agriculture and the mechanic arts may have been suggested in the plausible arguments advanced by the advocates of the system, and was, perhaps, attempted; but with the means then provided every experiment eventually proved a failure, and the four or five institutions in this State, which were begun upon this plan, after a few years abandoned the enterprise, and adopted the usages of other Academies.

The Regents, in a report to the Legislature, in reply to certain inquiries of the Senate made March 20, 1830, allude to the large

¹ Legislative Doc., No. 400, 1830.

proportion of our population dependent upon agricultural and mechanical industries for support, and which are chiefly based upon scientific principles for their success, remark:

"In our higher schools, science is taught rather as an accomplishment than as a useful branch of knowledge; and as those who study it are generally destined for the learned professions, it holds but a subordinate grade in their acquirements, and seldom sheds its light upon those branches of productive labor which it is calculated most to benefit. Were one or more schools particularly appropriated to qualify young men for an efficient course of instruction in the useful sciences, for agriculture, manufactures and the mechanic arts, it is believed the results would be found highly satisfactory and useful. Should the Legislature accord in these views, a discretionary power might be vested in this Board to appropriate a limited portion of the income of the Literature Fund to make a fair experiment."

They, therefore, submitted to the consideration of the Legislature the following propositions:

"1. That a portion of the moneys hereafter to be distributed by the Regents of the University, to the several Academies under their jurisdiction, be applied under their direction to the purchase of scientific books and philosophical apparatus, for the use of such Academies. And

2. That the Regents of the University be clothed with a discretionary power to apply a portion of the income of the Literature Fund to a school or schools, to be devoted particularly to instruction in those branches of science which are applicable and useful to productive labor."

No results followed this recommendation, unless we include the system of appropriations for books and apparatus begun four years afterward.

The following institutions undertook to apply in practice the theories above noticed:

Yates Polytechnic Institute (1825), at Chittenango, Madison Co. Union Literary Society (1826), at Bellville, Jefferson Co.

Aurora Manual Labor Seminary (1829), at East Aurora, Eric Co. Oneida Institute of Industry and Science (1829), at Whitesboro, Oneida Co.

Genesee Manual Labor Seminary (1834), at Bethany, Genesee Co.
An account of these is given in our separate notice of Academies.
It may be said of all of them that they were failures.

In other States the experiment was tried at about the same period and with no better success; and even under State patronage, and with the ample means provided at Cornell University, the number of students that resort to manual labor as a partial means of support is less in recent years than at first. In some instances individual benefit has been derived from the opportunity afforded for earning by labor in hours not given to study; but with the greater number of self-dependent young men, it has been found more desirable to devote the whole of their time for a season to the earning of the means to enable them to give undivided attention to their studies afterward.

(3.) Educational Institutions formed under the General Act for the Incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies.

Several instances have occurred under which educational institutions were organized under the provisions of chapter 319 of the Laws of 1848, for the formation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies. As provision had long before been made for the incorporation of Colleges and Academies by the Regents, and at a later period all institutions of this kind were entitled to claim a charter as a right, upon compliance with general rules established by the Regents, it was thought that abuses might arise from allowing the practice to continue, and to prevent this, an act was passed June 29, 1882,1 entitled "An act to restrict the formation of corporations under chapter 319 of the Laws of 1848, entitled 'An act to provide for the incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies,' and the acts amendatory thereof, and to legalize the incorporation of certain societies organized thereunder, and to regulate the same," which forbade the continuance of the practice in the future, so far as related to Literary or Scientific Colleges and Universities, without the approval of the Regents.

This approval might be indorsed upon, and filed with, the certificate, and the Regents were empowered as a condition of their approval, to impose such conditions as in their judgment they might deem advisable, not in conflict with said acts.

All Scientific and Literary Colleges and Universities organized under this act, which had reported to the Regents within two years prior to the date of this act, were declared legally incorporated, and all degrees conferred by them were confirmed.

¹Chap. 367, Laws of 1882.

In a suit brought for the purpose of invalidating the charter of the "United States Medical College," that had been formed under this act, it was decided against the College, and the decision, when carried to the Court of Appeals, was in June, 1884, confirmed.

CHAPTER XVII.

Alumni Associations in Colleges and Academies — Alumni Trustees.

In most Colleges, and in many Academies, Alumni Associations have been organized, and in some instances for many years. They were at first merely voluntary associations of persons united by a common interest, and wholly without corporate rights; but in several instances special acts of incorporation were obtained, either by express provision, or upon the number of Alumni reaching a fixed number.¹

By a general act passed June 3, 1882,2 entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of the Alumni of Colleges and Universities in the State of New York," associations of this kind were allowed to be formed, upon proceedings analogous to those required for societies and corporations under other general acts. Not less than nine persons qualified for membership, might execute and acknowledge a certificate stating the name and object of the corporation, and the names of first Directors. This, when recorded in the office of the County Clerk of the county where the College or University was located, would invest the association with corporate powers, among which were the right of accumulating a fund, with an annual income of not more than \$10,000, the election of one or more of its members as Trustees of the College, as its charter might allow, the publication of a Record or Directory, and the adoption of rules and regulations in a constitution and by-laws, as might be deemed consistent with the objects of their incorporation, and not inconsistent with the laws of the State. Only one corporation could be formed under this act for one College or University. word "Alumni" was defined as applicable to both male and female Should the Alumni of two or more Colleges unite in

^{&#}x27;In Cornell University this limit was fixed at 100, by section 1, chapter 763, Laws of 1867, amending the original act of incorporation, passed April 27, 1865.

² Chap. 268, Laws of 1882.

forming a corporation, under the provisions of this act, then but one such corporation could be formed of the Alumni so uniting.

This act was amended April 30, 1884, by further defining the powers of the associations in voting for Trustees of their Colleges, in adopting rules of membership, in providing for certain expenses, and in verifying their annual reports.

The policy of intrusting a share of the management of Colleges and Universities to their Alumni, as persons presumed to be best acquainted with their condition and most interested in their welfare, has been recognized for many years, and provision has been made for elections for this purpose, from among the Alumni, by special acts, or under amendments of the charters by the Regents, from time to time.

The general acts of 1882 and 1884, above noticed, did not affect any of the special acts previously passed, and applied only to corporations that might be formed under them.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE RULES THAT HAVE GOVERNED IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE INCOME OF THE LITERATURE FUNDS.

The first direct appropriation of moneys by the Legislature for distribution among the Academies of the State, under the direction of the Regents, was in 1792. In an act passed April 11th of that year, entitled "An act to encourage Literature by donations to Columbia College, and to the several Academies in the State," after granting £7,900 (\$19,750) to the College for several objects specified, it appropriates the sum of £1,500 (\$3,750), annually, for the term of five years, to the Regents of the University to be by them distributed "among such and so many of the several Academies as now are or hereafter may be erected in this State, during the said terms, in such proportions, and to be appropriated in such manner as they shall judge most beneficial for the several Academies, and most advantageous to Literature."

In reporting upon their action in this matter to the Legislature at its next session,³ the committee of the Regents state:

¹ Chap. 216, Laws of 1884.

² Chap. 69; 15th Session. Folio edition of Laws, p. 71

³ Senate Journal, 16th Sess., p. 91.

"That the Trustees of some of the incorporated Academies have solicited pecuniary aid for the purpose of erecting buildings for the accommodation of teachers and scholars, or for furnishing such as have been erected, but not completed, stating their inability to ac-

complish either from the paucity of their funds.

"The committee conceive that if appropriations were made for such purposes, much embarrassment would result from persons, who, though they had not secured funds adequate to the support of such institutions, would nevertheless be induced to solicit incorporation, in the hope of assistance from the Regents, and support their request by a plea of precedent. The committee are, therefore, of opinion, that every such application ought to be discountenanced, and pecuniary aid extended only for the following purposes, to-wit: For the support of an additional teacher or teachers, where requisite, and where the Trustees have not the means to provide an adequate salary, or to augment the compensation of the teachers in such Seminaries. To purchase such philosophical apparatus and books as are indispensably necessary to conduct a course of academical education. To enable Trustees to take into the Academies committed to their superintendence, such youth of genius whose parents are too indigent to pay the expense of tuition.

"That the inspecting committees should be directed to apply the money, which may be appropriated by the Regents, to one or all of the objects herein above stated; or, if the money is to be paid into the hands of the Trustees of the several Academies, that they should stipulate the particular purposes to which it is to be applied; and if applied to the purchase of a philosophical apparatus and books, that the apparatus and books be specified, and that the property thereof be continued in the Regents and the Trustees of the Academies respectively, to take measures that it be not converted to other than

the purposes intended by the Regents."

The policy foreshadowed in this report has in the main been ever since maintained. It aims to assist those who are willing to help themselves, and by stimulating to effort by sometimes stipulating, as in later years, that grants for libraries and apparatus should be conditioned to the raising of an equal amount for the same object from other sources, it doubles the benefit secured, where without this motive, nothing might have been done or attempted. There have been many instances of direct appropriations by the Legislature, for building purposes and the like to particular institutions, but none where the funds were distributed under an apportionment made by the Regents.

The appropriation of 1792 was divided as follows:

To Erasmus Hall, £150; to Union Academy, £86; to Union Hall, £124; to North Salem Academy, £176; to Dutchess County

Academy, £206; to Farmers' Hall, £176; to Montgomery Academy, £176; to Washington Academy, £156; to the Academy of the town of Schenectady, £124; to Hamilton-Oneida Academy, £126.

The committee in making this first distribution state, that they had been governed by existing circumstances, and that this was not to be considered as a precedent for future distributions.

The apportionment of 1794 was as follows:

To Schenectady and Washington Academies, each £160; to Clinton, Erasmus Hall and Johnstown Academies, each £130; to Dutchess, Farmers' Hall, Hamilton-Oneida, Montgomery, North Salem and Union Hall Academies, each £110. Total, £1,500 (\$3,750).

When this aid to Academies began, there was no Common School system in the State, and they were obliged to give the elementary instruction which the Public Schools should supply. The grade of many of the early Academies was very low, and was searcely equal to the average Common Schools of the present day.

But the Academies needed aid, and it was quite proper to assist them in proportion to the work done. There accordingly arose a plan of appropriating moneys upon the basis of attendance, as reported by the Trustees of Academies, without reference to the studies pursued, or the attainments of scholars. The report prepared in April, 1817, contains the first distinction made between common and classical students, the information being compiled from the returns, made upon printed blanks in use since 1804. It showed a total attendance of 2,887 students in the twenty-five Academies reporting, of whom 1,104 were in classical or higher English studies.

On the 7th of April, 1817, Mr. Jenkins, from the committee that had made the apportionment for that year, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That all future distributions of the funds of the Regents shall be made among the several incorporated Academies in this State, in proportion to the number of students who during the preceding year, have received that course of instruction in the classics, and the higher branches of learning in the said Academies respectively, which are usually deemed necessary as preparatory to the admission of students to well-regulated Colleges, and upon this condition that the reports of the Trustees shall contain a satisfactory assurance that the said Academies are respectively endowed with funds producing the annual revenue required by the Regents, at the time of their respective incorporations.

Resolved, That the Secretary cause a copy of the preceding resolution, together with a printed copy of the forms of reports which are to be used hereafter, to be transmitted to the several Academies in the State."

On the 10th of March, 1818, a committee composed of Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Young and Mr. Cochran, was appointed to consider and revise the former rule, and on the 24th of that month, Mr. Cochran, from this committee, reported:

"That they have had the same under consideration, and that in their opinion, the rule now in force as a general rule, distributing among the several Academies of the State the funds appropriated for that purpose according to the number of students studying classics, is more safe and salutary than any which can be devised. Inasmuch, however, as the particular situation and circumstances of some Academies may require some additional appropriation beyond the sum limited by the existing rule:

Your committee recommend the adoption of a rule which shall leave one-fifth of the whole sum annually given to the Academies, to be given to those under such particular circumstances, in such

proportions as the Regents may see fit and proper.

Resolved, therefore, That the rule of distribution for the future be, that four-fifths of the sum annually distributed among the Academies of the State, be distributed in proportion to the number of students studying in the classics, in the respective Academies, and that the residue be distributed in proportion as the Regents may deem proper, among such of the Academies whose particular situation or wants may entitle them to any part of such residue."

.This rule was adopted, but as might be foreseen, it gave opportunities for urgent solicitation, and as a necessary result for dissatisfaction, in cases where the petitions were not allowed. The Academies of low grade were the first to complain, while the change was regarded with approbation by others that found their revenues increased, and a strong motive presented for raising them still more.

As academic students in the lower English branches got no benefit from the Literature Fund, and lost what they might have got by attending the Common Schools, this measure had a tendency to turn back to the latter, a certain class of pupils, to the manifest advantage of both systems.

Still, the dissatisfied class found a way for a hearing of their complaints in the Legislature, and by concurrent resolutions, passed in March, 1819, the Regents were called upon to report annually the state of their funds, the mode of investment, the revenue derived and the mode of distribution for the preceding year.

The Regents, in a reply dated March 2, 1819, in speaking of the apportionment of moneys among the Academies, said:

"The rule formerly practiced by the Regents in the distribution of their revenue was, to apportion the same according to the total number of pupils instructed in the several Academies, agreeable to the returns made by their respective Trustees. The course of instruction pursued by many of the teachers, consisting chiefly of the first rudiments of an English education, gave a character to their institution more consonant to that of a Common School than of an Academy, where more advanced studies should be attended to. The liberal endowments which the Legislature have wisely bestowed upon Common Schools are calculated to afford to every section of the State, an opportunity of instructing youth in those branches of an English education which it is essential should be attainable by all. The fund placed at the disposal of the Regents, is destined to support a course of instruction in the higher branches of learning than those taught in Common Schools, and with a view of preserving this distinctive characteristic, a rule has recently been adopted by the Regents, for distributing their revenue in proportion to the number of scholars in the several Academies, who, during the preceding year, have received a course of classical instruction, usually pursued as preparatory to admission to a collegiate course. The adoption of this rule, the Regents conceive, was essentially necessary, to raise the reputation of the Academies, several of which, in their system of instruction, had sunk to the level of Common But the operation of the rule has been, to lessen the amount formerly distributed to some of the Academies and to augment it to the others. The Regents have great pleasure in stating, that from the reports of the present year, it appears that the system of instruction is rapidly improving in many of the Academies, and they entertain a well-founded expectation of continued advances in perfecting the academical instruction, to the attainment whereof it is essential that the present mode of distribution be rigidly adhered to."

This remained as a rule of the Regents, and upon their authority only, until April 13, 1827, when the Legislature defined by law, the terms upon which the apportionment should be made, as follows:

"The Regents shall distribute the whole income * * * in proportion to the number of pupils instructed in each Academy or Seminary, for six months during the preceding year, who shall have

¹ Referring to a resolution offered by Mr. Cochran and adopted, repealing the rule of 1818, and reviving that of 1817. This was on the same day as that on which the report, above cited, was made.

pursued classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both, and that no pupil shall be deemed to have pursued classical studies, unless he shall have advanced as far at least as to have read the first book of the Eneid of Virgil in Latin; and no student shall be deemed to have pursued the higher branches of an English education, unless he shall have advanced beyond such knowledge of common, vulgar and decimal arithmetic, and such proficiency in English grammar and Geography, as are usually obtained in Common Schools."

This requirement passed into the Revised Statutes of 1830, and remained in force until the substitution of the written examinations of the Regents in recent times.²

The ages of students claimed as pursuing classical or higher English studies, were not limited either by the act of 1828, nor by the ordinance of the Regents.

In 1834, the committee on apportionment, in speaking upon this point, said:

"Where such students have been under the age of ten years, the practice has been heretofore to make every presumption against them, so as to require the most rigorous proof that they had pursued all the preliminary studies, and acquired all the preliminary knowledge required to make them such students, and the result of such practice has been that very few under the age of ten years, have been allowed as classical scholars. But as claims to have them so allowed are presented every year, the committee make a final decision on the subject; and they respectfully suggest that that decision be against allowing children under the age of ten years, to be ranked among classical scholars, or scholars in the higher branches of English education."

¹ Chap. 228, p. 287, Laws of 1827.

² On the 18th of March, 1818, an ordinance was passed by the Regents defining at large and more precisely, the studies required in a classical and in a higher English course, entitling Academies to a share of the moneys distributed from the income of the Literature Fund. In classics, they were to be equal to half of Corderius, half of Historia Sacra, a third of Viri Rome, and two books of Casar's Commentaries in Latin prose, and the first book of the Eneid of Virgil. In higher English, besides reading and writing, they were to have acquired such knowledge of the elementary rules, compound numbers, fractions, reduction, practice, single rule of three and simple interest, as is commonly taught in District Schools. In grammar, they were to be able to parse correctly any common prose sentence, and correct examples of bad grammar. In geography, they must have studied to the extent of the duodecimo edition of Morse's, Cummings', Woodbridge's or Willett's geography. They must have attended at least four months during the year, with exercises in composition and declamation, at convenient and ordinary intervals.

This recommendation was adopted February 26, 1834, as a rule, in the distribution of the Literature Fund.

In noticing the chapter of the Revised Statutes which continued the law of 1827, we should especially indicate a new provision then introduced, which operated most unequally and unjustly while it remained in force. We refer to

The Apportionment of Moneys to Academies by Senatorial Districts.

The Revised Statutes (which in this respect took effect at the beginning of the year 1830), contained the following provision:

"The Regents shall have the control of the whole income arising from the Literature Fund, and shall annually divide such income into eight equal parts, and assign one part thereof to each Senate District. They shall annually distribute the part so assigned to each District, among such of the incorporated Seminaries of learning, exclusive of Colleges, within such District as are now or shall become subject to their visitation. by a valid corporate act."

This rule of equal division among Senatorial Districts, thus introduced, afterward became a subject of grievous complaint among those who suffered from its unequal operation, and it may be well to here notice some of the statistics of distribution for some years previous, in order to enable the reader to judge, as to how far it was justified, at the time of its adoption, adding the apportionment of 1830 to further show how the rule operated during the first year after it took effect:

Distribution by Academies and Senatorial Districts, from 1823 to 1830, inclusive.

ACADEMIES.	County.	1820.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.
First District. Clinton		48 87	\$41 25 111 67 29 37 364 25	\$9 00 187 00 57 00 317 00	253 75	323 40 42 60		\$251 08 61 24	
Total		\$493 97	\$546 54	\$570 00	\$788 62	\$885 05	\$854 88	\$312 32	\$1,250 00
Second District. Blooming Grove Delaware Dutchess Parmers' Hall Kingston Monitgomery Newburgh North Salem Red Hook	Del Dutch Orange	48 87 134 14 85 36	\$94 12 41 25 229 12 70 50 129 25 88 12	49 00 114 00 98 00 179 00 25 00	\$117 81 108 75	110 65	\$64 5.7 250 00 64 5.7 153 22 233 87 129 02 274 18	\$171 47 104 11 42 87 42 87 165 35 189 84 97 98	\$205 57 312 46 123 34 123 34 148 15 164 46 172 68
Total		8719 51	\$758 11	\$612 00	\$688 93	\$774 50	\$1,169 43	\$814 49	\$1,250 00

Section 23, article 1, title 1, chapter 15, part 1 of Revised Statutes.

TABLE - (Continued).

ACADEMIES.	County.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.
Third District.									
Albany Female	Albany .	\$378 04	\$399 50	\$529 00	\$589 00	\$450 97	\$604 83	\$489 87	\$277 18
Albany Female	Albany.				**********		725 80	661 34	360 68
Albany Female Sem.	Albany.	158 52	76 50	90 00	117 81	187 24	298 38	281 70 232 71	115 50 34 64
Hudson	Colum	146 34	135 12	147 00		170 22	241 93	257 20	129 93
Hudson	Colum		2.30	WOUNT	108 75		411 28	235 16	199 25 75 07
Lausingburgh	Rens Schen	164 62 121 95	180 00 141 00	228 00		51 08 153 19	177 42 80 64	153 10 110 23	75 07 57 78
Schenectady	оснен	8969 47	\$940 12			\$1,012 70			\$1,250 OC
Total	*************	\$305 H	Q510 12	F1,201 00	Ç1, 202 40	\$1,012 TO	Q4, 010 20	\$2,011 OJ	\$1,200 OC
Fourth District.	Sara	197 58	\$88 12	\$17 00					
Canajoharie	Mont	401 00					\$129 02	\$318 41	\$221 45
Cambridge, Wash	Mont Wash	182 92	129 25	97 00	*** ********	************		183 72 85 74	241 13
Granville	wash	42 67	82728	138 00	\$135 93	\$110 65	120 96	85 74 122 48	59 10 98 47
Plattsburgh	Mont Clinton.	42 01	00.00				120 96	122 40	162 40
St. Lawrence	St. Law.	121 95	170 37	171 00	172 18	255 32	314 51	349 03	359 24
St. Lawrence	Wash	128 04	170 37	106 00	90 62	76 60	64 58	134 73	108 26
Total		\$573 16	\$640 39	\$529 00	\$398 73	\$442 57	\$629 07	\$1,194 11	\$1,250 00
Fifth District.			1	1	1			1	
Bridgewater	Oneida	******			***********	***********		\$281 70	\$83 16
	Oneida	9184 14	\$146 87	\$195 00	\$253 75	\$314 89	\$104 83 209 67	67 36 300 05	52 92 126 00
Lowville.	Herk Lewis	164 62	170 37	155 00	163 12	170 22	322 56	232 71	95 76
Oneida Institute Sem. of Oneida and	Oneida		*******	***********			************	***************	83 16
Sem. of Oneida and	20 11		W-				MAN TOW	Marine Total	
General Conf	Madison Oneida	*******		***********		*************	233 87 120 96	202 09 116 35	158 76 50 48
Steuben	Oneida	60 97	123 37	155 00	389 68	400 01	419 35	410 26	186 48
Utica	Jeff						*************		189 00
Whitesborough Hamilton	Oneida	67 10	94 12	74 00	54 57	WAY WA	****		***************************************
Hamilton.	Madison	***********	76 50	114 00	253 75	221 28	516 12	367 41	224 28
Total		\$426 83	\$611 23	\$693 00	\$1,114 87	\$1,106 40	\$1,927 38	\$1,977 93	\$1,250 00
Sirth District					7	1		1	
Sirth District.	Otsego	\$73 20	\$111 63	\$163 00	\$190 31	\$212 77 170 22	\$298 38	\$ 416 39	\$ 199 20
Cortiand	Cortland	\$73 20 109 78	182 12	155 00	190 31	170 22	282 25	189 84	388 44
Franklin	Steuben	335 35	100.00	74 00	63 63	59 57	177 42	146 97	99 60
Oxford	Otsego	195 11	158 62	244 (R) 98 00	72 50	212 77 76 60	169 35 185 48	202 09 146 97	139 34
Owego	Chen Tioga	207 23		30 00	12 00	10 00	BUNG 740	140 85	149 40
Ithaca	Tomp					187 24	185 48	214 34	114 56
Total		8713 44	AT10 0T	\$734 00	\$879 25	\$919 17	A1 000 00	81,457 45	81, 250 00
Total	*************	\$/13 94	\$710 37	\$134.00	\$019 20	\$313.11	\$1,298 30	\$1,457 4D	\$1,250 OC
Swenth District.	Carmon	Acr 30	A104 80	A67 00	400 60	A101 71	Anso oc	0000 00	6000 00
Auburn	Cayuga.	867 10 164 63	\$164 50 141 12	\$57 00 90 00	\$99 68 145 00	\$161 71 102 14	\$358 06 120 96	\$202 09 73 49	\$226 60 87 72
Canandaigua	Ontario.	195 11	141 19	196 00	145 00	153 19	161 29		146 20
Geneva	Ontario.	195 11 274 38	229 12	366 00					
Onondaga	Onon	128 04	70 50	114 00	108 75	102 14	120 96	97 98	102 34
Ovid Ontarto Fem. Sem	Seneca. Ontario.			000000144444	*********	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	201 61	300 07	197 37
Pompey	Onon	79 26	99 88	82 00	126 87	102 14	112 89	110 23	197 37 182 78 87 72
Rafes Co. Acad. and			-		1				
Fem. Sem	Yates				*******	*******	***********		219 30
Total		\$908 51	\$705 12	\$905 00	\$625 30	\$621 32	\$1,075 71	\$949 21	\$1,250 00
Bighth District.									
Buthalo High School	Erie			**********					\$266 94
Fredonia.	Chau Orleans.								123 70
Middlebury	Genesee	\$195 11	268 12	\$253.00	9271 87	\$238 29	\$201 61	\$206 21	253 90
	Monroe.	4100 20	400 20	Manue on		400. 00	403 22	428 62	364 57
Roberter High Sch'll	Monroe.	******	****** *****	**********				******	240 89
Lewiston High Sch'l.	Niagara.	A100 11	800.10	Ansn 00	Acres con	Annu ma	#40.4 OB	110 23	A1 000 00
# 275 Mil	*************	\$195 11	(88) 12	\$253 00	\$271 87	(238 29)	\$604.83	\$747 06	\$1,250 00
Total		#5 000 00l	85 000 001	85,590 001	96,000 00	\$6,000 (0)	\$10,099 98	#9,993 HH	\$10,000 00
Total for State	****** *******	\$0,000 00	\$0, tabe 00						
Total for State	****** *******	\$11,000 OU	(D, 1470 OO						
Total for State Sum due had the apportion ment	****** *******	\$1,007 07	00,000						
Total for State Sum due had the		\$425 00				\$698.75	\$1,262 48	91 249 91	\$1 250 no

The Regents, in a report made March 20, 1830,1 in reply to resolutions of the Senate, concerning the best mode of distributing the income of the Literature Fund, suggested that the inequality that appeared in the operation of the rule of apportionment by Senatorial Districts in the first year, would be likely to increase rather than diminish, from the number of new Academies that were annually rising up, principally in the new counties, unless some of the institutions in the city of New York were allowed to participate in the distribution, and remark, that "although the number and high standing of our Academies are subjects of felicitation, yet there is a medium as to numbers, beyond which usefulness may be questioned. The patronage which would barely sustain one hundred in a feeble, lingering condition, would support half this number in a state of progressive improvement and usefulness. As most of the academic scholars go from home for instruction, the expense of education would not be materially increased, while its value would be enhanced by a more concentrated patronage. The public benefits expected from literary schools do not depend so much upon the number as upon the character of these schools; not so much upon location, as upon the abilities and qualifications of the teachers, the extent of the philosophical apparatus, library, etc. Of the large sums expended by the State upon our Academies, it is believed, but a small portion has been employed for objects of permanent improvement, owing to their rapid increase, and diminution of patronage, resulting as well from this increase as from the establishment of numerous select schools for teaching the higher branches of education."

On subsequent occasions the Regents referred to the rule of distribution by Senatorial Districts as unequal in its operation, and it was repeatedly made the subject of remonstrance, but the only special notice taken by the Legislature, was in a report in Assembly, made April 19, 1841,² from the House Committee on Colleges, Academies and Common Schools, occasioned by numerous petitions, chiefly from the Fifth District. This report was adverse to a change, although admitting that the Fifth District would receive \$1,535.48 more, and the First District \$855.70 less, upon a uniform apportionment based upon attendance throughout the whole State.

¹ Legislative Doc., No. 400, 1830.

² Assem. Doc., 256, 1841.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LITERATURE FUND BY SENATORIAL DISTRICTS FROM THE TIME WHEN THE REVISED STATUTES TOOK EFFECT IN 1830 TILL THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION IN 1846.

(1.) Number of Students Allowed to have Pursued Classical Studies.

YEARS OF REPORT. Total for the State.										
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.		
1830	2, 220 2, 399 2, 980 3, 390 3, 740 4, 017 4, 562 5, 046 7, 070 8, 842 10, 186 10, 560 11, 277 11, 596 12, 227	81 189 216 256 273 326 317 252 527 598 778 799 805 765 805	152 175 193 349 349 310 420 550 610 872 923 1, 121 1, 064 997 1, 046 1, 181 1, 243	433 416 514 536 588 737 727 851 1,138 1,320 1,455 1,493 1,472 1,410 1,497 1,647	254 266 239 342 327 335 374 537 565 1,021 1,193 1,440 1,544 1,541 1,706 1,906	496 482 443 544 684 823 910 857 1,026 1,175 1,437 1,669 1,746 2,000 1,843 1,649	251 237 290 284 347 362 413 397 449 659 Unit 1,045 1,040 1,143 1,250 1,612	171 196 234 273 376 451 419 553 524 710 1,079 1,200 1,255 1,444 1,534 1,623	19/26-27/19/94/94/94/94/94/94/94/94/94/94/94/94/94	

(2.) Amount distributed in each Senatorial District, and the Amount that would have been due upon a uniform Distribution based upon the Number of Students pursuing Classical Studies throughout the State.

YEARS	retually tributed sch Sen- ial Dist.	Amoun	t that wo	uld have t iniform D	een receiv	red by each	h Senatori hole State	al District	upon a
OF REPORT.	Sum a distr in eac atoria	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.
1830 1831 1832 1833 1834 1835 1835 1835 1835 1835 1835 1845 1845 1845 1845 1845 1845 1846	1, 250 00 1, 270 00 1, 250 00 1, 500 00 1, 500 00 1, 500 00 1, 500 00 5, 000 00 5, 000 00 5, 000 00 5, 000 00 5, 000 00	\$395 13 \$28 83 901 00 \$59 15 \$05 56 1, 045 46 947 22 1, 662 64 601 67 2, 798 50 2, 705 17 3, 002 50 2, 833 90 2, 833 90 2, 833 97 2, 494 44 2, 388 37	\$747 01 788 29 804 70 1,171 10 1,029 80 994 10 1,254 97 1,446 20 1,450 64 4,941 67 4,176 36 4,402 14 4,030 30 3,529 10 3,686 87 87	\$2, 130, 88 1, 873, 87 2, 143, 20 1, 798, 75 1, 587, 47 2, 363, 77 2, 172, 32 2, 257, 63 2, 706, 31 7, 480, 50 6, 382, 60 5, 382, 90 5, 575, 76 4, 991, 27 4, 193, 56 5, 370, 54 5, 675, 70	\$1,251 50 1,198 20 986 50 1,147 50 1,147 50 1,147 53 1,117 53 1,117 53 1,412 06 1,343 64 5,784 53 5,396 87 5,664 80 5,458 60 5,45	\$2, 444 12 2, 171 17 1, 847 50 1, 825 30 2, 018 28 2, 638 53 2, 719 12 2, 266 21 2, 439 87 6, 592 07 6, 501 83 6, 554 06 6, 613 67 7, 077 20 6, 357 60 6, 357 60 5, 406 40 4, 860 26	\$1, 236 73 1, 067 57 1, 245 40 953 00 1, 023 90 1, 038 02 1, 234 06 1, 014 01 1, 067 86 4, 098 50 4, 1607 50 4, 1607 50 4, 1607 50 4, 1607 50 4, 1607 50 4, 1607 50 5, 250 84 5, 709 00	\$842 58 \$82 88 975 50 916 00 1, 106 50 1, 466 21 1, 252 00 1, 454 13 4, 023 67 4, 712 37 5, 185 86 5, 221 37 5, 222 40 5, 438 96	\$946 04 1, 189 19 1, 126 20 1, 329 00 1, 463 64 1, 395 56 1, 148 06 1, 143 88 4, 454 40 5, 659 20 5, 654 80 6, 212 10 6, 858 07 6, 110 50 6, 171 87

Return to the Plan of Impartial Distribution for the whole State.

The apportionment by Senatorial districts continued through seventeen years, and until superseded by a clause in the Constitution of 1846. It was said in its defense, that the object of the subsidy was to encourage feeble academies in poor and thinly settled districts;

but we can scarcely understand the force of this, since the district most benefited was that including New York city.

Upon the return to a plan of distribution upon equal terms for the whole State, but little change was made in the details of operation for a long period. By referring to the table of Attendance in Academies, showing the numbers claimed and allowed, it will be seen from the percentage column that the number participating in the distribution of the Literature Fund was a very large percentage of the number claimed as entitled to the privilege, until the year 1866, when it suddenly dropped from a point high up among the "nineties," down to less than two-thirds, and in two years later to less than half.

If we seek to learn the reason of this sudden change, it will not be found due to any change in the law, or in the form of the reports, or in the instructions under which they were made, but to increased attention in the scrutinizing of the reports, and the rejection of many claims that were not strictly in conformity with the spirit and letter of the ordinances under which the distribution was made.

In February, 1855, a standing committee was appointed upon the Distribution of the Literature Fund, consisting of Mr. Hawley, the Lieutenant-Governor (Mr. Thomas G. Alvord) and Mr. Parks; and on the 12th of January, 1866, the Lieutenant-Governor, from this Committee, reported as follows:

"That reports have been received from 202 Academies, and that the most careful and critical examination, embracing months of. labor, has been given to them. While many are so accurately made as to require no correction, either in their financial or literary parts, others are deficient or incorrect in both. The printed forms, prepared with great care, are designed to relieve the officers of the Academies of much of the labor to which they would otherwise be subjected. The part of the report which relates to corporate property and financial affairs, is quite minute in its details, but not more so than is required for the preservation of the property and the economical administration of the finances. There is a strong tendency in all corporate bodies not created for the direct pecuniary interest of the corporators, to transfer labor and responsibility, which in the case of Academies, are often devolved almost wholly on the Principal, whose connection with the institution is often only temporary. This necessity produces laxity of management and neglect of that care of property which is indispensable to its preservation. The Committee have no doubt that the responsibility to which the trustees of Academies are held in the details of their annual reports, has contributed very essentially to the preservation of their academic

property, and they are decidedly of opinion, that such responsibility should not be in any degree relaxed. In all cases where the reports have been defective, they have been returned for correction, or have been corrected by correspondence, which has extended to more than one hundred letters.

The greater part of the labor of examining the reports has been expended on the schedule of studies, on which the sum to be apportioned to each Academy depends. The ordinance defining preliminary studies, and directing the mode in which the schedule shall be made, is believed to be as specific as it can be, while the examination to determine preliminary scholarship is left to the discretion of the principals of Academies. While this discretion is permitted, no uniform standard of scholarship will prevail, and those scholars will be claimed for the distribution of the Literature Fund in one Academy, whom a higher standard will exclude in another."

Applying the rules more strictly than had been practiced before, they excluded over twelve per cent of the number claimed.

The prevailing reason of exclusion was, that preliminary studies were pursued, either in whole or in part, by many scholars, showing that such studies had not been completed at the commencement of the course of higher studies, as required by the ordinance of the Regents.

It was evident from this searching investigation that the old system of apportionment involved radical defects. This had been felt for years, and the Regents in their report of 1864 said:

"The apportionment and distribution of the income of the Literature Fund was regulated by law when the system of public education in this State was in comparative infancy, and the Legislature adopted perhaps the best mode which was then practicable. In the judgment of the Regents, that mode of distribution does not now produce the amount of good which the people ought to derive, intended as it was, to operate only as a constantly active and increasing healthy stimulus to higher education. At a more recent period, the State also authorized the Board to distribute moneys to Academies to promote the education of teachers, making certain Academies practically from year to year, Normal Schools. The evident general intention of both these distributions is the same double purpose, of strengthening and sustaining the Academies, and of stimulating higher education and better modes of instruction. Yet merit in learning, and proficiency and merit in instruction are neither of them allowed to enter as an element in the mode of distribution.

The Regents suggest the practicability and expediency of making the distribution in both cases to depend upon merit as ascertained by competition and comparative examination, upon which might be made to depend also promotions and honors in the form of scholarships and fellowships in the Colleges which would be sought with enlightened emulation as honorable distinctions, and also as positive

evidences of actual merit.

It is the system of State competitive examinations, which gives to public education in Europe much of that thoroughness and exactness which is wanting in this country, and without which schools fail everywhere to produce their highest results. The Regents are not ignorant that it is sometimes assumed that the best mode of promoting the education of the people is to confine the bounty of the State to the Common Schools. They consider all the educational institutions of the State - Colleges, Academies and Common Schools - as but dependent parts of one great and harmonious system in which the teaching of the alphabet and of the higher branches of learning are equally important; as incentives, as objects of admiration, emulation and ambition, the higher Seminaries, the Normal School, the Academy, the College and the University are worth to the Common Schools themselves, even in their lower forms, much more than their cost, and when to this we add their value as contributors to the productive power of the State, and to its honor, glory and strength, their value cannot be over-estimated. * * * Distinguished citizens of this State deeply interested in public education, have urged the Regents to take measures for annual competitive examinations, which the Board would proceed to do if adequate funds were placed at their disposal for that purpose."

CHAPTER XIX.

WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS IN ACADEMIES.

In accordance with the views expressed in the report of 1864, and under the general powers conferred upon the Regents for establishing rules and regulations for the government of Academies, the Board on the 27th of July, 1864, and as a first step toward a much needed change, adopted the following:

Ordinance relative to the Examination and Classification of Scholars and the Distribution of the Literature Fund.

"Section 1. The scholars in every Academy subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University, shall be divided into two classes, to be denominated Preparatory and Academic. Preparatory scholars shall be those who pursue studies preliminary to the higher branches of English education — the Academic scholars, those who

having passed the examination in Preliminary studies hereinafter provided for, shall pursue the higher branches of English education,

or the classics, or both.

§ 2. At the close of each Academic Term a public examination shall be held of all scholars presumed to have completed preliminary studies. This examination shall be conducted in the presence, and under the direction of a committee of at least three persons, to be appointed by the Trustees of the Academy. A record of the examination shall be kept, with the date at which it was held. To each scholar who has sustained such examination, a certificate shall be given in such form as the Regents shall prescribe, to be signed by the committee above referred to, and the Principal of the Academy, and the possession of such certificate shall entitle the person holding it to admission into the academic class in any Academy, subject to the visitation of the Regents without further examination.

§ 3. Scholars admitted to any Academy who have not received the certificates of examination as aforesaid, and who claim or are presumed to be academic scholars, shall within one week of such admission be examined by the Principal and other teachers of the Academy, and if found to have completed the Preliminary studies, shall be provisionally admitted to the academic class; but such admission shall not excuse such scholar from the examination above required at the close of the term, and the certificate as aforesaid shall be given only on such examination; but said certificate may have effect as if given at the commencement of the term, provided the committee shall be satisfied that the scholar to whom it is given was at that

time entitled to it.

§ 4. Every scholar to be entitled to the certificate of admission to the academic class, as aforesaid, shall on the required examination be found to have attained such proficiency in reading, spelling and writing as is usually attained by scholars at the age of twelve years in the best Common Schools of the State, and to have such knowledge of arithmetic, English grammar and geography that the further study of these subjects in any of the ordinary school treatises is un-

necessarv.

§ 5. All scholars admitted to the academic class as aforesaid shall be regarded as scholars in the higher branches of English education or as classical scholars; and having after such admission pursued studies usually regarded as in advance of arithmetic, English grammar and geography, as aforesaid, or having become thoroughly proficient in the elementary works usually studied prior to the classics, and in addition thereto having studied the first book of Virgil, or its equivalent in Casar, Sallust or Cicero, shall entitle the Academy to which they belong to a share in the distribution of the Literature Fund, provided they have pursued such studies for four months or upwards of the year for which the distribution is made; the said four months to embrace at least thirteen full weeks of study."

It was afterward, but before the first trial of this method, decided that the examinations should be held simultaneously throughout the State, and by means of printed questions.

There was thus provided a means for knowing the scholarship of students entering upon classical or higher English studies, which had not existed before. The method was first tried in November, 1865, and from the beginning was received favorably among educators, as leading to great improvement in our mode of ascertaining the exact condition of scholarship in the several Academies of the State. The experience of the first year led to some modifications, and the subject presented first as a means for ascertaining the preparation of students at the time of entering upon higher studies was not long afterward employed in determining the progress made, and in fixing the basis upon which the Literature money should be apportioned.

From this beginning to the present time these written examinations upon printed questions have been continued with increasing favor, and steadily improving results, and in 1871 the Regents, in their Annual Report, said:

"Its results, from the beginning, have clearly indicated serious defects in elementary education, while the requirements of preliminary proficiency have not been changed, either by the statute, or the ordinances of the Regents; the number of scholars who have been found to have made such proficiency has been reduced to less than one-half the number allowed before this system of examination was instituted."

Before February, 1870, the certificates were allowed as claimed, but since then they have been reviewed in the office of the Regents. During the three years preceding the adoption of this review, at the central office, all that were claimed were allowed. Since then the percentage allowed has ranged from 64.3 to 90.6.

CHAPTER XX.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE TO ACADEMIES BY THE REGENTS UPON THE Basis of Attendance of Students allowed under their Rules to Participate in the Income of Literature Funds.

Academy of Dutchess County (Poughkeepsie).

1796	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
1706 200 00 1815 370 00 1827 220 00 1839 346 669 1850 166 79 1861 192 19	1793 1794	275 00		\$230 00 320 00	1824 1825	\$229 12 108 75				\$138 27 142 92		\$159 05 143 20
1804 200 1818 145 28 1893 312 46 1811 451 12 1852 177 1863 187 1812 1813 181	1795	250 00	1815	370 00	1827	250 00	1839	346 69 512 93	1850	160 79	1861	192 19
1889 80	1803	150 00	1817	87 50	1829	312 46	1841	451 12	1852	175 74	1863	151 18
1810	1808	70 00	1819	307 40	1831	187 82	1843	458 88	1854	263 29	1865	191 75
1812 2001 00 1823 134 14 1835 189 26 1847 187 37 1853 213 44	1810	100 (0)	1821	50 00	1833	103 87	1845	321 80	1856	159 15	1867	171 38
1848 198 27											1868	91 01
1850		Add	ison z	1cademy	: (no	w) Addi	son A	cademy	and I	Tnion Sc	hool.	
1850	1848	138 27	1852	112 71	1865	58 70	1874	61 75	1878	31 17	1882	
Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn. 1871	1850	98 26	1854	70 21	1872	27 64	1876	55 81	1880	76 31	1000	195 99
1871 19 82 1874 185 26 1876 217 66 1878 197 37 1880 147 86 1882 204 45 1873 282 94 1875 247 28 1877 236 78 1879 171 78 1881 141 51 1883 247 70 1873 248 188	1501	132 90	1000							119,00		
1873 1874 1875 247 28 1877 236 78 1879 171 78 1881 141 51 1883 247 70	1000	10.00	1074		-		0 0			3.477.20	3000	001.48
Afton Union School, Academic Department. 1872 117 49 1874 293 32 1876 94 88 1878 171 41 1880 152 63 1882 125 54 1873 288 27 1875 131 53 1877 82 36 1879 206 13 1881 110 67 1883 73 99 **Albany Academy.** S16	1872	82 94		247 28			1879			141 51		
1872 117 49	15/3	1504 -000										
Albany Academy. 1816 200 00 1823 489 87 1839 566 09 1850 285 64 1861 268 02 1873 120 53 1817 234 560 1829 277 18 1840 546 68 1851 288 60 1862 288 66 1874 164 67 1818 468 660 1833 317 00 1842 446 46 1853 3829 244 50 1863 244 27 1875 210 44 1819 377 69 1831 313 70 1842 446 46 1833 3829 55 1841 244 22 1876 189 75 1820 220 78 1832 235 62 1843 247 288 1844 228 48 48 48 48 48 288 49 1885 201 24 1877 319 71 1821 187 50 1833 366 66 1844 518 66 1855 316 88 1866 213 44 1877 319 71 1822 446 60 1844 366 66 1845 473 68 1865 222 43 1867 177 63 1879 279 74 1823 378 64 1835 212 56 1846 462 92 1807 197 75 1868 238 69 1850 270 74 1824 398 56 1835 212 56 1846 462 92 1807 197 75 1868 238 69 1850 267 10 1824 398 56 1835 222 56 1846 462 92 1807 197 75 1868 238 69 1850 267 10 1825 589 60 1835 1337 1847 486 57 1858 222 38 1869 104 07 1881 224 90 1826 469 97 1838 575 74 1849 455 37 1860 225 97 1871 33 04 1883 241 27 1827 725 80 1837 411 49 455 37 1869 225 67 1871 33 04 1883 241 27 1828 666 1845 473 484 713 40 1841 489 755 68 1856 238 98 1844 23 23 1829 566 68 1856 534 5												
1816	1872	117 49		293 32 131 53	1876 1877	94 88 82 36		171 41 206 13				
1816						Albanu	Acader	mu.				
1819 277 60 1830 277 18 341 485 83 1852 244 50 1863 392 57 1875 210 44		200 00	1828	489 87	1839	560 00	1850	285 84	1861	268 02	1873	120 53
1821 167 50 1833 366 66 1844 413 66 1855 316 88 1866 213 04 1877 319 71 1822 469 60 1844 346 66 1845 473 68 1866 222 43 1867 175 63 1879 279 74 1823 378 04 1835 212 50 1846 462 92 1897 197 75 1868 203 59 1880 1824 399 50 1835 212 50 1846 462 92 1897 197 75 1868 203 59 1880 1825 589 60 1837 193 74 1846 449 38 1866 223 48 1866 213 04 1881 1825 589 60 1837 193 74 1846 449 38 1869 225 38 1870 42 86 1882 1827 694 83 1835 476 64 1841 849 15 1848 912 04 1851 404 77 1828 661 34 1835 476 64 1842 789 15 1849 755 68 1856 314 17 1892 260 36 1829 560 68 1836 553 49 1843 731 46 1864 575 92 1867 230 73 1863 1829 360 68 1836 553 49 1843 731 46 1864 509 475 92 1857 230 73 1863 1820 326 68 1836 553 49 1843 731 46 1864 509 475 92 1857 230 73 1863 1820 326 68 1837 411 09 1844 713 40 1861 509 47 1889 225 64 1865 205 46 1822 347 17 1839 1,664 95 1845 684 78 1852 255 56 87 1859 255 68 1862 1833 410 34 1840 847 27 1847 844 53 1848 423 47 1860 297 14 1874 72 04 1833 410 34 1840 847 27 1847 844 53 1845 425 47 1850 297 14 1874 72 04 1829 281 70 1835 177 38 1842 134 77 1848 210 07 1854 296 65 1861 137 56 1829 281 70 1835 177 38 1842 231 77 1848 210 07 1854 296 65 1861 137 56 1829 429 1889 168 53 1843 313 64 1850 473 39 1856 76 70 1863 76 10 1829 429 1889 168 65 1845 280 00 1851 168 81 1855 76 70 1865 76 70 1865 76 70 1865 76 70 1865 76 70 1865 76 70 1865 76 70 1865 76 70 1865 76 70 1865 76 70 1865 76 70 1865 76 70 1865 76 70 1865 76 70 1865 76 70 1865 76 70 1865 76 70 1865 76 70 1865 76 70 1865 76 70 18	1-14	408 60	1,650	277.18 277.18	1841	485 83	1852	244 50	1863	302 57	1875	210 44
1822 450 60 1844 306 66 1845 473 68 1856 222 43 1867 175 03 1879 279 74 1824 384 50 1835 212 50 1846 462 92 1897 197 75 1868 203 59 1880 267 10 1824 384 50 1839 248 00 1847 486 57 1858 225 88 1849 104 07 1881 224 90 1825 586 60 1837 193 74 1848 449 38 1859 225 38 1870 42 86 1882 261 84 1896 459 97 1838 575 74 1849 455 37 1860 255 97 1871 33 04 1883 241 27 ***Albany Female Academy.** ***Albany Female Academy.** ***Albany Female Academy.** 1827 725 80 1834 410 34 1841 891 15 1848 912 04 1855 408 74 1861 280 70 1828 661 34 1835 474 64 1841 891 15 1848 912 04 1855 408 74 1861 280 70 1829 566 68 1837 411 09 1844 713 40 1850 573 92 1857 220 73 1863 211 61 1820 366 68 1837 411 09 1844 713 40 1851 69 41 1858 243 89 1864 213 23 1821 259 20 1838 1,664 36 1845 684 78 1852 555 87 1859 255 64 1865 205 45 1832 347 17 1839 1,1664 95 1846 865 83 1883 423 47 1860 297 14 1874 72 04 1833 410 34 1840 847 27 1848 1841 31 59 1847 184 210 07 1855 68 186 187 72 04 1830 298 28 70 1835 177 38 1841 115 49 1847 181 77 1855 68 60 1861 137 38 1830 115 59 1896 1897 81 1845 281 77 1845 210 07 1855 68 69 1862 266 58 1861 137 38 1830 115 59 1897 81 1841 384 384 1850 147 39 1856 68 69 1862 281 76 1863 281 74 1849 120 07 1855 68 69 1862 281 76 1863 281 74 1869 287 71 1859 136 84 281 881 284 281 89 115 59 1897 81 1845 281 77 1845 281 77 1845 281 77 1845 281 77 1845 281 77 1845 281 78 44 53 1855 68 69 1861 137 38 1861 137 38 1841 135 49 1847 184 52 01 07 1855 68 69 1862 281 76 1864 72 91 1847 84 53 1845 1850 147 39 1856 76 70 1863 76 19 1862 1841 284 284 184 1850 1845 280 00 1851 169 81 1855 68 69 1862 281 76 1864 72 91 1861 1861 137 38 1841 135 49 1847 1849 132 61 1855 68 69 1862 281 76 1864 72 91 1861 1861 1864 132 38 1845 280 00 1851 169 81 1855 68 69 1862 281 76 1864 72 91 1861 1861 1861 1864 128 1864 171 48 1861 1864 1865 1864 1865 1864 1865 1864 1865 1864 1865 1864 1865 1864 1865 1864 1865 1864 1865 1864 1865 1865 1866 1866 1866 1866 1866 1866	1.820	239 78	1832	265 62	1843	5724, 338	1854	298 40	1865	244 22 201 54	1877	319 71
1825 389 50 1836 248 00 1837 193 74 1846 449 38 1850 223 38 1870 42 86 1882 261 84 1896 469 97 1838 575 74 1849 455 37 1860 255 97 1871 33 04 1883 241 27	1.22	450 00	1.934	306 86	1845	473 08	1856	316 88 222 43	1867	175 03	1879	279 74
1825 589 60 1837 1838 575 74 1848 449 38 1859 225 23 1870 42 26 1882 261 84 1827 694 83	1-23	378 04 389 50		212 50 208 00		462 92 486 57		197 75 225 88		203 69	1880	267 10
Albany Female Academy. 1827 725 80 1834 410 34 1841 849 15 1848 912 04 1835 408 74 1861 292 70 1828 661 34 1835 474 64 18412 789 15 1849 755 68 1856 314 17 1862 260 36 1829 566 68 1839 553 49 1843 731 46 1850 573 92 1857 230 73 1863 211 61 1830 399 68 1837 411 09 1844 713 40 1851 509 41 1888 233 89 1864 213 23 1831 359 20 1899 1,664 95 1845 684 78 1852 555 87 1889 255 87 1893 1832 347 17 1839 1,166 49 1846 865 83 1883 423 47 1860 297 14 1874 72 04 1833 416 34 1840 847 27 1847 844 53 1854 805 63 Albany Female Seminary. 1828 281 70 1835 177 38 1841 115 49 1847 181 77 1853 329 37 1860 157 52 1829 213 50 1805 1805 1805 1842 134 77 1848 210 07 1854 296 65 1861 137 38 1800 115 50 1807 83 16 1843 230 74 1849 152 61 1855 496 65 1861 137 38 1801 234 28 1848 143 53 1843 313 64 1860 1852 147 39 1867 76 70 1863 76 10 1801 234 28 1848 143 53 1845 230 00 1851 169 81 1807 47 60 1864 72 91 1803 747 68 1849 132 58 1865 171 43 1852 157 21 1859 107 90 1865 56 74 1803 234 28 1849 132 58 1865 171 43 1852 157 21 1859 107 90 1865 56 74 1803 234 28 1849 132 58 1865 171 43 1852 157 21 1859 107 90 1865 56 74 1803 234 28 1849 132 58 1865 171 43 1852 157 21 1859 107 90 1865 56 74 1803 234 28 1849 132 58 1865 171 43 1852 157 21 1859 107 90 1865 56 74 1803 234 28 1849 136 68 1845 230 00 1851 169 81 1807 47 60 1864 72 90 1803 171 68 1849 132 58 1865 171 43 1852 157 21 1859 107 90 1865 56 74 1803 1804 130 68 1845 230 00 1851 169 81 1807 47 60 1865 56 74 1804 171 68 1840 130 68 1845 230 00 1851 169 81 1807 47 60 18	1825	589 00		193 74 575 74				225 38		42 86 33 04	1882	261 84
1827 725 80 1834 410 34 1841 849 15 1848 912 04 1835 408 74 1861 1892 70 1828 661 34 1835 474 64 1842 789 15 1849 755 68 1856 314 17 1892 200 36 1829 566 68 1835 553 49 1843 731 46 1850 579 92 1857 230 73 1830 399 68 1837 411 09 1844 713 40 1851 509 41 1888 203 89 1864 213 23 1831 399 20 1899 1, 1064 95 1844 713 40 1851 509 41 1888 203 89 1864 213 23 1832 397 17 1839 1,106 49 1846 868 78 1852 555 87 1859 255 64 1855 205 45 1833 410 34 1840 847 27 1846 865 83 1883 423 47 1860 297 14 1874 72 04 1828 281 70 1835 177 38 1841 115 49 1847 181 77 1853 329 37 1860 157 52 1829 213 50 1805 1807 83 16 1842 134 77 1848 210 07 1854 296 65 1861 137 58 1800 115 50 1807 83 16 1843 230 74 1849 152 61 1855 409 1862 86 22 1801 234 28 1848 163 1843 230 74 1849 152 61 1855 409 1862 86 22 1801 234 28 1848 163 1843 230 74 1849 152 61 1855 409 1862 86 22 1801 242 24 1848 163 1843 313 04 1850 147 39 1856 76 70 1863 76 10 1801 77 68 1849 130 68 1845 230 00 1851 169 81 169 81 169 7 1865 36 74 1803 171 68 1849 123 28 1866 171 43 1862 157 21 1869 107 90 1865 36 74 1803 171 68 1849 123 28 1866 171 43 1862 157 21 1869 107 90 1865 36 74 1803 1804 123 28 1866 171 43 1862 157 21 1869 107 90 1865 36 74 1803 171 68 1849 123 28 1866 171 43 1862 157 21 1869 107 90 1865 36 74 1803 171 68 1849 123 28 1866 171 43 1862 157 21 1869 107 90 1865 36 74 1803 171 68 1849 123 28 1866 171 43 1862 157 21 1869 107 90 1865 36 74 1803 171 68 1849 123 28 1866 171 43 1862 157 21 1869 107 90 1865 36 74 1803 171 68 1849 123 28 1866 171 43 1862 157 21												
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Astoria Institute.

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One hundred and eighty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents of this allowed on thirty-four scholars attending in 1875-6, and not included in the apportionment of that year.

			Batavia	Union	School.	Acad	emic De	epartn	nent.		
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^{*} On 16 scholars attending in 1875-6, not included in the apportionment of that year.

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				E	lssex Cor	unty A	cademy				
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Fort Edward Collegiate Institute: (formerly) Washington County Seminary and

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888 17	1858	324 54	1862	177 34	1866	155 25	1872	62 20	1876	111 62 92 65
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109 05	1841	113 35	1850	140 69	1859	213 99	1868	108 34	1876	111 62 87 51
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ST 66	1844 1845	254 46 382 86	1853	257 61 254 52		215 07 324 85	1871		1879	78 52 114 47
124 79	1846	362 91	1855	252 61	1864	297 08	1873	206 62	1881	133 65 150 65
184 40 145 82	1848 1849	239 31 297 93	1857	245 35 281 36	1866 1867	182 65 142 21	1875	152 58	1883	373 35
nklin A	cademy	y: (now) Fran	klin Ac	cademy	and l	Inion	School (Pratts	burgh).
637 633	1835	72 46	1845	218 30	1855	252 61	1865	189 80	1875	189 40
		130 24	1846 1847	282 44	1856		1866	160 44	1876	167 43 138 98
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UN FULL	1840	339 70	1850	272 44	1860	166 47	1870	150 01	1880	81 08
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		Genesee	and 1	Vyoming		nary (A	lexand	der).		
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^{*} Fifty-five dollars and eighty-one cents paid by error. This was deducted in 1877, leaving \$52.29.

			Gen	esee Co	nference	Semin	ary (Pi	ke).			
Years 1857	\$238 05		Amount. \$283 30	Years 1859	Amount. \$235 05	Years. A	mount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
Gen	esee Val	ley Ser	minary		v) Gener School (1			ninary	and B	elfast	Union
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			Ger	nesee V	Vesleyan	Semin	ary (Li	ma).			
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		Livi	ngston	County	High S	School;	Genese	o Acad	lemy.		
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	Gloversvi	lle Un	ion Ser	ninary		Glover	rsville l	Union	School,	Acade	emic
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	Gouv	erneur	High	School		Gouve		-	an Semi	-	
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^{*} Of this \$20.78 was for attendance in 1877-8 and not included in the apportionment of that year.

			Fowanda								
	s. Amount.									Years.	Amount.
1879	\$107 98	1880	\$104 93	1881	\$94 34 C-7 7	1882	\$57 39	1883	\$ 71 55		
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1.39	1.145 51	1843	1,060 61 1,183 00	1847	522 93 529 15	1851	368 25 343 83	1854	229 95	1857	\$203 25 140 99
1840 1841	1,266 04 926 15	1844 1845	1,142 86	1848 1849	477 18	1852	343 83	1855	270 34	1858	137 77
			Gramn	nar Se	chool of	Madis	on Uni	versity.			
1853	185 27	1857 1858	62 24 36 86	1861 1862	105 79 39 62	1865 1866	31 31 51 75 94 81	1868 1869	99 68	1871	112 32
1×54 1×55	140/42 113 01	1859	100 35	1863	48 26	1807	94 81	1870	185 52 75 01	1872 1873	103 67 80 35
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1831 1832	67 99 80 41	1837 1838	69 03 149 88	1843 1844	190 50 212 49	1849 1850	123 53 69 23 102 29	1856 1857	51 61 60 42	1862 1863	76 10
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1821 1822	287 00 156 25	1832 1833	12 77 28 MB	1850 1851	26 BO 30 70	1859 1860	89 03 71 60	1868 1869	21 67 22 62	1879 1880	24 54 28 62
1823	158 52 76 50	1843	123 58 91 08	1852 1853	72 60 61 76	1861 1862	58 18 62 26	1870 1871	32 15 52 86	1881	19 65
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^{*} Including \$13.82 for two scholars in 1871-2.

			Union Sc			_					
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1401	114 56 86 24	1840 1841	622 01 634 61	1850 1851	451 09 452 13	1860	309 67 326 21	1870 1871	391 10 396 44	1879 1880	476 06 486 50
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H	Keeseville	Acad	emy: (n	ow) K	Teeseville	Union	School,	Acad	lemic De	partme	ent.
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Lancaster Academy.

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			iverpool		n School,						
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				1	<i>lacedon</i>		emy.				
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				1	Millville	Acade	emy.				
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					Moriah	Acade	my.				
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1827	129 02	1836	169 10	1843		1849	161 73	1855	132 95	1861	93 44
1828	189 84	1837	157 38 447 25	1844 1845	119 51 139 71 185 04	1860	116 13	1856	101 63	1862	130 18
1831 1832	142 47 107 50	1838 1839	346 69	1846	82 87 97 88	1851 1852	132 98	1857 1858	82 39 114 48	1863 1864	115 09 111 18
1833	136 09 136 09	1840 1841	223 01 296 05	1847 1848	97 88 93 07	1853	144 68 136 91	1859 1860	89 00	1865	113 49
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		Mun	ro Acad	lemy:	(now)	Munro	Collegia	te Ins	stitute.		
1839	291 94	1847	218 12	1855	230 45	1863	339 86	1870	310 74	1877	272 81
1840 1841	512 48 326 68	1848 1849	223 36 324 57	1856 1857	218 59 192 26	1864 1865	342 64 324 80	1871 1872	323 76 393 94	1878 1879	290 87 289 56
1842 1843	176 59 358 59	1850 1851	321 58 218 91	1858 1859	182 40 289 70 291 77	1866 1867	438 35 466 74	1873 1874	252 53 216 13	1880 1881	171 70
1844	283 41	1852	187 20	1860	291 77	1868	333 70	1875	215 71	1882	268 70
1845 1846	169 12 80 01	1853 1854	179 97 196 59	1861 1862	312 10 341 49	1869	253 39	1876	262 31	1883	243 36
	Naples	Acade				Tnion Sc	chool, A	caden	ic Dep	artme	nt.
1862	184 89	1866	115 68	1870	85 72	1874	123 50	1878	93 49	1881	62.80
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1809	100 00	1817	196 00 158 90	1825	126 87	1833 1834	301 38	1840	280 99 197 37	1847 1848	41 95 170 18
1810 1811	120 00 110 00	1818 1819	208 80	1826 1827	238 29 274 18	1835	301 38 192 78	1841 1842	195 58	1849	152 61
1812 1813	100 00 180 00	1820 1821	114 00 65 00	1828 1829	97 98 148 15	1836 1837	98 20 61 48	1843 1844	195 99 148 18	1850	170 18 152 61 129 52 112 52 63 05
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1838 1839	326 83 373 78	1847 1848	111 86 74 46	1855 1856	74 91 69 03	1863 1864	48 26 32 82	1871 1872	92 50 76 02 177 92 138 94	1880	66 77
1840	240 85	1849	121 11	1857 1853	40 27 62 09	1865 1866	33 26 82 19	1873 1874	177 92	1881	58 96
1841 1842	178 58 145 43	1850 1851	140 69 79 79	1859	62 09 60 61	1867	109 39	1875	110 49	1883	102 95 83 11 34 35 66 77 58 96 35 87 41 82
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	806 10 1,178 63 1,314 72	1857 1858 1859	591 47 438 53 268 85	1861 1862	188 67 149 04	1865 1866 1867	142 84 146 12 175 03	1869 1870 1871	224 34 332 17 383 23	1873 1874	327 15 288 18

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1850 1851	600 70 826 51	1853 1854	852 22 824 99	1856 1857	953 61 1,096 89	1859 1860	1,179-59 1,158-13	1862 1863	1, 282 06 1, 238 15	1865	\$976 89 1,105 51
	New	York	Institut	ion for	r the In	structi	ion of the	Dea Dea	f and 1	Dumb.	
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1833 1835	613 59 662 40	1840 1841	976 85 1,013 77	1846 1847	1,242 24 594 36 629 19	1852 1853	496 65	1858 1859	593 76	1864 1865	657 23 741 79 849 19
1887	952 38 889 30	1842 1843	1,013 77 956 53 1,010 10	1848 1849	584 98 537 69	1854 1855	490 52 489 73 622 68	1860 1861	583 24 538 79 536 04	1866 1867	1,397 26 1,666 40
			Nichols	Union	School,	Acade	mic Dep	artm	ent.		
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1794 1795 1801	150 00	1815 1818	50 00 86 26	1830 1831	164 46	1840 1841	240 85 291 35	1848 1849	186 13	1857 1858	24 93 10 97 32 98
1802 1804	200 00	1819 1820	58 00	1832 1833	142 49 71 70 60 96	1842 1843	411 24 382 40	1850 1851	203 47 169 72 108 43	1800 1861	28 64 14 10
1808 1810	80 00 100 00	1821 1822	35 38 12 50 31 25	1834 1835	154 98 139 32	1844 1845	152 41 132 74	1852 1853	126 07 118 21	1862	24 52
		North	h Tarry	town I	Tnion S	chool.	Academic	Dep	artment.		
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1847	308 61 307 61	1853 1854	254 08 359 84	1860 1861	431 39 446 11 237 72	1867 1868	408 40 598 06	1873 1874 1875 1876	195 55 276 75 189 75	1881 1882	311 93 298 36
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	Nunda	Acad		ow) N		nion &	School, A	caden	nio Depa	rtmen	t.
1868 1869	320 70 206 97	1871 1872	185 01 179 69	1874 1875	118 36 99 96 82 36	1878 1879	83 11 83 43	1880 1881	104 93 129 72	1882 1883	111 19 99 72
1870	216 44	1873	137 75	1877	82 36						
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1838	101 53 100 58	1844	236 10 220 05	1850 1851	243 42 270 05	1856 1857	220 51 238 05	1862 1863	269 77 233 89	1868 1869	82 34 171 94
3840 1841	114 57 220 21 171 97	1846	251 46 327 19	1852 1863	284 62 310 55	1858 1859	225 58 276 46	1864	191 37 156 53	1870 1871	107 15 85 90
1842 1843	171 97 123 09	1848 1849	268 56 109 00	1854 1855	254 52 211 51	1860 1861	257 76 260 96	1866 1867	170 47 40 11	1872	103 68
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1856	185 99	1861	208 06	1865	111 53 170 23	1874	20 58	1880	19 08		
	(Incida	Institu	ite of	Science	and I	ndustry (Whit	tesboro').		
1829	82 16 83 16	1632	117 20 198 72	1535 1596	142 00 210 03	1838 1839	280 H5 187 92	1840 1841	170 79 57 23	1842 1843	122 50 86 82
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	Amount.						Amount.		Amount.		
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1818 1819	95 34 104 40	1832 1833	54 96 49 88	1843 1844	143 42 163 28	1854 1855	296 65 188 35 191 75	1866 1867	289 19 371 93	1877 1878	154 42
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Of this sum \$30.88 was for the year 1876-7, but not included in the apportionment of that year.

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1849 1850	472 30 216 62	1856 1857	461 72 514 56	1862 1863	601 85 714 67	1868 1869	647 07	1874 1875	530 04 405 11	1880 1881	209 86 151 51
1851	366 25							-			
1868	108 34	White	185 01	1874	nion Sch	1877	cademic 149 28	Depa 1880	rtment. 57 23	1882	53.80
1869 1870	90 50 101 79	1872	345 56 143 49	1875 1876	168 36 161 85	1873 1879	51 94 44 17	1881	51 10	1883	59 47
1000	101 10	2010	****		liamsvil		idemy.				
1868	8 68	1869	58 82	11 00	10001160060	2100	aciny.				
Wils	son Colle	giate .	Institute	: (nov	Wilso	n Uni	on Scho	ol. Ac	ademic	Depart	tment.
1846	228 60	1852	368 67	1858	267 77	1864 1865	258 81 209 36	1871	72 68	1877	72 06
1847 1848	394 30 393 54	1853 1854	407 59 331 79	1859 1860	308 65 196 90	1860	152 51	1872 1873	246 79	1878 1879	98 69 88 34
1849 1850	319 72 361 77	1855 1856 1857	276 98 289 54 164 82	1861 1862 1863	186 90 126 40 148 50	1867 1868 1869	83 87 156 01 56 82	1874 1875 1876	200 69 184 14 167 43	1881 1882 1883	31 45 111 19 93 29
1851	381 61										
917.40		Acad 1855	emy: (n	ow) W	indsor 54 66	Union 1868	School,	Acade	mic De ₁	partmer 1878	
1849 1850	84 78 93 80	1856	110 79 74 78 100 71 69 85	1861 1862 1863	51 97 87 24	1869	113 12	1873 1874	36 02	1879	36 36 29 45
1851 1852	73 65 105 07	1857 1858 1859	69 85	1864	45 56	1870 1871	80 36 66 07	1875 1876	89 44 100 46	1880 1881	38 16 31 45
1853 1854	93 52 93 03	1859	58 69 85 92	1865 1867	33 26 61 99	1872	48.38	1877	56 62	1682	32 28
W	7oodhull	Acade	emy: (no	w) W	oodhull	Union	School	Acad	lemic T	epartm	ent.
1868	117 01	1871	211 43	1874 1875	195 55	1877	72.06	1880	38 16	1882	25 11 12 87
1869 1870	303 17 235 73	1872 1873	172 78 120 53	1875	147 31 111 62	1878 1679	25 97 14 72	1881	43 24	1803	12 87
Yat	es Acade	my: ((now) Ya	ites U		ool, A		Depar	tment (Yates C	enter,
1842	41 30	1851	343 70 320 91	1980	89 50	1871	138 76 103 67	1879	19 63	1874-5	73 66
1843 1844	295 64 365 52	1852 1853	220 56	1861 1862	112 85 96 22	1872 1873	252 53	1880 1881	23 85 47 17	1877 1878	149 28 140 24 152 15
1845 1846	430 29 260 04	1854 1855	193 08 179 48	1863 1864	87 24 67 45	1874 1875	319 05 226 23	1882 1883	17 91 6 43	1879 1880	147 86
1847 1848	153 81 223 36	1856 1857	111 21 91 56	1869	43 34 72 40 117 87	1876 1877	267 89 257 37	1872 1873	89 81	1881 1882	175 09 229 45 291 71
1849 1850	295 50 386 33	1858 1859	83 44 91 66	1870	117 87	1878	57 13	1874	56 61	1853	291 71

Yates Polytechnic Institute (Chittenango).

Years.	Amount.	Years	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years. A	mount.
	\$ 212 40		\$216 08				\$64 97		\$61 99		
1855	193 67	1858 1859	211 50 182 55	1861 1862	105 79 67 92	1865	107 62	1869	190 04	1871	264 29

Yates County Academy and Female Seminary (Penn Yan).

					U			0		,-	
1829	219 30	1831	170 94	1833	172 87	1834	172 87	1835	186 16	1836	146 45
1 5200	210 20	1420	128 24								

Total Appropriations made to Academies under Apportionments made by the Regents.

	of a lowerul	on the basis scholars ald under es of the ents.		of s	on the basic cholars ald dunder es of the ents.	
ACADEMIES.	No. of years in which money was granted.	Total amount granted.		No. of years in which money was granted.	Total amount granted.	
Academy of Dutchess Co	22 13 12 15 16 17 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	\$13, 712 24 \$1, 739 14 \$1, 739 14 \$1, 739 14 \$1, 739 15 \$1, 817 62 \$2, 255 37 \$1, 817 62 \$2, 25, 39 40 \$11, 21 75 \$2, 20, 39 40 \$11, 21 75 \$2, 20, 39 40 \$1, 39 40 \$1, 39 27 \$1, 39 27 \$1, 39 27 \$1, 39 27 \$1, 39 27 \$1, 39 27 \$1, 39 27 \$1, 39 27 \$1, 39 27 \$1, 39 27 \$1, 39 27 \$1, 39 27 \$1, 39 27 \$1, 39 27 \$1, 39 37 \$1, 49 68 \$1, 39 38 \$1, 49 68 \$1, 40 68 \$1,	Carthage Union Sch"! (Ac. Dep.) Carty Collegiate Institute Castile Un. School (Ac. Dep.). Catskill Academy Catskill Academy Catskill Free Academy Catskill Free Academy Catskill Free Academy Cayuga Academy Cayuga Lake Academy Cayuga Lake Academy Cayuga Lake Academy Capuga Lake Academy Champianin Acad. (& Un. Sch.). Chateaugay Un. Sch. (& Un. Sch.). Cherry Valley Academy Chester Academy (& Un. Sch.). Chill Seminary Clurentatus Academy Clurentatus Academy Clarence Academy (& Un. Sch.). Clarenson Academy Clarence Academy (& Un. Sch.). Clarenson Academy Clinton Academy Clinton Academy Clinton Grammar School. Clinton Liberal Institute Clinton Seminary Clyde High School. Cobleskill Un. School (Ac. Dep.). Coglate Academy Collate Academy Contantylle Academy Corumbia Academy Corumbia Academy Corumbia Academy Corting Free Academy Delaware Literary Institute Deposit Academy & Un. Sch.) (Ac. Dep.). Dundse Academy & Un. Sch.) Deposit Academy & Un. Sch.) Deposit Academy & Un. Sch.) East Bloomfield Academy East Hamburgh Friend's Inst. East Hamburgh Fri	122 377 100 11 17 552 19 9 5 5 7 6 1 1 1 1 1 7 5 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	\$71.9	

TABLE - (Continuea

	of s lowe rul	on the basis cholars ald under es of the ents.		of s lowe rule Rege	on the basis cholars ald under es of the ents.
ACADEMIES.	No. of years in which money was granted.	Total amount granted.	ACADEMIES.	No. of years in which money was granted.	Total amount granted.
Fairport Un. School (Ac. Dep.). Failey Seminary (etc.). Farmers' Hall Academy. Fayesteville Acad. & Un. Sch. Flushing High School Fonda Academy. Forestville Free Academy. Forestville Free Academy. Fort Covington Academy. Fort Covington Academy. Fort Edward Coll. Inst. (etc.). Fort Edward Un. Sch'l (Ac. Dep.). Fort Edward Un. Sch'l (Ac. Dep.). Fort Edward Un. Sch'l (Ac. Dep.). Fort Plain Sem. & Fem. Coll. Lins. Franklin Academy (Malone). Franklin Academy (Malone). Franklin Academy (Malone). Fredonia Academy. Friends'hip Academy. Friends'hip Academy. Friends'hip Academy. Gamese Onterence Schmarts. Gamese Onterence Schmarts. Gemese Onterence Schmarts. Gemese Wesleyan Seminary. Grown Hard Wesley Seminary. Grown Hard Wesley Seminary. Grown Hard Wesley Seminary. Grown Hard Reademy. Grown Hard Wesley Seminary. Hard Moon Academy & Un. Sch.). Granville Academy. Hard Moon Academy & Un. Sch.). Hard Moon Academy & Un. Sch.). Hard Moon Academy & Un. Sch.). Hard Moon Academy. Hard Moon Academy. Hard Moon Academy. Hard Moon Academy. Hard Moon Academy & Un. Sch.). Hard Moon Academy & Un. Sch.). Hard Moon Academy. Hard Moon Academy	0 N 10 45 5 6 18 7 7 8 8 4 8 6 6 6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	\$637 61 13,000 62 \$13,000 62 \$15,97 2,675 48 \$218 09 128 09 128 09 128 09 128 09 128 09 128 09 128 09 128 09 128 09 128 09 128 09 128 09 138 09 14 982 51 1,475 55 4,982 51 1,475 55 4,982 51 1,475 55 4,982 51 1,475 55 4,982 51 1,475 55 4,982 51 1,475 55 4,982 51 1,475 55 1,477 55 1,	Kinderhook Academy. Kingshorough Academy Kingshorough Academy Kingshorough Academy Kingshorough Academy Lancaster Academy Lancaster Academy Lancaster Academy Laverneeville Academy Laverneeville Academy Levenworth Inst. (& Un. Sch.) Leonardswille Un. Sch. (Ac. Dep.) Le Roy Academic Institute. Le Roy Academic Institute. Le Roy Femilale Sentinary Lewiston Acad. (& L. H. S.A.) Liberty Normal Institute. Limestone Un. School (Ac. Dep.) Liste I nion School (Ac. Dep.) Liste Inon School (Ac. Dep.) Liste Inon School (Ac. Dep.) Lockport Un. School (Ac. Dep.) Lovelled Academy Leons Umon School (Ac. Dep.) Macedon Academy (Ac. Dep.) Macedon Academy (Ac. Dep.) Macedon Academy (Ac. Dep.) Manihus Academy (& Un. Sch.) Marion Collegiate Institute. Marshall Seminary of Easton. Massena Un. School (Ac. Dep.) Marnhon Academy (& Un. Sch.) Mochanicsville Academy. Molina Academy (& Un. Sch.) Mochanicsville Academy. Molina Academy (& The Academy Montgomery Academy Montgomery Academy Montgomery Academy Montgomery Academy Montgomery Academy Monticello	45 18 12 2 72 1 12 2 1 1 12 2 1 1 12 2 1 1 1 1	\$9, 014 45 1, 141 59 17, 345 40 25, 608 598 4, 999 66, 008 98 4, 999 72, 608 598 2, 608 598 2, 608 72 1, 674 68 2, 168 68 4, 999 88 4, 198 88 2, 668 72 1, 675 98 4, 188 64 1, 1
Hudson Academy. Hungerford Collegiate Institute. Huntington Ch. School (Ac. Dep.). Hon Union School (Ac. Dep.). Ingham Coil. Inst. & I.U. Ac. Dep.). Huses Seminary (& I.U. Ac. Dep.). Junes Seminary (& High School) Ives Seminary (& J. U. Sch.). Johnstown Academy. Johnstown Academy. Johnstown Academy (& High School) Keeseville Academy (& High School) Keeseville Academy (& Un. Sch.).	15 21 11 15 58 23 45 11 75 19 40	5,091 52 3,347 60 1,688 29 3,108 64 23,009 35 3,276 93 16,848 22 1,024 87 11,943 37 3,771 84 6,957 60 7,124 39	Nunda Un, School (& N. Acad.) Ozdensburg (Free) Acad. (etc.). Olean Un. School (& Olean Acad.) Oneida Institute (etc.). Oneida Seminary Oneonta Un. School (Ac. Dep.). Onondaga Academy. Ontario Female Seminary. Osvego High School. Ovid Academy (& Free Acad.). Oxford Academy (& Free Acad.). Oxford Academy. Oyster Bay Academy.	9 67 49 25 35 11 56 67	2, 443 84 2, 199 08 2, 249 92 826 51 11, 203 94 13, 174 53 6, 955 07 6, 293 59 363 39 16, 267 75 19, 422 38 2, 644 18

TABLE - (Continued).

	of s lowe rul	on the basis scholars al- ed under es of the ents.		of s lowe rul Rege	on the basis cholars al- ed under es of the ents.
ACADEMIES.	No. of years in which money was granted.	Total amount granted.	ACADEMIES.	No. of years in which money was granted.	Total amount granted.
Packer Collegiate Institute Paintade Post Un. Sch. (Ac. Dep.) Pathatine Bridge Un. Sch. (Ac. Dep.) Pathatine High School Pather Union School (Ac. Dep.) Pathatine Bridge Un. Sch. (Ac. Dep.) Pathatine Bridge Un. Sch.) Perry Academy & Un. Sch.) Perry Centre Institute Petry Centre Institute Pathation of Academy Port Bron Free School & Acad Port Bron Free School & Acad Port Bron Free School & Acad Port Bron Free School & Academy Port Bron Free School & Academy Port Bron Free School & C. Dep.) Prostsville Academy. Posspoet Academy. Roll Free Academy. Roll Free Acad. Roll School & C. Dep.) Rand Free Academy. Roll Bron Free School & C. Dep.) Rand Free Academy. Roll Bron Free School & C. Dep.) Rand Free Academy. Schoolester Free Academy. Sand Press Academy. Sand Press Academy. Sand Free Academy. Schoolester Bron Ender (& Un. Sch.) Schoolester Bron Ender (& Un. Sch.)	21	\$18, 811 81 81 331 96 331 96 381 96 381 96 38 966 39 967 74 44 361 91 1. 374 99 1. 5. 566 279 1. 5. 566 279 2. 205 44 73 39 45 6. 988 30 11 1. 311 5 15 4. 000 18 98 30 19 12 1. 327 987 5. 662 79 2. 205 44 73 39 45 6. 988 90 1. 428 78 66 2. 28 10 6 1. 428 78 66 2. 28 10 6 1. 428 78 66 2. 28 10 6 1. 428 78 66 2. 28 10 6 1. 428 78 66 2. 28 10 6 1. 428 78 66 2. 28 10 6 1. 428 78 66 2. 28 10 6 1. 428 78 66 2. 28 10 6 1. 428 78 66 2. 28 10 6 78 8 20 1. 405 8 30 2. 28 10 6 78 8 20 1. 405 8 30 2. 28 10 6 78 8 20 1. 405 8 30 2. 28 10 6 78 8 20 1. 405 8 30 2. 28 10 6 78 8 20 1. 405 8 30 2. 28 10 6 78 8 20 1. 405 8 30 2. 28 10 6 78 8 20 1. 405 8 30 2. 28 10 6 78 8 20 1. 405 8 30 2. 28 10 6 78 8 20 1. 405 8 30 2. 28 10 6 6 6 3. 28 10 6 6 6 3. 28 10 6 6 6 3. 28 10 6 6 6 3. 28 10 6 6 6 3. 28 10 6 6 6 6 3. 28 10 6 6 6 6 3. 28 10 6 6 6 6 3. 28 10 6 6 6 6 3. 28 10 6 6 6 6 3. 28 10 6 6 6 6 3. 28 10 6 6 6 6 3. 28 10 6 6 6 6 3. 28 10 6 6 6 6 3. 28 10 6 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6 6 78 10 6 6 6	Sherman Un. School (Ac. Dep.). Silver Creek Un. Sch'l (Ac. Dep.). Sinclativitile Un. Sch'l (Ac. Dep.). Sodus Academy. Smithville Un. Sch'l (Ac. Dep.). Spencer Un. School (Ac. Dep.). Warvick Institute. Walton Academy (& Un. Sch.). Walterford Academy Warrensburgh Academy Warrensburgh Academy Waterloo Academy Waterloo Academy Waterloo Academy Waterloo Academy Waterloo H. School (Ac. Dep.) Waterloo H.	10 1 1 1 1 3 5 5 8 7 7 四 1 1 3 5 5 8 7 7 四 1 1 3 5 5 8 7 7 四 1 1 3 5 5 8 6 4 4 4 4 5 8 5 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 6 5 2 5 5 5 5 5 6 4 4 4 4 5 8 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5	\$756 10 \$756 10 \$18 656 72 1, 558 24 77 7, 931 61 1, 258 91 7, 931 63 1, 258 91 1, 258 91 1, 258 91 1, 258 91 1, 258 91 1, 258 91 1, 258 91 1, 258 91 1, 258 91 1, 258 91 1, 121 49 5, 166 69 671 70

CHAPTER XXI.

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND OPERATION OF THE ACADEMIES OF NEW YORK REPORTING TO THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

I. PROPERTY AND INVESTMENTS.

(a) Value of Academic Buildings and Grounds.

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Value reported.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Value reported.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Value reported.
1827	42 49 53 57 55 66 62 67 72 103 116 124 128 139 147 144 151	\$253, 906 00 293, 353 57 318, 762 06 319, 098 00 329, 471 00 389, 426 00 389, 825 00 384, 967 00 389, 825 00 384, 967 00 485, 408 09 772, 277 09 882, 689 00 987, 322 00 1, 022, 657 00 989, 602 00 1, 022, 657 00	1846. 1847. 1848. 1849. 1850. 1851. 1852. 1853. 1854. 1855. 1856. 1857. 1858. 1850. 1860. 1861. 1862.	154 158 164 166 1766 170 161 173 179 177 182 186 197	\$1,073,526 00 1,066,995 00 1,068,986 00 1,176,548 00 1,288,675 00 1,288,675 00 1,288,677 00 1,428,777 00 1,577,998 00 1,743,822 00 1,743,822 00 1,743,822 00 2,007,546 00 2,009,076 00	1965 1966 1867 1868 1870 1870 1871 1872 1873 1873 1874 1875 1877 1878 1879 1890 1880	193 190 192 194 191 190 198 199 217 215	\$2,589,114 00 2,484,812 00 2,484,812 00 2,591,710 00 2,124,538 00 3,145,335 00 3,145,335 00 4,165,395 00 4,165,895 00 5,098,895 00 5,098,895 00 5,198,895 00 5,198,895 00 5,298,497 00 5,298,477 00 5,477,544 00 2,277,277 045

(b) Value of Libraries and Apparatus belonging to Academies.

	Academies reporting.	Value of Library &	WRADO	Academies reporting.	VALUE R	EPORTED.	YEARS	Academies reporting.	VALUE R	EPORTED.	
YEARS.	Acad	Apparatus reported.	YEARS.	Acad	Library. Apparatus		I EALLS	Acad	Library.	Apparatus	
1827 1828 1829 1829 1830 1831 1832 1834 1836 1836	200 41 47 49 47 57 70 56 55 63 63	\$10,072 \$7 14,147 21 18,714 10 18,711 54 20,364 33 22,716 50 24,176 01 21,795 00 25,873 00 32,927 00 38,517 00	1838, 1839, 1839, 1841, 1841, 1842, 1841, 1842, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1850, 1850, 1850, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1850,	166 168 166 171 162 175 180 179 182	\$29, 646 00 36, 984 001 40, 784 00 46, 481 00 46, 481 00 51, 779 00 57, 034 00 61, 053 00 64, 549 00 65, 817 00 68, 193 00 68, 193 00 68, 193 00 68, 251 0	\$28, 271 00 34, 733 00 40, 801 00 44, 606 00 42, 406 00 42, 406 00 52, 653 00 53, 115 00 55, 662 00 59, 661 00 61, 474 00 64, 128 00 77, 233 00 77, 233 00 77, 233 00 90, 052 00 90, 052 00 100, 957 00 101, 553 00 105, 553 00 105, 553 00	1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 1867 1870 1871 1872 1874 1875 1877 1878 1879 1879 1889 1891 1891 1892 1891 1892 1892 1893	100 201 211 199 198 193 192 195 192 199 216 215 222 224 234 235 78 82 79	141, 533 00 151, 812 00 149, 685 00 167, 743 00 144, 893 00 143, 985 06 149, 708 00 160, 351 00 166, 658 00 163, 867 00 164, 596 00 193, 454 00 210, 442 00	\$112,832 00 114,384 00 121,681 90 122,972 00 122,888 00 112,781 90 112,788 00 113,882 00 124,416 00 124,466 00 124,466 00 124,466 00 124,680 00 138,704 00 138,193 00 161,785 00 161,785 00 161,785 00 161,785 00 181,286 00 82,188 00	

(c) Total value of Buildings, Lots, Libraries and Apparatus.

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.
1838	103 116 124 128 189 147 144 151 153 154 158 169 167 166	\$530, 187 00 964, 406 00 1, 003, 504 00 1, 043, 413 00 1, 043, 413 00 1, 149, 267 00 1, 149, 267 00 1, 149, 736 00 1, 147, 102 00 1, 147, 102 00 1, 124, 286 00 1, 212, 219 00 1, 316, 447 00 1, 448, 822 00 1, 595, 638 00 1, 595, 682 00	1854 1855 1866 1877 1878 1879 1899 1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1865 1867 1868	161	\$1,756,482 00 1,765,145 22 1,964,466 00 2,215,518 00 2,222,207 00 2,322,202 007 00 2,496,143 00 2,497,674 00 2,552,889 00 2,652,266 00 2,893,695 00 2,747,475 00 2,758,783 00 3,095,680 00	1869	195 194 199 200 217 215 219 223 226 226 276 79	\$3, 390, 152 00 3, 729, 728 00 4, 205, 135 00 4, 205, 135 00 5, 129, 275 00 5, 581, 466 00 5, 581, 466 00 5, 711, 729 00 5, 663, 335 00 5, 703, 343 00 5, 906, 462 00 2, 368, 028 00 2, 447, 628 00 2, 460, 531 00

(d) Value of Real Estate owned other than Academic Buildings and Grounds.

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Value reported.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Value reported.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Value reported.
1827 1828 1829	19 18 19 19	\$29,494 25 27,018 42 24,365 00 33,290 00	1831 1832 1833 1834	17 18 17 18	\$32,515 00 18,545 00 40,046 00 19,722 00	1835 1836 1837	16 19 25	\$21,337 00 44,222 00 66,532 00

(e) Other Personal Estate besides Library and Apparatus.

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Value reported.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Value received.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Value received.
1827 1434 1429 1830	31 36 40 46	\$109, 203 32 115, 797 59 125, 930 99 128, 622 52	1831 1832 1633 1834	48	\$106,368 81 156,365 75 154,180 03 139,130 00	1835 1836 1837	46	\$145, 322 00 154, 712 00 176, 530 00

(f) Other Academic Property.

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.
18/38	103 101 94 105 102 104	\$220, 8°1 00 226, 8°5, 90 226, 6°5 00 727, 255, 90 264, 210 06 273, 28°5 00 244, 3°5 00 244, 3°5 00 246, 3°6 00 247, 1°6 00 248, 3°6 00 248, 3°6 00 248, 3°7 00 258, 6°7 00 278, 6°7 00 278, 8°7 00 278, 8°7 00 378, 8°7 8°7 00 378, 8°7 8°7 00	1854	104 114 116 114 117 134 148 150 154 155	\$335, 525 60 345, 623 00 361, 689 00 301, 155 00 371, 155 00 372, 693 00 372, 693 00 433, 469 00 413, 796 00 415, 400 00 429, 456 00 470, 257 00 470, 257 00 596, 594 00	1869 1870 1871 1871 1873 1873 1874 1875 1876 1876 1877 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883	148 139 145 154 162 152 149 153 150 83 45 66 63	\$632, 423 00 613, 551 00 638, 575 00 654, 897 00 69 911, 091 00 991, 188 00 992, 188 00 992, 188 00 992, 189 00 99

(g) Total Value of Academic Property.

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amqunt.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.
1838	103 116 124 128 139 147 144 151 153 154 154 158 166 167	\$1,051,068 00 1,214,271 00 1,253,132 00 1,271,368 00 1,271,368 00 1,332,857 00 1,338,887 00 1,338,888 10 1,338,888 10 1,338,978 00 1,447,293 00 1,447,293 00 1,447,493 00 1,554,666 00 1,554,666 00 1,714,448 00 1,874,493 00	1854 1855 1856 1857 1857 1858 1859 1860 1862 1863 1863 1864 1865 1865 1865	167 161 170 178 178 182 191 199 2006 199 197 195 205	\$2,092,007 00 2,110,768 21 110,768 21 1,356,165 00 2,515,754 00 2,515,754 00 2,694,795 00 2,694,795 00 2,995,083 00 2,995,083 00 2,995,083 00 3,081,745 00 3,295,151 00 3,224,537 00 3,224,537 00 3,224,547 00 3,692,274 00	1869		\$4,023,075 00 4,343,379 00 4,352,630 00 4,552,630 00 5,131,696 00 6,992,664 00 6,992,664 00 6,692,395 00 6,992,364 00 6,592,365 00 6,592,365 00 6,392,395 00 3,271,559 00 3,352,871 00

II. RECEIPTS.

(a) Receipts from Tuition.

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.
1825	30 29 42 47 55 54 54 62 64 63 60 63 71 112 121 128 140 147	\$23,558 60 25,645 87 38,844 32 41,913 16 49,902 95 50,732 65 54,663 18 69,895 01 69,202 72 74,121 60 56,431 60 102,155 60 103,911 60 177,644 60 177,644 60 178,6768 60 188,5768 60	1845. 1846. 1846. 1847. 1848. 1849. 1850. 1850. 1850. 1852. 1856. 1857. 1856. 1857. 1856. 1857. 1858. 1859. 1851.	151 159 159 159 158 163 165 167 161 173 178 177 182 182 196 195 199	\$200,766 00 210,985 00 215,949 00 220,033 00 227,576 00 240,986 00 257,144 00 253,202 00 257,144 00 253,202 00 254,265 00 254,265 00 254,265 00 254,265 00 254,265 00 255,202 00 364,565 00 364,565 00 365,565 00 365,655 00	1865. 1866. 1867. 1868. 1869. 1870. 1871. 1872. 1873. 1874. 1875. 1876. 1877. 1878. 1889. 1889.	190 187 185 192 180 180 189 189 205 209 218 213 224 226 249 243	\$486, 871 of 1998, 215 of 1998,

(b) Amount of Money appropriated to Academies upon the basis of attendance of Students allowed to Participate in the Distribution of Literature Funds.

YEARS.	Numb r of academies.	Amount.	YEARS.	Number of academies.	Amount.	YEARS.	Number of academies.	Amount.	YEARS.	Number of academies.	Amount.
1793 1794 1795 1796		\$3,750 00 3,750 00 3,650 00	1803 1804 1805 1806	10	\$3,050 00 2,400 00	1812 1813 1814 1815	20 19 20 22 23	\$2,500 00 3,110 00 2,970 00 4,010 00 4,564 00	1821 1822 1823 1824 1825	33 36 36 36 36	\$1,641 14 5,225 00 4,290 95 4,900 00 6,038 00
1798 1799 1800 1801	1	100 00 400 00 300 00	1808 1809 1810 1811	18 18	1,500 00 1,700 00 2,200 00 2,000 00	1817 1818 1819 1820	23 25 30 31	3,776 50 4,041 10 5,125 80 2,576 64	1826 1827 1828 1829	34 38 42 47	6, 956 62 8, 499 04 9, 012 02 9, 993 88

The stated amount apportioned from 1830 to 1884, inclusive, has been as follows:

1830 t	0 1834	 	\$10,000	0 annually.
1835 t	0 1838	 	12,00	0 annually.
1839 t	1884	 	40,00	o annually.

Since 1838 the sum of \$12,000 has been paid annually from the income of the Literature Fund, and \$28,000 from that of the United States Deposit Fund.

In addition to this, a large part of the money resulting from the special tax under the act of 1872, viz.: \$89,077.24, was distributed upon the same basis as the regular appropriation of \$40,000.

The above is exclusive of the moneys granted for the purchase of books and apparatus, and for the instruction of common school teachers.

(c) Interest or Income from Permanent Funds.

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.
1825 1826 1827 1828	25 24 27 29 32	\$6,923 00 6,750 98 8,011 19 8,901 11 9,111 58	1830 1831 1832 1833	31 27 32 34 32	\$9,249 10 8,630 59 10,991 05 10,317 03 9,275 00	1835 1836 1837 1838	31 34 37 54	\$9,531 00 12,898 00 14,651 00 17,529 00

(d) Interest, Rents or other Income of Personal Property.

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.
1879	68	\$21,925 00 19,216 00 20,873 00 21,557 00 26,655 00	1844 1845 1846 1847 1848	88 86 92 89 94	\$22,875 00 22,212 00 22,747 00 23,627 00 27,209 00	1849 1850 1851 1852 1853	88 89 82 98 84	\$27,716 00 30,985 00 25,616 00 49,084 00 60,611 00

(e) Interest or Income of Real and Personal Property, including Room-Rent accrued during the year.

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.
1944 1-25 1-26 1-37 1-37	102	\$34, 202, 00 21, 203, 00 25, 24, 00 32, 431, 00 26, 5-6, 00 31, 014, 00	860	107	\$28,951 00 30,690 00 31,186 00 37,981 00 31,915 00	1865 1866 1867 1868	113 105 105 98 81	\$48,393 00 36,539 00 56,819 00 58,836 00 58,679 00

(f) Productive Funds Reported.

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.
1878	37	\$569,371 00	1881	35	\$593, 178 G
1879	42	588,974 00	1882		616, 751 O
1880	43	600,542 00	1883		606, 490 O

(g) Income from other Sources.

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.
1854	64 60 66 68 77 73 96 82 84 103	\$78, 033 00 72, 782 00 123, 582 00 179, 589 00 172, 140 00 153, 980 00 133, 135 00 99, 367 00 180, 336 00 152, 342 00	1864	126 113 122 128	\$201,751 00 250,374 00 138,027 00 196,210 00 244,835 00 250,805 00 598,192 00 601;810 00 532,063 00	1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1881 1881 1882 1883	205 210 217 221 221 233 231 253 248	\$754, 925 00 774, 485 00 701, 994 00 683, 522 00 671, 287 00 687, 780 00 685, 977 00 785, 391 00 826, 321 00

(h) Total Annual Revenue of Academies.

YEARS.	Amount.	YEARS.	Amount.	YEARS.	Amount.	YEARS.	Amount.
1839 1840	\$221, 289 00 236, 643 00 234, 945 00 237, 619 00 251, 159 00 261, 177 00 271, 443 00 278, 422 00 285, 873 00 284, 200 00 310, 923 00	1851 1852 1853 1854 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860	\$322, 133 00 371, 246 00 393, 339 00 471, 139 00 370, 413 00 596, 697 00 595, 687 00 595, 125 00 597, 429 00 591, 455 00	1862	229,724 00 771,299 00 792,087 00 798,313 00	1873	\$992,863 1,186,586 1,187,051 1,124,719 1,966,311 1,098,975 1,031,155 1,032,229 1,195,084 1,254,990

III. EXPENDITURES.

(a) Salaries paid to Teachers.

The amount paid to teachers has in an irregular way been reported from the earliest period, but in a manner that did not admit of summary or comparison. The premises were often let to a teacher who collected his own tuition bills, and hired his assistant teachers, and no money value was set opposite his name in this column. This custom has been continued to the present time, but the value of services is now always given.

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount reported.	YEARS.	Academies	Amount reported.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount reported.
1830	40	\$45,629 96	1848	154	\$215, 191 00	1866	190	\$ 519, 481 00
1-31	37	47,525 84	1849	159	232, 375 00	1867	188	523, 121 00
1882	38	48, 334 36	1 1 50	104	247, 321 00	1868	196	536, 988 00
153	36	52,674 50	1831	166	265, 266 00	1869	185	536, 402 00
18.44	58	68,924 00	1552	168	290,078 00	1870	*****	516, 985 00
1835	60	84,341 00	1853	166	306, 599 00	1871	188	653,725 00
1 8/96	58	93,062 00	1854	169	331,016 00	1872.	195	684, 614 00
1847	65	107,826 00	1855	162	218,692 00	1873	192	677, 489 00
1838	95	140, 153 00	1856	174	350, 190 00	1874	213	788, 245 00
1839	110	170,699 00	1857	179	396, 937 00	1875	211	780,740 00
1810	119	184, 419 00	1555	179	411,515 00	1876	217	779,646 (M)
1841	126	187,658 00	1559	183	410,614 00	1877	219	769, 982 00
1-12	139	196, 182 00	1860	191	423,059 00 [1878	219	732, 448 00
1-48	147	200, 496 00	1861	198	436, 920 00	1879	233	731,550 00
1-44	344	192, 202 (6)	1862	203	424,718 00	1880	233	731,604 00
1845	151	202,730 00	1863	202	423, 822 00	1881	231	679,580 00
3-46	154	209,356 00	1864	200	473,535 00	1482	256	799,841 00
1547	155	210,525 00	1865	197	568 477 00	1883	248	833, 150 00

(b) Fuel and other Incidental Expenses.

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.
1838	73 90 106 113 125 138 134 141 142 144 144	\$10,397 00 19,946 00 21,772 00 21,777 00 23,816 00 26,654 00 26,216 00 29,996 00 30,996 00 31,957 00 38,967 00	1849	148 156 159 160 161 165 150 164 165 170 172	\$33, 357 00 42, 293 00 42, 555 00 41, 356 00 45, 817 00 53, 679 00 42, 590 00 58, 244 00 45, 659 00 58, 204 00 48, 433 00	1860	173 179 189 192 185 181 186 179 176 168	\$53, 223 00 52, 328 00 51, 991 00 63, 992 00 75, 486 00 94, 477 00 89, 463 00 96, 518 00 83, 254 00

(c) Repairs of Buildings and of other Academic Property.

YEARS.	Academies reporting,	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies	Amount.
1:45	98 108 105 98 111 116	\$9,674 60 11,293 00 11,114 60 11,677 60 14,787 60 12,268 60 16,900 60 12,342 60 11,322 60 15,019 68	1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1856 1857 1858	127 124 123 128 136 140 122 140 133 139 101	\$16, 155 00 18, 917 00 15, 824 00 24, 629 00 31, 978 00 20, 086 03 15, 718 00 43, 229 00 38, 233 00 26, 195 00 29, 136 00	1860,	149 147 153 147 149 156 141 148 146 133	\$35, 152 00 30, 531 00 24, 370 00 26, 922 00 33, 150 00 51, 566 00 54, 218 00 43, 127 00 51, 228 00

(d) Rent accrued on Property leased to Academies.

YEARS.	Amount.	YEARS.	Amount.	YEARS.	Amount.	YEARS.	Amount.
1 854 1 856 1 857	9109 000 2020 000	[858	5/91 (90) 95/1 (90)	1862 1861 1865	303 00 545 00	866 867 868 1869	208 00

(e) Other Annual Expenditures.

YEARS.	Amount.	YEARS.	Amount.	YEARS.	Amount.	YEARS.	Amount.
1854 1855 1856 1857		1858 1859 1860 1861	49,052 00 49,799 00	1862 1863 1864 1865	49,522 00 61,005 00	1866	

(f) Total Annual Expenditures.

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.
1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1813		\$166,010 00 208,884 00 225,150 00 230,416 00 244,902 00 250,120 00	1844 1845 1846 1847 1848	152 154 155	\$236,080 00 257,165 00 261,616 00 263,498 00 277,861 00	1849 1850 1851 1852 1853		\$295,648 00 316,647 00 332,3×2 00 365,802 00 294,375 00

(g) General Balance of Receipts and Expenditures.

YEARS.	Excess of income over expenditures.	Excess of ex- penditures over income.	YEARS.	Excess of income over expenditures.	Excess of expenditures over income.
1838	\$12,425 00 11,493 00 4,529 00 1,099 00 13,109 00 4,612 00	\$6,036 00 7,303 00	1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853	******************************	\$1,488 00 5,724 00 10,249 00

IV. DEBTS.

	es ng.	DE	BT.		ng.	DE	BT.
YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	Interest accrued on debt.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	Interest accrued on debt.
1827	105 105 103 107 104 111 112	\$21, 931 39 28, 423 03 28, 423 03 40, 611 29 46, 950 19 44, 926 19 451, 994 59 65, 489 59 67, 197 00 87, 933 00 171, 938 60 170, 939 00 176, 939 (90 177, 939 00 1	\$5,786 00 6,925 60 7,885 00 9,334 60 10,107 60 9,459 60 8,459 60 8,459 60 8,116 60 8,177 60 9,689 60 13,235 60 12,124 00	1856. 1867. 1868. 1868. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1861. 1869. 1865. 1866. 1867. 1869. 1867. 1877. 1877. 1877. 1877. 1877. 1877. 1877. 1877. 1877. 1879. 1879.	108 113 106 104 113 119 113 113 1103 107 109 108 96 87 75 79 80 77 70 71 70 41 45 41	\$280, 329 00 348, 370 00 348, 370 00 279, 168 00 279, 168 00 320, 683 00 321, 683 00 293, 427 00 293, 427 00 211, 764 00 274, 764 00 274, 764 00 274, 764 00 364, 985 00 364, 985 00 466, 088 00 466, 088 00 467, 165 00 468, 485 00 468, 485 00 468, 485 00 468, 485 00 468, 485 00 468, 486 00 472, 377 00 214, 447 00 224, 447 00 224, 447 00 224, 447 00	\$13,522 0f 17,056 0f 15,892 0f 16,492 0f 14,257 0f 16,427 0f 14,759 0f 14,759 0f 12,709 0f 20,178 0f 16,196 0f 8,076 0f 8,507 0f

Appropriations made to Academies and rate of Distribution per Scholar since the adoption of a uniform rate of Distribution throughout the State.

YEARS ENDING IN-	Money granted.	Rate.	YEARS ENDING IN-	Money granted.	Rate.	YEARS ENDING IN-	Money granted.	Rate.
1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854 1856 1856		2 23	1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 1867 1888 1869 1870	40, 477 67	\$1 89 1 79 1 76 1 87 1 85 1 85 1 82 1 95 3 04 3 65 4 33 4 52 5 37 6 60	1873. 1874. 1875. 1876. 1877. 1878. 1879. 1880. 1881. 1882.	\$40,000 00	\$6 91 5 74 5 11 5 28 5 59 5 19 4 92 4 91 4 15 4 05

^{*} The report presented in this year was for only two-thirds of a year.

Appropriated by Regents from Literature Fund.

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies	Amount
1838	68 98 114 121 125 137 141 140 147 149 149	\$10,948 00 35,453 00 35,651 00 36,388 00 37,371 00 38,796 00 38,199 00 38,498 60 38,486 60 38,486 60	1849	161 162 160 157 157 162 164	\$38, 908 00 38, 972 00 39, 347 00 38, 960 30 38, 460 00 38, 224 00 40, 650 00 38, 935 00 40, 610 00 38, 936 00 39, 869 00	1860	179 186 193 190 190 184 183 172 173 167	\$39, 307 00 38, 794 (a) 39, 003 (a) 37, 607 (b) 37, 340 (b) 36, 148 (b) 36, 237 (a) 35, 832 (a) 37, 874 (b)

Receipts from Regents for Education of Teachers.

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Amount.
1-54	82 7 8 73 86 95	\$15,190 00 16,149 00 15,284 00 12,810 00 14,160 00 15,738 00	1866 1861 1862 1863	90 90 87	\$15,372 00 16,740 00 17,100 00 16,200 00 16,107 00	1865 1866 1867 1868	85 85 81	\$15,017 00 14,896 00 14,396 00 13,995 00 14,626 00

CHAPTER XXII.

STATISTICS OF ATTENDANCE AT ACADEMIES.

In 1788, the Regents reported 79 students in the two Academies then existing, and in 1789, 150 students at the time of visitation. In

1790, the number of academies was 3; in 1791, it was 5; in 1792, it was 7; and in 1793 and 1794 it was 10 at the date of reports, but some of these had but just been incorporated, and no statement of attendance was given.

The report of 1795 was much more extended than those of previous years, and had it been sustained in this manner, we might date from this period the beginning of very satisfactory returns. The statement of attendance was however fragmentary and defective for some years after, but enables us to present the following tables, in which the years are those to which the reports refer, and preceding those in which the reports to the Legislature were made.

Several changes have been made in the headings of the classification of attendance, which will render it proper to divide the whole series into periods, having common resemblance, as follows:

(I) Period during which the Apportionment was based upon the Total number attending.

YEARS.	Academics reporting.	Number attending.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Number attending.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Number attending.
1794 1795 1796 1797 1799 1799 1800	7 8 6 11 4 9 3 5	384 454 363 662 232 191 334	1802 1803 1804 1805 1805 1806 1807 1808	7 16 11 10 19	400 *0.3 *653 *651 *1,490	1810 1811 1812	21 20 25 25 25	1, 819 1, 916 2, 887 2, 381

^{*} Probably the number attending during the year. The other returns are generally those of students attending in the term in which the report is made, but of this there is uncertainty.

(II) Period during which the Apportionment was made upon the number of Students pursuing Classical or Higher English Studies throughout the State.

		ding at f report.	Pursuin ical st	ng class- udies.			ding at report.	Pu	rsuing	classi	cal stu	dies.
YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Number of students.	Academies reporting.	Number of students.	YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Number of students.	Acade- inles re- gorting,	Num. of students.	Acade- mies re- porting ou	Num. of students.	Per cent al- lowed of those
1819	28 30 31 34 35 35	2, 428 2, 218 2, 230 2, 447 2, 683 2, 667	29 30 31 35 36 36	861 636 629 794 820 851	1824 1825 1826 1827 1828 1829	39 34 33 44 47:	2, 475 2, 446 2, 140 3, 050 3, 424 3, 835			29 30 31 35 36 36	861 636 629 794 820 851	1 1 1 1 1 1 1

	Atter date of	nding at f report.	Claimed as pursuing classical studies.			students d, etc.	classi	ed as pu ical or h lish stud	igher	Total attending during the year.		
YEARS.	Number of academies.	Number of students.	Number of academies.	Number of students.	M.	k.	Number of academies.	Number of students.	Per cent of those claimed.	Number of academies.	Number of students.	
824 25 826 827 827	39 34 33 44 47 49	2,475 2,446 2,440 3,050 3,424 3,835	41 48 53	1,377 1,780 2,120			39 34 32 41 48 53	675 709 709 1,240 1,632 2,030	100 100 90.05 91.68 95.75			

(III.) Period during which the Apportionment was made upon the number of students pursuing Classical or Higher English Studies by Senatorial Districts.

1800	57 57 64 67 63 65 69 73 105 116 127 131 142 149 146 149 140 14	4,303 4,188 4,856 5,966 5,548 6,056 6,391 10,111 10,881 11,477 11,306 12,142 11,581 11,803 12,668	57 58 65 67 64 66 69 674 106 118 127 131 142 149 146 153	4,069 4,590 5,084	6,278 5,056 6,511 5,156 6,519 5,760 6,519 5,760	57 58 65 67 64 66 69 74 106 118 127 131 142 149 146 153	2, 220 1 2, 399 3, 000 3, 300 3, 741 4, 017 4, 563 5, 046 7, 070 8, 842 10, 186 10, 560 11, 277 11, 596 12, 257 13, 481	94.99 96.46 99.17 96.80 98.72 98.72 99.41 99.27 98.72 99.29 98.39 99.15 99.33 99.73	141 152	22,782 25,173
1845	149	12,608	153	13,518	6,955 6,563	153	13,481	99.73	152	25, 173

(IV.) Period during which the Apportionment was made upon the number of Students pursuing Classical or Higher English Studies throughout the State, as shown by the Reports made by Trustees of Academies.

1416	153	12,776	100	1,400	7,092	6,923	155	13, 998	99.63	153	22,077
1-17	\$600	13,058	160	14,2~2	7,007	7,275	160	14, 262	99.86	160	25, 838
1-4	156	13, 448	156	15, 115	7,271	7,677	156	15,043	99.53	154	27,077
1×19	100	14,925	160	16,553	8, 205	8,348	165	16,514	99.76	159	28, 941
1500	165	15,477	165	17,993	4,645	9,368	166	17,912	93.94	166	31,580
1851	1/08	16, 214	168	19,638	9,371	10,291	168	19,552	99.56	168	33, 015
1852	1648	18, 969	168	20,977	9,576	11,001	170	20,910	99,54	170	35,077
1851	1656	18,494	169	22,675	10, 194	12,4-1	169	22,670	99,98	169	37, 406
1×54	173	319, 4540	178	22, 434	10,913	11,911	173	22,788	99.54	173	38,734
1866	161	14,885	165	18,008	8,950	9,305	165	18,051	98,38	164	29, 967
1 7 dr	172	16,250	176	21,384	10,341	11,043	176	20,860	97.89	173	35, 973
1=57,	190	17, 374	1-3	55 054	11,095	10,983	183	21,633	98.21	157	36, 198
1-4-	178	17,264	141	20, 812	10,715	10,007	181	20,571	98.89	180	35,009
1 4 7/2	133	14,000	185	21, 301	10, 4.33	10,468	185	21, 125	99.12	185	36, 733
[100]	190	18,976	192	22,567	11,523	11,066	192	m 235	98,97	191	36, 951
		************	200	23, 111	11,416	11,695	200	22,685	98.11	199	37, 929
			2014	21,834	10,686	11,14	204	21,314	97.62	201	35,958
147	*********		207	23, 179	10, 446	11.733	207	21,345	97.10	207	35, 192
1991			2016	22, 0%5	10, 504	14,511	204	21,947	95.25	204	36, 492
1465			213	21,90%	49, 42.45	12, 172	212	20, 143	94,22	210	36, 133
1400			3-14	16,7892	7, 135	7.50	188	13,140	87,65	189	36, 161
1-0			3 11/2	11, 4000	5, 677	6,231	155	10, 806	90,81	195	34, 551
India			1100	9,1996	4,772	5,184	190	9,20%	93,36	196	32,735
WWW			161	9,145	4, 116	4,719	160	5,540	58G. 77	165	30, 131
1-70			150	8,145	3, 404	1,337	175	7,456	91.54	184	30,313
			-								
											the state of the s

(V.) Attendance at academies since the adoption of the Regent's Preliminary Examinations in writing, as prescribed by the Regents.

YEARS ENDING IN-	Academic scholars who have passed the preliminary examin- tions.	cholars that have not passed the preliminary examin a tions but have purs u ed higher studies.	Preparatory scholars pursuing elementary studies.	Thole number of scholars during the year.	umber claimed to have pursued class- ical or higher Eng- lish studies 4 months or more in the year.	claim	olars red in eding	rage age of scholars claimed.	Number allowed by the Regents.	iber refected by Regents.	Percentage of those allowed to those claimed.
YEA	Acade who preli	Scholars passed t ary exa but har	Prep pur stui	Whole schold year.	have prical or lish stu	M.	F.	Average	Num	Num the	Perce allo clain
1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883	4,647 4,702 5,794 5,594 5,745 6,548 6,524 6,745 6,781	265 6, 256 5, 965 7, 343 6, 951 7, 497 7, 281 7, 918 7, 653 7, 654 8, 902 8, 208	1, 917 10, 226 6, 886 7, 886 7, 116 7, 169 7, 544 7, 169 7, 522 6, 525 8, 017 9, 230 8, 606	30,775 31,421 28,597 31,463 30,154 30,271 30,259 30,300 30,438 31,099 31,114 34,267 32,126	6,699 6,123 7,303 8,012 8,354 7,454 8,071 8,074 8,485 8,578 9,709 10,175	3, 095 2, 729 3, 296 3, 648 3, 761 3, 386 3, 544 3, 553 3, 741 3, 707 4, 274 4, 253	3,604 3,394 4,007 4,364 4,593 4,068 4,527 4,521 4,744 4,871 5,485 5,922	17.2 17.3 16.7 17.3 17.2 17.4 17.3 17.3 17.2 17.2 16.9 17.0	6,049 5,783 6,967 7,820 7,577 7,154 7,721 7,695 8,128 8,356 9,610 9,874	650 340 298 192 777 310 350 357 222 99	90, 29 94, 44 95, 39 97, 59 90, 69 95, 97 95, 66 95, 31 95, 79 97, 40 98, 91 97, 04

CHAPTER XXIII.

TEACHERS, TEACHING, ATTENDANCE, ETC.

Number of Teachers in Academies.

	nies	er rted.	3.50	nies rting.	Nu	MBER REPORT	ED.	Number that inten
YEARS.	Academies	Number	YEARS.	Academies	Male.	Female.	Total.	to make teaching a profession
NST NSS NSS	44 50 51 57 56 64 66 63 63 68 68 73 105 118 127 131 141 149 116 153 155 155 165 167 169	121 146 147 157 157 157 160 177 205 225 225 225 226 249 447 571 577 576 588 569 660 671 699 775 785		182 179 184 192 206 210 212 212 219 219 219 219 219 229 206 223 207 265 223 207 265 273 273 273 273 273 273 273 273	482 479 481 518 516 512 519 475 501 471 483 461 489 595 591 489 591 591 591 591 591 591 591 591 591 59	479 479 470 512 521 585 533 537 649 620 610 631 593 618 679 721 609 656 651 617 594 577 577 598 688 769 789	961 949 943 1, 042 1, 043 1, 104 1, 104 1, 116 1, 128 1, 121 1, 081 1, 081 1, 168 1, 183 1, 168 1, 183 1, 168 1, 183 1, 184 1, 185 1, 185	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6

Colleges or other Institutions at which the Principals of New York Academies were Educated.

The Regent's Report of 1863 (referring to 1862), introduced a statement of the Colleges or other institutions at which the Principals of Academies were educated, and this has been continued down to the present time. A summary of these returns for the whole period would have interest if they could be made complete; but from the large number of names returned without mentioning the place of graduation, in former years, we have deemed it sufficient to present a summary for the last five years; still incomplete but instructive so far as it goes.

Place of education.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	Place of education.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883
N. Y. Colleges, etc.	15					New Eng. Colleges.	-7	11	by	10	,
olumbia		3	0	4	3	Boston Univ		11	6 9	10	
ornell Univ	8	11	12	15	13	Bowdoin	3	- 1	3	3	
enesee	5	4	22	4	1	Brown Univ	5	H	5	8	
amilton	16	27	28	28	29	Dartmouth	2	4	13	18	
lotart	1	N	2	13	3	Harvard	3	3	2	il.	
ngham Univ		9	*********	···········	9	Middlebury	8	8	4	3	
lanbattan	- 0	9	- 1	9	1	Trinity	3	3	2	********	
on hester.		9	11	10	11	Univ. of Vermont	3	2	1	2	
utger's, Fem					1	Wellesley				1	
t. Lawrence Univ.	1	1	1	1	2	Wesleyan Univ	7	8	8	11	
t. Stephens			********	1	1	Williams	5	8	6	7	
vracuse Univ	5	10	10	13	12	Yale	6	8	6	7	
HOOR.	15	18	16	17	18	Total New Eng.	52	63	42	52	
usy, of city of N. Y. assar.		-	1 1	1	1	N. J. Colleges.	52	0.3	42	32	
a sall	1	2	-	-	1	Princeton	2			T	
Total Colleges	70	100	98	107	108	Rutgers	2				
ormal schools	17	26	27	29	30	Penn. Colleges.					
cademies	20	20		1	2	La Fayette	1	1	1	3	
			-		-	Univ. of Pa					
Total N. Y. State	107	146	125	137	140	Weste n Colleges	8	8	3	1	
						European Univ	1 9	1 9	2	2	

METHODS OF TEACHING.

In 1817, Jonathan Ware, of Albany, addressed a memorial to the Senate, relating to an improved mode of teaching the languages, which was referred to the Regents for examination. Their committee, after making inquiries, and observing the result in different examinations in French classes, reported, that in their opinion, "the system of teaching practiced by him is superior to the ordinary course pursued in the generality of schools in this State. The method adopted by Mr. Ware resembles that of Dufief: it consists in teaching the proper names of things, and short familiar sentences in the first instances, and leaves grammatical instruction until the pupil is proficient in the art of speaking and understanding the language. This is the natural course, and its advantages are illustrated by the examinations referred to."

They had however no pecuniary patronage to bestow for rewarding individuals for discovering new and successful modes of instruction, however meritorious, and therefore simply reported as above.

Upon the 11th of April 1817, the Senate committee reported to the effect, that it appeared that Mr. Ware's method was a new and valuable improvement in the education of youth, and they recommended him as deserving of encouragement and patronage.¹

About the year 1834, as the question of instruction of common School Teachers by Academies came up for discussion, we find Regent's Reports beginning to embrace articles and extracts from returns made by academies, in which "Methods of Teaching" form an important part. This information does not admit of condensation or classification, and our limits do not allow of its admission in these pages. But to the student of educational history we would commend the Regents' Reports for many years following the date above mentioned, as well worthy of his careful examination, and feel confident in assuring him that he will be well rewarded by the study.

Average Attendance in the several Terms of the Year.

YEARS.	Number.	YEARS.	Number.	YEARS.	Number.	YEARS.	Number.
1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866	22, 238 20, 676 20, 066 21, 536 21, 696 -21, 885	1867	19, 032 19, 545	1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878	20,942 19,664 20,844	1879	21, 920 20, 861 23, 563 25, 132 24, 359

^{*} Academic and preparatory students.

Number of Students Gratuitously Instructed.

YEARS.	Academies reporting.	Number.									
1838	31	151	1842	41	228	1846	44	251	1850	58	547
1839	36	156	1843	47	295	1847	53	257	1851	45	664
1840	41	243	1844	44	221	1848	47	213	1852	54	874
1841	45	269	1845	39	207	1849	57	455	1853	56	898

Students pursuing Classical Studies, preparing for College, and entering College.

YEARS.	Pursuing classical studies.	Preparing for College.	Entering College this year.	YEARS.	Pursuing classical studies.	Preparing for College.	Entering College this year
1874		1,659 1,828 1,772 1,775 1,883	345 381 395 380 397	1879	6, 525 6, 511 7, 249 7, 387 7, 096	1,726 1,858 2,168 2,413 2,252	410 476 504 468 491

¹ Senate Journal, 1817, p. 324.

Frequency of Certain Exercises in Academies.

			Co	MPOSITI	on.			DECLAMATION.						
YEARS.	Daily.	3 dys.	l wk.	10 dys.	2 wks.	3 wks.	4 wks.	Daily.	l wk.	10 dys.	2 wks.	3 wks.	4 wks.	
1843 1833 1863	********	2 2	10 12 9	2 1 7	122 127 140	3 8 19	8	3	11 3 7	1 5	121 129 129	2 3 21	1 10	
	15 days, 1 in 1863. 15 days, 1 in 1863. 15 days, 1 in 1863. 16 days, 1 in 1863.													
Daily	19 18	(1863). weeks. weeks. days	6	2 day 3 day 4 day	Reading (1863). Daily									

Number of Terms, and Weeks of Vacation.

From an early period, there has been a class of information reported which could not well be summarised for any given year, much less for a series of years. We deem it sufficient to present these conditions as they existed at intervals of ten years, so far as they can be shown from reports.

Number of Academic Terms and Weeks of Vacation in a Year.

YEARS. 1 tm	1				WEEKS OF VACATION IN ACADEMIES.									
	2 tms.	3 tms.	ttms.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
\$13	27 20 20 202	97 129 60	15 16 22	1	9	2	23 4	48 22 2	41 52 22	3 15 9	14 62 121	1 3 10	4 25	

CHAPTER XXIV.

TEXT-BOOKS USED IN ACADEMIES.1

In 1835, there was begun a series of reports upon the Text-books used in Academies, and these have since been continued through a period of nearly fifty years. Before 1858, the total number of

¹ The Regents, by a resolution adopted February 27, 1827, decided that they did not consider it proper as a corporate body, to express any opinion on the merits of books prepared for the use of Common Schools. This rule has since been invariably followed with respect to text-books used in Academies and Colleges; but as to books for reference and library use, the Regents have published extended lists of such as deserved confidence.

Academics using the several books were reported without specifying the institutions where used. From 1858 to 1869, inclusive, the studies and the text-books used in the several Academies were given in detail. From 1870 to 1880, inclusive, the total number using each text-book, without further specification were given, and from 1881 to 1884 those only that had been used in at least ten Academies, within four years were reported. Having made extensive tabulations for many years, commencing with 1835, we found that these tables would occupy much more space than their interest might justify, and therefore we present only the series for ten years ending in 1882–3, as published in the report of 1884.

Summary of text books reported as used in the several Academics during the last ten years (omitting those not used in at least ten Academies within four years past).

				Num	BER OF	ACAD	EMIES.			
SUBJECTS AND AUTHORS.	1873-4.	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-1.	1841-2.	1882-3.
I. PRELIMINARY SUBJECTS.										
Onvies		********		22 10	16 21	11 28	13 28	11 37	13 25 10	1: 2:
fine (obnson, homson, other authors.	161	167 22	151 22	151 23	161 16	173 15	169 17	168 16	183 12	16 16 13
English Grammar. burk freene farvey terl. terd and Kellogg. winton. Whitney.	5	56 34 26 5 46	55 32 27 8 47	58 26 29 10 54 3 30 3	54 27 28 13 49 10 27 8	58 23 27 12 50 13 23 11	51 32 38 13 45 20 33 9	46 20 29 14 47 27 27 11	42 19 28 18 54 49 28 7	36 13 24 16 43 67 25
Geography (Descriptive). hyot. farper fe-Sally fonteith winton Varren. ther authors.	36 75 25 61	74 37 64	67 38 5 47	35 3 62 44 23 58	45 5 40 43 59 57	15 11 31 34 73 21	17 19 36 35 72 35	15 21 29 40 78 25	10 12 25 23 47 81 24	15 10 24 21 37 83
VebsterVorcester	159 24	166 27	161 33	162 31	161 21	173 28		218 42	233 33	208
Algebra.		18	21	18	19 6	17 10	13	14 10	11 8 10	10 7 7
line. bluey. obluson Ventworth ther authors	170	8 179	9 181	12 175	17 171	17 181	19 178	15 176	23 180 17	13 15 154 20 13
Rook-keeping. Stratton Uniton and Eastman	108 23	113 26	120 23	126 21	137 22	132 25	13'9 21	126 19	152 21	137 14 10

TABLE — (Continued).

	1			Numi	BER OF	ACAD	EMIES.			
SUBJECTS AND AUTHORS.	1873-4.	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1890-1.	1881-2.	1882-3.
Drawing. Barnes Krusi Smith White Other authors					***************************************	27 27 16	24 25 20	23 25 31	17 16 27	13 15 16 31 19
Davies. Lostuis Olnew. Robinson. Wentworth Other authors.	101 24 51	100 30	103 30 47	96 31	106 20 43	98 33 49	89 31 54 24	86 26 46 45	72 24 10 44 63	60 15 M 41 87 14
Davies	25 12	23 15	12 16	16 16	21 11	18 18	14 16	15 16	13 15	10 11 17
Trigonometry, plane. Davies Loomis Robinson Other authors	48	52 23	* 44 25	26	52	57 35	45	49	37 10 28	29 13 29 20
III. PHYSICAL SCIENCES. Astronomy. Steele Other authors.	19 43	33 45	27 58	29 59	32 70	35 87	36 90	34 84	33 87	37 78 23
Cooley Chemistry. Elliort and Storer. Store Younans. Other authors.	7 57 7	10 63 9	12 67 12	8 67 13	10 82 14	12 89 14	9 94 14	11 113 14	14 7 87 10	21 9 86 V 23
A vory Physics.	14	20	20	23	20	7 21	5 17	13 18	20 22 10	16 25 19
Quarkenbas Robe and Gillett. Stack Wells. Other authors.	19 56 51	19 72 46	18 82 34	11 76 38	12 80 37	13 94 33	11 101 24	12 102 26	7 107 28	7 108 23 13
IV. NATURAL SCIENCES. Botony. Stools Wood. Other authors.	78	83	88	92	92	100	93 13 45	99 19 33	114 16 34	104 9 27 3
Dana	30 34	44 28	52 31	53 31	55 3×	59 45	63 51	59 46	61 39	58 41 7
Dana							18	11	11	10 2
Cornell Control Contro	*******		********			13 45 16 13 50	11 48 30 13 52	19 48 33 14 66	20 44 33 14 48	21 47 42 63 18
Physiology and Hygiene. Cutter. Indiren Introduces Societ. Other authors.	49 23 27 16	44 25 37 29	47 20 44 31	34 24 56 38	27 21 54 51	25 21 60 64	16 26 65 72	13 15 67 75	13 20 69 77	12 19 77 80 20

TABLE - (Continued).

				Numi	BER OF	ACADE	MIES.			
SUBJECTS AND AUTHORS.	1873-4.	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-1.	1881-2.	1882-3.
Zoology. HookerSteele Tenney Other authors	5	5	9	7	17	7 500	9 18	12 23	10 28 10	1 2 1
V. ENGLISH LANGUAGE.				-						
Collier	5	7	6	7 9	5 7	7 9	8	11	5 13	
Hart. Kellogg Shaw* Other authors	30	47	10 52	50	41	56	52	72	92	1 1 7 2
Hart Rhetoric. IIII Kellogg . Quackenhos Uher authors	40 86	49 70	57 70	63	76 65	76 8	73 17 64	69 18	73 26 30 54	6 2 3 4 16
VI. History.										
Anderson (General). Quackenbos Swinton Other authors.	46	42 16	55 22	50 % 36	48 6 43	50 9 52	44 14 48	53 15 45	44 13 43	4
Anderson American History. Barnes Higginsen hackenbos (edpath writton Utter authors.	51 16 21	60 21 17 22	59 34 9 1 17	81 30 9 8 16	63 40 	47 46 19 32 12	60 45 19 33 16	59 50 21 35 16	62 49 14 17 39 16	5 7 1 3 1
History of England. Anderson Ameuster. Direr authors.								31	40	4 1 3
History of Greece.			********					15 31	16 34	1 2 3
History of Rome. Anderson Anishton Anishton Anishton Anishton								14 10 19	18 20 14	1 1
VII. SOCIAL SCIENCE.										
Alden	12 28 11	33 15	14 48 19	17 50 16	14 5 55 15	15 19 60 16	19 30 61 12	20 47 62 35	12 58 57 49	1 6 4 6
Other authors								*******		1
Iden Political Economy. hapin Vayland. ther authors.					1	9	8	13	9 11	1
Teaching — Principles of.	59	53	53	58	51	48	51	11 37	14 45	1 4
VIII. PHILOSOPHY.		*******	*******	********	*********			*****		
Mental Philosophy. Inventher authors	18	20	22	21	21	20	25	23	15	1

^{*} Chiefly Backus' edition.

TABLE — (Continued).

			-	Numb	ER OF	ACADI	EMIES.			
SUBJECTS AND AUTHORS.	1873-4.	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-1.	1881-2.	1882-3.
Wayland. Moral Philosophy. Other authors	24	24	25	17	26	18	8	19	20	14 32
IX. ANCIENT LANGUAGES. Greek Grammar. Crosby. Goodwin. Hastey. Other authors.	28 35 71	21 51 73	18 57 67	16 58 65	20 60 63	20 82 54	12 94 47	14 102 56	9 114 37	5 10± 29 6
Allen and Greenough	21 130	37 130	48 135	45 148	51 140	77 137	81 125	107 114	108 123	105 115 8
X. Modern Languages. French. Keetel. Otto Otto	81 9 26	82 7 25	64 9 27	65 11 25	58 8 35	47 10 N2	39 11 30	37 18 33	34 18 32	24 22 35 35
Abn . German. Consfort	20 21 22 6 44 12	25 22 31 5 32 19	18 28 37 6 35 16	28 42 9 26 17	23 32 38 14 25 18	19 33 43 16 27 20	22 28 38 17 15 16	24 29 53 11 16 16	24 29 48 12 14 20	22 20 51 14 6 28

English Dictionaries — The following is a list of the principal anthors mentioned as in use in Academies since 1835, viz.: Bolles, Cobbs, Davie, Fowler, Gallaudet, Johnson, Oswald, Reid, Richardson, Smart, Walker, Webster, Worcester.

The two last mentioned have far exceeded all the others in number of Academies where used. Their relative strength since 1838 has been as follows:

YEARS.	Webster.	Worcester.	YEARS.	Webster.	Worcester.	YEARS.	Webster.	Worcester.	YEARS.	Webster.	Worcester.
19:0 s(t) 	13 10 21 26 35 42 34 71		1861	820 822 96 124 133 136 150 138 140 153	11 13 17 21 21 26 24 38 36	1862	156 169 167 175 159	39 39 46 40 29 96 31 31 30 22 28	1873	156 159 166 161 162 161 173 218 223 298	297 224 227 333 311 21 28 42 333 36

CHAPTER XXV.

THE PURCHASE OF BOOKS AND APPARATUS - ACADEMIC LIBRARIES.

In the earlier years after the creation of a Board of Regents, there being no school apparatus procurable in the country, the Regents adopted the custom of importing from abroad, and of delivering the apparatus thus purchased by their committees, as a deposit in the College and the Academies "for their use respectively during the pleasure of this Regency, as the said committee shall deem most eligible, so as the value of the Books and Apparatus to be deposited in the College shall be as near as may be equal to an half, and the Books and Apparatus deposited in each of the Academies shall be as may be equal to an eighth part of the sum to be expended by the said committee."

As a record of the state of knowledge in the physical sciences nearly a century ago, we here present a list of apparatus which the Regents were requested, over the signatures of Wm. Samuel Johnson, John Kemp, and Samuel Bard, in May, 1790, as a Committee appointed by the Trustees of Columbia College, to purchase for that Institution. We may assume that these articles were the best of their kind known to science at that period. Those marked with a star could be constructed in New York; the rest were to be imported from London. The numbers were put in upon revision in the order of greatest need, to be purchased in this order, provided the money held out, and those marked "0" were probably such as could be dispensed with, or made nearer home.

A List of some of the most necessary Things for Compleating the Philosophical Apparatus of Columbia College.

1. An Electrical Machine, the glass cylinder nine inches diameter and fifteen inches long. Another glass cylinder of the same size, adapted to the machine in case of an accident to the former; both hung in such a manner as to turn exactly round without jolting. A common discharger.

A universal discharger.
 A quadrant electrometer.

¹ Minutes of Regents, April 17, 1790. Mr. Rødgers, Mr. Moore, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Clarkson were appointed a Committee for this purpose, and the sum of £750 [\$1,875] was appropriated for this first purchase. With this sum they bought a bill of exchange upon London for £475 sterling.

4. Four brass tubes for showing the properties of positive and negative electricity. A brass hoop with a wire fixed to its circumference to go into a stand.

5. Two brass plates, one to hang to the conductor, the other to go into a stand, with a glass cylinder for placing occasionally between

them.

6. Three light glass balls.

10. One ivory ball, one boxwood ball.

7. The spiral tube.

8. The luminous word Franklin. An electrical vane. A com-

bination of flyers.

9. The apparatus, Fig. 49, Adams' Electricity, consisting of a syringe, a stand, an exhausted tube, and brass caps, the Leyden vacuum, two Leyden phials and two small wires with brass knobs.

10. A Leyden jar with movable coatings.

11. Two coated jars such as they may stand one above another. Jar and apparatus, Fig. 58, Adam's Electricity, so constructed that the supporter of the fly and bells may unscrew, and the wires in Fig. 50, 51, 52 of Adam's Electricity may be put in their place.

10. Two oval boards, three feet by two, coated.

12. An electrophoras. A tube such as is used for barometers, with a brass cap and wire going into the upper end of the tube.
*1. A small powder-house and tinder-house united. Mr. Volta's inflammable air lamp.

13. An electrical pistol.14. A luminous conductor.

15. A glass tube exhausted of air and hermetically sealed. An

electrical sock. A self-moving wheel.

16. Two electrical batteries, consisting each of thirty feet square of coated glass, constructed in such a manner that the force of both may be united, to be made of green glass. One large coated jar with a wire round the outside, and rising with a gentle bend as high

as the knob on the inside wire, and terminating in knob.

17. Six dozen glass tubes of the following dimensions: One rough tube, two feet long, and one and one-half inches diameter. Four smooth tubes, three feet long, two and one-half inches diameter. Three smooth tubes, three feet long, three inches diameter, closed at one end. Three smooth tubes, eighteen inches long, one and one-half inch diameter. Four smooth tubes, eighteen inches long, one inch diameter. Three smooth tubes, three feet long, one-fourth inch diameter, closed at one end. Three smooth tubes, eighteen inches long, and one-fourth inch diameter. Six smooth tubes, three feet long, and one-fourth inch diameter, bent in the shape of an Six smooth tubes, eighteen inches long, and one-fourth under tubes, eighteen under tubes, ei

fourth inch diameter, bent in the same manner. Two smooth tubes, twelve inches long, and three inches diameter. Two smooth tubes, eighteen inches long, and one-third of an inch diameter. Twelve smooth tubes, eighteen inches long, from one-fourth to one-eighth of an inch diameter. Six smooth tubes, eighteen inches long, from

one-eighth to one-sixteenth of an inch diameter. Seventeen capillary tubes, eighteen inches long. Six capillary syphons. One tourmaline. Six pounds brass filings, sold by pin makers. 1. Three glass funnels of different sizes for conveying air from one vessel to another. Nine cylindrical jars, ten inches long and two and onehalf inches diameter. Three cylindrical jars, open at both ends. Three glass syphons, Fig. 13, Vol. 1, Priestly on Air. One transfer and syphon for admitting air, Fig. 14, Vol. 1, Priestly on Air. Four tapering tubes, Fig. 17, Vol. 1, Priestly on Air. Twenty-four round-bottomed phials, marked a, Vol. 2, Priestly on Air. Six glass phials with ground stoppels, and several holes in them, marked b, Vol. 2, Priestly on Air. Twelve glass phials, with thin round bottoms, and perforated ground stoppels, drawn out into tubes, marked c, Vol. 2, Priestly on Air. Twelve long, round-bottomed phials, twelve inches long, marked d, Vol. 2, Priestly on Air. Six measures, each holding twice the preceding, the largest marked according to the lesser measured, marked f, Vol 2, Priestly on Air. Dr. Mooth's apparatus for impregnating water with fixed air, as improved by Mr. Parker. Six glass vessels, represented Figs. 2 and 3. Vol. 3, Priestly on Air, of each. Glass bulb and thermometer, Fig. 2. Vol. 5. Priestly on Air. A endiometer of the simplest construction. Mr. Woulfe's apparatus, Fig. 4, Vol. 3, Priestly on Air. A double convex lens, seven feet focal length, for a scioptic ball. A double concave, three inches diameter. A small achromatic lens. 1. A small mortar, chase five and one-half inches long, diameter three and one-half inches, length of chamber two inches, diameter three-fourths of an inch, with a hollow brass ball weighing twentythree thousand grains, three and one-half inches diameter. A quadrant adapted to the same for elevating it. A small speaking trumpet, such as would be formed by the revolution of a logarithmic curve round its axis. A hydrometer, best kind. 0. A model of locks and a small boat. 0. A vessel to show the distance to which, and the velocity wherewith water spouts from orifices in the sides of vessels, made of white iron, and so constructed that it may be converted into a jet d'eau, and that a model of pipes for conducting water may be occasionally joined to it. *1. A model of the different kinds of fountains. *2. A model of the different kinds of mill wheels for measuring their relative forces and velocities, according to Mr. Smeaton. *0. A model of Barker's mill, improved. *3. A model of the mechanical paradox. 4. A hydrostatical bellows. 5. A model of Valoue's pile engine. *6. A model for shewing the manner Mr. Blakey applies the force of steam. *0. Model of the Hungarian machine for raising water from mines. An Archimedes screw. *7. A model of Ferguson's machine for showing that the pressure of fluids on the bottoms of vessels is proportional to their altitude. 8. Ferguson's Universal Dialling Cylinder. Smeaton's air-pump improved, with one large receiver for same. Six receivers for same of different sizes, one open at the top and another with a brass cap and stop-cock. A jar with six small glass images of different specific gravities. *0. A model of De la Hire's pump. A condenser, and vessel for holding condensed air. The air-gun improved, with a rifle barrel to unscrew. Six pillars of solid varnished glass, one and one-half inches diameter, and fourteen inches long. A reflecting telescope, with four magnifyers, and a micrometer adapted to the same. 2. An astronomical clock, with a gridiron pendulum. 3. An astronomical quadrant, three and one-half feet radius, movable round its perpendicular axis which is always directed to the zenith. Have a movable index and nonus, carrying a telescope for measuring the altitude. The quadrant to be furnished with a horizontal graduated circle for finding the azimuth. 5. A clock that rings seconds. 6. An orrery.

Many of the older academies received globes and large wall maps, which were imported from England. At a later period the Regents discontinued these purchases, and on the 9th of March, 1830, they decided that they did not, under the Revised Statutes, possess the power of making any other disposition of their funds, than in the payment of teachers.

This decision did not remain long in force; for the Legislature, on the 22d of April, 1834,¹ removed the restriction, in an act entitled "A law providing for the distribution of the revenues of the Literature Fund." Under this act, the sum of \$12,000 was to be divided among the academies, in proportion to attendance, as then provided by law, and exclusively applied towards paying the salaries of tutors.

Any excess of the income from the Literature Fund above this sum was to be distributed at the discretion of the Regents, among academies subject to their visitation and under such rules and regulations as they might prescribe, for the purchase of text-books, maps and globes, or philosophical or chemical apparatus, such sum not to exceed \$250 to any one academy in one year. But no part of this excess thus distributed was to be paid over, unless the Trustees of the academy or school should give an equal sum of money for the same object.

The Regents by resolution passed February 5, 1839, authorized the committee on appropriations for the purchase of books and apparatus, upon request to designate the particular books and apparatus to be purchased.

They further decided (March 15, 1839) that the contributions raised by the Trustees to enable them to obtain an appropriation

¹ Chapter 140, Laws of 1834.

must be made in actual money, and with special reference to some intended application to the Regents for a like appropriation.

It was also resolved (June 7, 1839) that no Academy should thereafter be allowed to participate in the distribution, unless it should have at the time of making its report next preceding, a library worth at least \$150, and apparatus of at least equal value. But if it did not have this, they should raise by contribution a sum equal to half the deficiency (if over \$100), so as to become entitled to a like amount, when it should be deemed to have complied with the above resolution. Whenever the applications exceeded the amount appropriated, preference was to be given to the academies which had received the least amount for these purposes; and applications from academies which had received appropriations made before the Regents' Annual Report was adopted, were to be reserved until that time, for the purpose of ascertaining whether other applications would be made from academies that had not received appropriations.

It was decided February 20, 1845, that academies could not purchase geological and mineralogical specimens with the moneys granted for books and apparatus. A failure to report the manner in which these grants were applied, was by a resolution of February 25, 1848, to lead to a suspension of payment for this object, and by further resolution (February 23, 1849), the annual apportionment was to be withheld in case of such neglect.

The law directing an uncertain surplus to be applied for the purchase of books and apparatus, which had continued since 1834, was made definite in 1851, by an act providing that the sum of \$3,000 should be distributed annually from the income of the Literature Fund, for the purchase of text-books, maps and globes, or philosophical or chemical apparatus, among such academies as applied for the same, and complied with the rules.

The sum granted by the State for this object down to and including 1882 was \$154,609.29. The limit allowed to any one institution was formerly \$250, but this has since been reduced.

In the case of Academic Departments of Union Schools, it has been held, that money raised by voluntary tax upon the tax payers of a district will satisfy the requirement as to raising a sum equal to that allowed by the Regents.

The Regents, in their report made January 10, 1884, called the attention of the Legislature to the great utility which this aid to

¹ Chap. 536, Laws of 1851.

Academies had rendered, by stimulating local efforts and presenting a strong motive for increasing these facilities for education. Although the limit of allowance had been reduced from \$250 to \$150, the applications were largely in excess of the means provided, having during the previous year reached the sum of \$4,013.98. It was recommended that the appropriation be increased from the \$3,000 to \$5,000 or \$6,000.

In accordance with this request the Legislature in 1884, after granting the customary allowance of \$3,000, from the Literature Fund, in the annual act for the support of government, made a further grant of \$3,000 from the revenues of the United States Deposit Fund in the Supply Bill, to meet deficiencies, and provide for the institutions that had applied but not received.

A donation by will, for the purchase of apparatus, was declared (February 25, 1853) a conformity to the law, the same as a donation

from a living person.

More liberal provision having been made for the purpose of aiding in the purchase of books and apparatus by Academies, it was thought proper to revive the former and somewhat intricate rules for distribution, since the regulations for giving preferences had become unnecessary. A new series of ordinances was adopted July 9, 1884.

Under these, the rights of Academies and of Academic Departments admitted by the Regents were regarded as equal, and as before, an equal amount was required to be raised by the Trustees or Boards of Education, and actually paid to their treasurers for this object. These values must be in money, and not in form of books or apparatus. The standard required for admission since July, 1882, must be maintained, viz.; \$500 worth of Library and \$500 for apparatus; but in Academies received before that time these values might be \$150 for each.

No institution could receive two years in succession, nor more than \$150, in a year. A smaller amount might be assigned if the applications exceeded the appropriation. The time for applying is to close with the calendar year, and apportionment is made upon the amount asked for at that time. The trustees must state beforehand what books and apparatus they propose to purchase, or may if they prefer, send a list. Musical instruments, chemicals or laboratory articles of a perishable nature may not be included.

A detailed statement must be made in the next annual reports, of the articles purchased, with prices, and until it appears that all of the moneys raised and received have been expended for these objects, no further applications will be received. In case the whole sum appropriated is not granted, applications received after December 31, will be considered, but not otherwise.

Amount received from the Regents and the total amount received and raised for Books and Apparatus under the act of 1834.

YEARS.	Received from Regents.	Total sum received and raised.	YEARS.	from Regents.	Total sum received and raised.
1835	\$1,852 00 1,183 00 2,110 00 2,475 00 4,049 15 3,307 14 4,337 00 1,455 88 3,423 03 1,561 00 2,708 50 2,602 38 2,900 27 1,534 60 2,708 50 2,502 38 1,900 07 2,502 06 3,119 00 2,502 06 2,502 06 3,119 00 2,502 06 2,502 06 3,119 00 2,502 06 2,502 06 3,119 00 2,502 06 3,119 00 2,502 06 4,	\$3, 704 60 2, 286 00 4, 220 60 4, 220 60 8, 1988 29 7, 1948 60 6, 746 60 2, 1911 76 6, 846 66 3, 722 69 6, 417 60 6, 204 76 6, 866 66 6, 872 67 6, 1988 59 6, 1988 59	1860 1861 1862 1862 1863 1864 1863 1864 1865	\$2,500 00 2,500 00 2,500 00 3,000 00 3,000 00 3,000 00 3,000 00 4,444 45 4,552 46 5,613 90 5,600 00 3,000 00	\$5,000 00 5,000 00 5,000 00 6,000 00 6,000 00 6,000 00 6,000 00 6,000 00 8,888 848 6,712 16 12,000 00 6,000 00

Of the above sums evidences were produced showing expenditures for the objects specified, excepting in certain years, and in small amounts, the whole being \$1,419.45. The details of this deficiency are show in the Academic Report of 1883, p. 269.

Statement of Moneys apportioned to Academies by the Regents for the purchase of Books and Apparatus—an equal amount being in all cases raised by Academies by contribution from sources other than their corporate property, and expended for the same objects.

When granted.	NAME OF ACADEMIES.*	Amounts granted before and since 1874.	Total.
Before 1874 Jan. 11, 1884 Before 1874 Jan. 15, 1875 Jan. 12, 1877 Jan. 10, 1879	Academy at Little Falls	\$645 00 150 00 200 00 250 00 100 00	\$645 0 150 0
Jan. 13, 1882 Jan. 11, 1884	do do	22 19 27 81	700 0
an. 9, 1874 an. 15, 1875	Adelphi Academy, Brooklyndo do	250 00 250 00	500

^{*}The names of extinct and non-reporting academies are placed by themselves at the end of this principal list.

TABLE — (Continued).

When ranted.	NAME OF ACADEMIES.	Amounts granted before and since 1874.	Total.
Jan. 13, 1881 Jan. 12, 1883	Afton Union School, Acad. Dept	\$50 00 150 00	
Jan. 12, 1883 Jan. 11, 1884	do do	15 00	\$215 00
Before 1874 1	Albany Academy	935 00 225 00	
Jan. 9, 1880 Jan. 13, 1882	do	150 00	
Jan. 11, 1884	Albany Female Academy. Albany High School.	1,000 00	1,370 47
Before 1874 Jan. 15, 1875	Albany High School	250 00	1,000 00
Jan. 14, 1876	do	250 00	
Jan. 12, 1877 Jan. 9, 1880 J	do	250 00	
Jan. 13, 1881	do	200 00	1,150 00
Before 1874 Jan. 11, 1878	Albion Academydo	477 00 250 00	727 00
Sections 1574	Alfred Academy (Acad. Dept. of University)	1,554 93	1 554 93
Before 1874 Jan. 11, 1878	America Seminary	1,006 90 250 00	1,006 90
Jan. 14, 1876	Augola Union School, Acad. Dept	32 40	200 00
F2113. 14, 1550)	do do	4 03 50 00	86 43
Before 1874	Antwerp Liberal Literary Institute (now Ives Sem.)	351 00	351 00
Before 1874 Before 1874	Argyle Academy	272 00 232 70	272 00
Jan. 11, 1878	do do	10 50	
Jan. 13, 1882	do do minimum do minim	38 93	282 13
Before 1874	Amenia Seminary. Amstertam Academy. Augola Union School, Acad. Dept. do do Antwerp Liberal Literary Institute (now Ives Sem.). Argwie Academy. Attica Union School, Acad. Dept. do do do Auburn Academie High School. Aurora Academy. do do do Autora Academy. do d	705 00 375 00	705 00
Jan. 9, 1874	do	71 00	
Jan. 11, 1878 Jan. 10, 1879	do	13 40 10 60	
Jan. 9, 1880		8 56	478 58
Jan. 11, 1834 Jan. 15, 1875	Avon Union School, Acad. Dept. Bainbridge Union School, Acad. Dept. do do Baidwinsville Academy.	150 00 250 00	150 00
an. 11, 1884	do do	45 51	295 51
Bafore 1874 Jan. 9, 1874	Baldwinsville Academy	212 00 150 00	
Jan. 14, 1876	do	75 00	
Jan. 10, 1879	. do	65 29 50 12	552 41
Fan. 11, 1884 Before 1874	Batavia Union School, Acad. Dept.	1,675 00	1,675 00
Setore 1574	do do Binghamton Academy Brookfield Academy	1,354 50 297 00	1,354 50
lan. 9, 1880	do ************************************	225 74	522 74
Before 1974	Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnie Institute.	1,750 00 250 00	1,750 00
Before 1874 Lan. 14, 1876	Buffalo Central Schooldo	250 00	500.00
Before 1-71	Buffalo Female Academy. Cambridge Washington Acad. and Union School.	756 71	756 71
Before 1874 Jan. 18, 1881	do do do	749 58 209 55	959 13
Serfure 1874	do do	539 00	509 00
letore 1874	Canan laigna Academy Canastota Union School, Acad. Dept	500 00 250 00	500 00
an. 15, 1876	do do reconstruction and a second	200 00	
an. 11, 1878 an. 13, 1881	do do	50 00	
an. 13, 1862	do do	64 95	
fefore 1-74	do do do do do Candor Free Academy.	36 52 215 00	631 47
uni. 9, 1×74	00	126 00	
te force 1574	Canistan Academy	98 00	439 00
an. 14, 1576	Canisteo Academy. Canton Academy. Canton Canison School, Acad. Dept. do Cary Collegiate Seminary Carthage Union School, Acad. Dept. do	72 00	422 00
Sedice 1-74	Canton Academy	407 95 95 00	
an. 11. 1881	do do	39 50	512 45
Sefore 1-71	Cary Collegiate Seminary	552 00 66 23	852 00
lan. 10, 1879 1	do do	71 94	
Tan. 9 1880 1	do do do do Castile Uronn School, Acad Dept	8 06 43 55	189 78
fan. 13, 1841	Castile Union School, Acad Dept	70 00	159 78
an. 13, 1 1	40 40	21 00	91 00
Before 1-71 Jan. 11, 1-7-	Catskill Free Academydo	250 (0) 250 (0)	500 00
Sandaumen Inid	Cayuga Lake Academy	1,147 00	1,147 (0)
Betape 1874 Lan. 13, 1882	Cayinga Lake Academy Cazenevia Seminary (formerly Oneida Conf. Sem.) do do do do do	1,500 00	
Justs 11, june	the Chamberlain Inst. (formerly Randolph Acad.)	80.50	1,680 50
Material 1874	Charles Academy and Lucen School	500 00 755 00	500 00
Jan 13, 1ml	Chester Vestiony and Union School do Chill School do do	50 on 150 on	805 00 150 00
Jan. 12, 1	Chill Scholnary		

Table — (Continued).

When granted.	. NAME OF ACADEMIES.	Amounts granted before and since 1874.	Total.
Before 1874 Jan. 15, 1875	Clarence Classical Union School	\$650 00 250 00	8900 00
Before 1874	Claverack Academy and Hudson River Institute	1,503 50	
Jan. 9, 1880 Before 1874	Claverack Academy and Hudson River Institute	32 22 738 87	1,535 72 738 87
Before 1874	Clinton Liberal Institute		738 87 737 75
Jan. 11, 1884	Chriton Liberal Institute. Clyde High School. Colgate Academy (formerly Gram. Sch. Madison U.)	150 00	150 00
Jan. 14, 1876 Jan. 13, 1881	Colgate Academy (formerly Grant, Sch. Madison U.)	250 00 215 49	465 49
Jan. 10, 1879	Cobleskill Union School, Acad. Dept.	50 00	50 00
Jan. 14, 1876	Cooperstown Union School, Acad. Dept	150 00	150 00
Jan. 9, 1874 Jan. 15, 1875	do do	250 00	
Jan. 12, 15/1	do	28 00	
Jan. 10, 1879 Jan. 13, 1881		21000	
Jan. 12, 1883	do do do Corrling Free Academy. Corrland Academy (now Homer Union School) Coxsackle Academy (now Homer Union School) Datasville Seminary. Deerpark Union School (Port Jervis). Delaware Academy. do do	91 60	815 85
Before 1874	Corning Free Academy	75 00	75 00
Before 1874 Before 1874	Cortland Academy (now Homer Union School)	1,174 50 25 00	1, 174 50 25 00
Before 1874	Dansville Seminary	681 26	684 26
Before 1874	Deerpark Union School (Port Jervis)	60000	60 00
Before 1871 July 8, 1879	do do	798 19 50 00	
Jan. 13, 1882			
Jan. 12, 1883 Jan. 11, 1884	do	150 60 22 43	1,030 56
Before 1874	Delaware Literary Institute	2, 496 34	1,030 56
Jan. 11, 1874	do do	100 00	2,596 34
Before 1874 Jan. 12, 1877	Delaware Literary Institute	215 00 46 00	261 00
Before 1874	De Ruyter Institute	549 00	201 00
Jan. 10, 1879	do Union School, Acad. Dept	39 50	588 50
Jan. 11, 1878 Jan. 10, 1879	do do do	125 00	
Jan. 13, 1881	do do do	100 00	
Jan. 11, 1884 Jan. 11, 1884		16 67 50 00	291 67
Before 1874	Dundee Preparatory School. Dunkirk Union School, Acad. Dept	250 00	307 00
Jan. 12, 1877		250 00	
Jan. 11, 1878 Jan. 10, 1879	do do do	247 85 147 00	894 85
Jan. 15, 1875		40 00	40 00
Jan. 12, 1883 Jan. 9, 1880	East Springfield Academy	62 78	62 78 60 00
Before 1874	Elizabethtown Union School, Acad. Dept.	32 50	32 50
Before 1874	East Springfield Academy Egherts High School, Colnes Eltratethtown Union School, Acad. Dept. Eltington Academy	49 00	49 00
Before 1874 Before 1874	Ellington Academy do Free Academy do Free Academy do Free Academy Evans Academy Fairport Union School, Acad. Dept. Fairport Union School, Acad. Dept. Falley Seninary do do Forstville Free Academy do do Fort Covington Free Academy do do do do do do fort Covington Free Academy do do do do do do fort Covington Free Academy do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	216 19 1,500 00	216 19 1,500 00
Before 1871	Evans Academy (formerly Peterboro' Academy)	127 50	1917 543
Before 1874 Jan. 15, 1875	Fairfield Academy	1,570 00	1,570 00 200 00
Rufuro 1874	Falley Seminary.	1,150 00	2(4) (4)
Jan. 9, 1880	do do	3 53	1,153 53
Jan. 11, 1878 Jan. 13, 1882	do do	250 00 150 00	400 00
Before 1871	Forestville Free Academy	171 00	
Jan. 13, 1881 Before 1874	Fort Covington Free Academy	150 00 234 50	321 00
Jan. 10, 1879	do do	60 00	
Jan. 9, 1880	do do	4 53	002 84
Jan. 11, 1881 Before 1874	Fort Edward Collegiate Institute (formerly Washington Co. Sem.	27 71	326 74
	and Coll. Inst.)	280 00	
Jan. 13, 1882 Jan. 12, 1883	do do do Fort Edward Collegiate Institute (formerly Washington Co. Sem. and Coll. Inst.)	150 00 126 02	556 02
Jan. 9, 1874	Fort Edward Union School, Acad. Dept.	140 00	550 02
Jan. 15, 1875	do do	250 00	
Jan. 14, 1876 Before 1874	Fort Plain Saminary	79 94 275 00	469 94
Jan. 14, 1876	do do	150 00	425 00
Before 1874 Jan. 15, 1875	do do do Fort Edward Union School, Acad. Dept. do do do do Go	950 00	
July 8, 1879	do do	25' 00	1,100 00
Jan. 9, 1880	do Franklin Academy and Union School, Plattsburgh Friends' Academy (now Oakwood Seminary)	100 00	100 00
Before 1874 Jan. 9, 1871	Friends' Academy (now Oakwood Seminary)	450 00 138 08	
Jan. 15, 1875	do de do de Friendship Academy	150 00	738 08
Before 1874	Friendship Academy	194 40	411 10
Jan. 15, 1875 Jan. 13, 1882	Fulton Union School, Acad. Dept.	250 00	150 00
Before 1874	Genesee and Wyoming Seminary	315 00	150 00 318 00
Before 1874 Before 1874	friendsnip Academy. do 40 Fulton Union School, Acad. Dept. Genessee and Wyaming Seminary do Conference Seminary (Pike) do Vatley Seminary do Wesleyan Seminary	177 72 S0 00	177 72
	to fair training;	1,886 00	1,886

TABLE — (Continued).

	TABLE — (Continued).		
When granted.	NAME OF ACADEMIES.	Amounts granted before and since 1874.	Total.
Before 1874	Geneva Classical and Union School	\$414 25 220 00	
Jan. 9, 1874 Jan. 15, 1875	Glibertsville Academy and Coll. Institute. do do Glibertsville Academy and Coll. Institute. do do do do do do do do do	67 08	\$701 33
Before 1874 Jan. 9, 1874	do do do	355 00 50 00	405 00
Before 1874 Jan. 9, 1874	Glens Falls Academy	361 00	
Jan. 10, 1879	do do do	85 00 150 00	
Jan. 13, 1882 Jan. 11, 1884	do do	43 13	742 13
Before 1874 Jan. 9, 1880	do do Gloversville Union Seminary	421 72 150 00	
Jan. 13, 1882	do do do www.	100 00	671 72
Jan. 9, 1880	Governeur Wesieyan Seminary. do Gowanda Union School, Acad. Dept. do Grammar School of Madison University (now Colkate Academy, which see). Greenville Academy.	104 40	809 40
Jan. 10, 1879 Jan. 11, 1884	Gowanda Union School, Acad. Dept	250 00 38 19	288 19
Before 1874	Grammar School of Madison University (now Colgate Academy.	250 00	250 00
Before 1874	Greenville Acedemy	182 50 75 00	
Jan. 9, 1880 Jay. 12, 1877	Greene Union School, Acad. Dept	201 00	257 50 201 00
Jan. 12, 1877 Jan. 11, 1878	Greenwich Union School, Acad. Dept	100 00 250 00	
Jan. 13, 1881	do do do	100 00 30 24	480 24
Jan. 11, 1884 Before 1874	do Griffith Institute (formerly Springville Academy)	657 00	
Jan. 11, 1884 Before 1874	do do do	103 31 655 00	760 31
Jan. 15, 1-75	do and Union School,	50 00	
Jan. 12, 1883	do do	100 00	855 00
Hefore 1874 Jan. 9, 1874	Hamburgh Union School, Acad. Dept	105 00 250 00	
Jan. 11, 1-74	do do do communicación do communicación do do communicación do communicaci	110 00 50 00	465 00 50 00
Before 1884	do Hamburgh Union School, Acad. Dept. do do do do do Haneeck Union School, Acad. Dept. Hartwick Seminary. do do	262 00	
Jan. 13, 1881 Before 1874	Haverling Union School, Acad. Dept.	51 00 250 00	313 00 250 00
Before 1874 Jan. 12, 1877	Hartwick Seminary	195 00	
Jan. 10, 1879	do do do	28 00	283 00
Jan. 10, 1879	do do do	43 35	
Jan. 12, 1883 Jan. 11, 1881	do do do	31 00 75 65	250 00
Jan. 9 1580	Homer Union School (see Cortland Academy)	250 00	100 00
Jan. 13, 1882	do d	70.00	320 00
Jan. 12, 1883 Jan. 11, 1884	Houghton Seminary	150 00	250 00
Before 1874 Jan. 11, 1-78	Hudson Acadamydo do	250 00	
Jun. 10, 1-79	do do	100 00	****
Jan. 13, 1882 Refere 1874	do do Hungerford Collegiste Institute (now Adams' Coll. Institute) do do do do Huntington Union School, Acad. Dept	1.191 51	600 00
July 8, 1879 Refere 1-74	Huntington Union School Acad, Dept.	117 76	1.309 27
Jan. 9, 1-50	do do do	250 00	255 60
Jan. 11, 1884	Indicated the School, Acad. Dept. do do Ilion Union School, Acad. Dept. do do do lingham University, Acad. Dept. (formerly Le Roy Female Seminary and Impham Collegiate Institute). Ithaca Academy. do High School.	53 55	303 55
Before 1874	Ingham University, Acad, Dept. (formerly Le Roy Female Semi- mary and Ingham Collegiate Institute).	1,025 00	1,025 00
Before 1874 Jan. 9, 1880	Ithaca Academy	976 87 200 00	
Justs II I lead	do do	50 00	1,226 87
Before 1-71	do lves Seminary (see Antwerp Lib. Lit. Inst.) Jamestown Union Schoo, and Collegiate Institute Johnstown Academy and Union School, Academic Department	56H1 (H1	500 00
Betiere 1811 Jan 15 1805	Johnstown Academy and Union School, Academic Department	715 (0) 250 (0)	
July 8, 1879	do do do	250 00	
Jan. 14, 1912	do do do	65 32 63 50	
Jan. 12, 1-3 Jan. 11, 1-3	do do do	\$50 00 65 00	1,558 82
Blackward 1997	Jordan Academy	654 50	
Jun 13, 1-41	do do	Det 1913	829.50
Reference 1804	Klineter book Academy	155 on 400 oo	155 00
Jam 12, 1 at	ds do Kusterbard Academy Kusterbard Academy ds do Kusterbard Academy ds Acade	150 00	550 00
Jan. 13, 1887	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	150 00	560 00
Jan. 12, 1883 Before 1874	Lansingburgh Academy	322 00	SOU (II)
	48		

TABLE - (Continued).

		Amounts	
When	NAME OF ACADEMIES.	granted	Total
granted.	NAME OF ACADEMIES.	before and	Total.
		since 1874.	
Jan. 11, 1884 Before 1874	Lansingburgh Academy Lawrenceville Academy Lawrenceville Academy Leavenworth Institute do do Le Roy Academic Institute	\$56 00 125 00	\$378 00
Before 1874 Jan. 12, 1843	Lawrenceville Academy	27 35	152 35
Before 1874	Leavenworth Institute	350 77	
Jan. 13, 1882 Before 1874	Le Roy Academic Institute	100 00 250 00	450 77
Jan. 11, 1878	(10) (10) (10)	100 00	
Jan. 11, 1884 Before 1874		39 49 25 00	389 49 25 00
Jan. 10, 1879	Liberty Normal Institute	100 00	20 00
Jan. 13, 1881	do do do	100 00	300 00
Jan. 12, 1883 Jan. 15, 1875	Lisle Union School, Acad. Dept	40 00	300 00
Jan. 12, 1877	do do do	25 (0) 22 (0)	07 00
Jan. 13, 1882 Before 1874	Lockport Union School, Acad. Dept.	252 62	87 00
Jan. 14, 1876	do do do	250 00	
Jan. 11, 1878 Before 1874	do do do	66 76 708 92	569 38
Jan. 15, 1875	do	90 50	799 42
Before 1874 Jan. 15, 1875	Lyons Union School, Acad. Dept	160 00 214 70	
Jan. 9, 1880	Lisle Union School, Acad. Dept	18 12	392 82
Before 1874	Macedon Academy Madison Union School Acad, Dept Manitus Academy do Union School	470 00	470 00 60 50
Jan. 11, 1884 Before 1874	Manitus Academy	200 75	00 00
Jan. 13, 1881	do Union School	27 00 67 35	295 10
Jan. 12, 1883 Before 1874	do do do Marion Collegiate Institute	712 99	712 99
Before 1874	Marshall Seminary of Easton	27 42	27 42
Before 1874 Before 1874	Massena Union School, Acad, Dept	200 00 551 25	200 00
Jan. 10, 1879	do do do do	50 00	
Jan. 13, 1832 Before 1874	do do do do	20 66 145 00	621 91
Jan. 12, 1883	do do	150 00	295 00
Before 1874	Medina Academy	331 05	331 05
Before 1874 Before 1874	Medina Academy Mexico Academy (formerly Rens. Oswego Acad.)	351 40	351 40
Before 1874	Montgomery Academy Montfeello Academy Monavia Union School, Acad. Dept	115 00	115 00
Before 1874 Before 1874	Moravia Union School, Acad, Dept.	58 63 327 00	58 63
Jan 9, 1874	[(10) (10) (10)	100 00	
Jan. 15, 1875 Jan. 11, 1884	do do do	106 00 46 82	579 82
Before 1874	Manual Manual, Marton Cabani Acad Dane	198 (10)	010 02
Jan. 14, 1876 Jan. 11, 1878	do d	215 00 235 00	
Inty 8 1870	do do do	150 00	
Jan. 13, 1882	do do do	10 71	898 71
Jan. 12, 1883 Before 1874	Munro Collegiate Institute	680 00	vay 11
Jan. 13, 1882	do do	103 00	783 (10
Before 1874 Jan. 15, 1875	do do do New Paltz Academy. do d	640 00 8 70	645 70
Before 1874	Newark Union School and Academy	800 70	
Jan. 9, 1880 Before 1874	New Berlin Academy	200 00	1,000 70
Jan. 15, 1875	do do	25 00	
Jan. 9, 1880 Before 1874	Now Palty Academy	3 53 289 51	159 64
Jan. 11 1884	do do	150 00	439 51
Jan. 15, 1875	Nichols Union School, Acad. Dept. North Granville Ladies Sentinary Norwich Academy and Union School. do do do Nunda Literary Institute.	26 00 671 25	26 (H) 671 25
Before 1874 Before 1874	Norwich Academy and Union School	1,080 00	
Jan. 13, 1881	Number I transport Tractitute	44 00 120 00	1,124,00
Before 1874 Before 1874	do Academy	400 00	520 00
Jan. 10, 1879	Oakwood Seminary (formerly Friends' Acad.).	250 00	250 00
Jan. 12, 1883 Jan. 11, 1884	Ogdensburg Free Academy.	150 00 80 00	230 00
Before 1874	Olean Academy	78 00	270 0.7
Jan. 10, 1879 Jan. 11, 1884	Nunda Literary Institute do Academy. Oakwood Seminary (formerly Friends' Acad.) Ogdensburg Free Academy. do do Olean Academy do Union School, Acad. Dept. do do Oneonta Union School, Acad. Dept. Onondaga Academy. do do do Oswego High School.	160 00	282 94
Jan. 9, 1880	Oneonta Union School, Acad. Dept	44 94 73 07	73 07
Before 1874	Onondaga Academy	220 65	
Jan. 9, 1874 Jan. 9, 1880	do do (Free)	100 00	
Jan. 13, 1882	do do	150 00	485 25
Before 1874 Jan. 14, 1876	Oswego High School	125 00 107 16	
Jan. 13, 1882	do do	57 43	
Jan. 11, 1884 Before 1874	do do	80 92 425 15	370 51
Jan. 13, 1881	Ovid Academy and Union School	200 00	625 15

TABLE — (Continued).

When granted.	NAME OF ACADEMIES.	Amounts granted before and since 1874.	Total.	
Before 1874	Owego Free Academy	\$720 00		
Jan. 15, 1875 Jan. 12, 1883	do do	171 86 150 00	\$1,041 86	
Before 1874	Oxford Academy	750 00 1,750 00	750 00	
Jan. 11, 1878	Oxford Academy Packer Collegiate Institute. Palatine Bridge Union School, Acad. Dept	99 74	1,750 00	
Jan. 11, 1884 Before 1874	Palmyra Classical and Union School	50 00 250 00	149 74	
Jan. 9, 1874	do do do	250 00		
Jan. 12, 1877 Jan. 10, 1879	do do do	250 00 158 39		
July 8, 1879	do do do	91 61	1,000 00	
Before 1874 Before 1874	Penn Yan Academy	628 00 250 00	628 00	
Jan. 11, 1884 Before 1874	Darry Academy and Union School	150 00	400 00	
Jan. 12, 1877	Penn Yan Academy. do do Perry Academy and Union School do d	48 00		
Jan. 9, 1880 Jan. 13, 1882	do do do	18 12 37 00	253 12	
Before 1574	Phelps Union and Classical School	42.50	200 12	
Jan. 10, 1879 Jan. 12, 1883	do do do	76 75 150 00	269 25	
Jan. 12 1877 Jan. 10, 1879	Phoenix Union School, Acad, Dept.,	100 00 70 00		
Jan. 13. 1-1	de de de	111 60		
Jan., 11, 1884 Before 1874	do do do do Pike Seminary (formerly Genesee Conf. Sem.) do d	58 26 70 11	339 26	
Jan. 15, 1875	do do do do	250 00		
Jan. 10, 1879 Before 1874	do do do doPlattsburgh Academy	46 91 250 00	367 02	
Jan. 10, 1879	do High School	250 00	***	
Jan. 9, 1880 Jan. 11, 1878	Pompey Academy	17 63 15 00	517 63 15 00	
Before 1874	Port Byron Free School and Academydo do do	507 50 50 00	79.77	
Jan. 9, 1880	do do do	11 58		
Jan. 12, 1883 Jan. 11, 1884		40 00 26 74	635 82	
Jan. 9, 1874	Port Jervis Union School, Acad. Dept (see Deer Park Union		000 02	
Before 1874	ao do do do do do do Port Jervis Union School). Acad. Dept (see Deer Park Union School)	250 00 200 00	250 00	
Jan. 11, 1881	do	150 00	350 00	
Before 1874 Before 1874	Red Creek Union Seminary.	300 00 550 00	300 00	
Yes 15 1-75	Danwalaswills Asylamy	28 00 65 00	578 00	
Jan. 11, 1-78	do do	15 00		
Jan. 9, 1880 Before 1871		3 53 500 00	83 53 500 00	
Jan. 15 1875	Rhinebeek Free Academy Rochester Free Academy do do do do	250 (0	250 (10	
Before 1871 Jan. 12, 1877	do do	250 00 250 00		
Jan. 9, 1880	do do	133 92 116 35	750 27	
Before 1871	Rogersville Union Seminary.	150 00	150 00	
Before 1874 Jan. 15, 1875	Rome Academy	525 GO 250 GO	775 00	
Melore 1874	do do do do Rogersville Union Seminary. Rome Academy. do do Roral Seminary.	250 00	250 00	
Before 1874 ; Jun. 12, 1877	Rusalford Academy Rusalford Union School, Acad. Dept do g do do Salamanca Union School, Acad. Dept Sandy Creek Union School, Acad. Dept do do Sandy Union School, Acad. Dept do do Sandy Hill Union School, Acad. Dept Sacatoga Springs Union School, Acad. Dept do do do do	355 00 100 00	355 00	
Jun. 10, 1870	Salamanca History School Acad Danie	100 00	200 00 150 00	
Jan. 9, Inni	Sandy Creek Union School, Acad. Dept	64 00		
Jan. 14, 1876	Sandy IIII Union School Acad Dunt	50 00	114 00 220 00	
Jun. 10, 1074	Saratoga Springs Union School, Acad. Dept	50 (0)		
Jan. 14, 1876	do do	50 00 80 00		
Jan. 10, 1879	do do	24 00 22 00	226 00	
Before 1-11	Sauguoit Academy do	217 94	247 94	
Before 1s74	Supposed to the School, Acad. Dept. (now Schenectady Union Changes Institute of the Changes Institute of the School Schoo	250 00		
Jan. 12, 1877	Classical Institute)	1(00) (00)		
Jan. 9, 1880 Jan. 12, 1881	do	25 19 67 00	.45 19	
	Schenevus Union School, Acad, Dept	40.00	40 00	
Herone 1-71	do Union School, Acad, Dent	250 00		
Jan 12, 1877 Refore 1874	do do do Schenevus Union School, Acad. Dept. Schenbarus Academy do Umen School, Acad. Dept. do Go do Senera Fails Academy Seymour Smith Academy	65 89	719 87	
Jan. 9, 1880		507 000	239 50	
Jan. 13, 1881	do do ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	75.00		

TABLE — (Continued)

When granted.	NAME OF ACADEMIES.	Amounts granted before and since 1874.	Total.	
an. 12, 1883	Seymour Snith Academy	\$25 00		
an. 11, 1884 an. 9, 1874	do do	16 63 61 00	\$281 6	
an. 15, 1875	do do	125 00		
an. 14, 1876		33 50 75 00		
an. 12, 1877	do do	56 75		
an. 9, 1880	do do	6 55	0.00	
an. 11, 1883 an. 14, 1876	Sherman Union School, Acad. Dept	23 00	380 8	
an. 12, 1877	do do	100 00		
an. 11, 1878	do do	50 00	258 5	
an. 9, 1880 an. 13, 1882	Silver Creek Union School, Acad, Dept	100 00	2019	
an. 12, 1883	do do	50 00		
an. 11, 1884 an. 9, 1880	Skaneateles Union School, Acad. Dept	100 00 36 00	250 (
an. 13, 1881	do do	250 00	286 (
an. 13, 1881	Smithville Union School, Acad. Dept	100 00	1773 1	
an. 13, 1882 Before 1874	Sodus Academy.	71 16	171 1	
an. 9, 1874	do	150 00	269 2	
an. 14, 1876	Spencer Union School, Acad. Dept	71 00 75 00		
an. 13, 1881 an. 12 1883	do do	61 00		
an. 11, 1884	do do	43 00	250 (
letore 1874	Springville Academy (see Griffith Institute). Starkey Seminary. Syracuse High School.	1,150 05	1,150 (
efore 1874	Syracuse High School.	500 00	1,100	
an. 15, 1875		250 00		
au. 9, 1880 Before 1874	Ten Brocck Free Academy.	138 95 750 00	886.1	
	do do	41 29		
an. 13, 1882	do do	150 00	941 2	
efore 1874 an. 11, 1878	Troy Academydo	480 60 60 00		
an. 12, 1883		75 00	615	
lefore 1874 lefore 1874	Troy Female Seminary.	1,476 41 725 00	1,476 · 725	
efore 1874	Trumansburgh Academy	461 00	461 (
an. 9, 1880	Troy Fernale Seminary. Troy High Schmol. Trummsburgh Academy. Ulster Free Academy. Unadita Academy.	250 00	250 (
Before 1874 an. 14, 1876	Unadilla Academydo	60 00		
an. 13. 1882	do	55 (10		
an. 11, 1884 lefore 1874	do	35 40	250 0	
lefore 1874	Union Academy of Belleville	379 19	500 (
an. 9, 1880	do do	11 08	390	
efore 1874 an. 8, 1879	Utica Academy	1,181 00 250 00	1,431	
efore 1874	Vernon Academy	565 00		
an. 12, 1877	do Union School, Acad. Dept	50 00	615	
efore 1874 an. 10, 1879	walkii Academy	330 00 250 00		
an. 13, 1881	do	215 50	795	
efore 1874 an. 12, 1877	Union Literary Society of Ellisburgh Union Academy of Belleville do do Utica Academy do Vernon Academy do Union School, Acad. Dept. Walkill Academy do Walton Union School, Acad. Dept. Walton Union School, Acad. Dept. Walton Union School, Acad. Dept. do do do do Walton Union School, Acad. Dept. do	520 50 50 00		
an. 13 1882	do do	50 00		
an. 12, 1883	do do	100 00	720	
efore 1874 an. 12, 1877	waiworth Academydo	545 00		
an. 10, 1879	Warrensburgh Academy. Warsaw Union School, Acad. Dept	30 00	635 (
efore 1874 efore 1874	Warrensburgh Academy	44 56 520 00	44	
111. 13. 1881	do do do	215 49		
an. 11, 1884	do do	26 53	762	
efore 1874	Washington Academy	119 50 626 00	119	
an. 15, 1875	do	100 00		
an, 11, 1884 efore 1874	Washington County Seminary and Collegiate Institute (see Fort	38 56	764	
elore 1871	Edward Collegiate Institute	658 17	658	
efore 1874	Bilward Collegiate Institute. Waterford Union School, Acad. Dept Waterlord Union School, Acad. Dept do do Watervolle Union School, Acad. Dept	100 00 1	100 (
efore 1874 an. 11, 1878	Waterloo Union School, Acad. Dept	39 25 75 00	114 5	
an. 11, 1878 an. 15, 1875	Waterville Union School, Acad, Dent	159 16	114	
an. 12, 1877	(10) (10)	98 00		
an. 11, 1878 an. 10, 1879	do do	70 00		
an. 13, 1881	do do do	120 00		
an. 13, 1882	do do assert assert assert	9-2 95	01-1	
an. 12, 1883	do do Watkins Academic Union School	70 00	610 1	
an. 11, 1884				

TABLE - (Continued).

When granted.	NAME OF ACADEMIES.	Amounts granted before and since 1874.	Total.	
Jan. 12, 1877 Jan. 10, 1879 Jan. 13, 1882 Jan. 12, 1833 Jan. 9, 1874 Jan. 15, 1875 Jan. 9, 1870 Jan. 9, 1880 Jan. 18, 1882 Jan. 18, 1882 Jan. 18, 1882 Jan. 18, 1884 Jan. 18, 1884 Jan. 18, 1874 Jan. 18, 1876 Jan. 18, 1874 Jan. 18, 1875 Jan. 18, 1875 Jan. 18, 1875 Jan. 19, 1880 Jan. 12, 1877 Jan. 10, 1879 Jan. 19, 1880 Jan. 18, 1875 Jan. 19, 1880 Jan. 11, 1884	Waverly Institute and Union School. do do do Waverly High School Weedsport Union School, Acad. Dept. do do do Westchester Union School, No. 3, Acad. Dept. do do do Westfield Union School, Acad. Dept. do West Hebron Union School, Acad. Dept. west Winfield Academy. Whitestown Seminary. do Whitney's Point Union School, Acad. Dept. do do do Wison Union School, Acad. Dept. do do do Union School, Acad. Dept. woodhulk Academy. Yates Union School, Acad. Dept. do Union School, Acad. Dept. woodhulk Academy. Yates Union School, Acad. Dept. do	\$95 38 47 50 38 22 38 75 100 00 10 17 150 00 66 70 10 17 150 00 250 00 1,279 00 1,279 00 1,279 00 84 28 253 77 520 50 106 00 87 00 70 77 15 61 24 25 53 18	\$715 274 216 1, 128 68 830 1,529 165 771 253 520	07 70 72 75 00 00 41 51 28 79 50
			\$129, 149	30

Apportionments to extinct and non-reporting Academies.

II		Post of Land	
Academy of Dutchess County	\$250 00	Jefferson County Institute	8705 00
Albany Female Seminary	930 00	Jonesville Academy	125 (0)
Ames Academy	301 (0)	Kingsboro' Academy	448 38
Amsterdam Female Seminary	427 75	Knoxville Academy	118 00
Angelica Academy	25 00	Livingston High School	355 (9)
Astoria Institute	250 (10)	Mendon Academy	150 00
Autown Female Seminary	250 00	Melville Academy	250 00
Augusta Academy.	285 00	Monroe Academy	181 (0)
Avon Academy	151 00	Mt. Pleasant Academy	930 00
Ball Semmary	344 00	Nassau Academy	87 50
Batavia Female Academy	94 25	New York Conf. Sem	611 00
Bethany Academy	55 (10)	North Salem Academy	67 (10)
Black River Lit and Relig. Inst	571 00	Ogdensburg Academy	375 (0)
Br csport Collegiate Inst	858 95	Oneida Seminary	263 71
Brooklyn Female Academy.	1,000 00	Oncida Institute	250 (0)
Buttalo Lit. and Sci. Acad	100 00	Ontario Female Seminary	987 (8)
Champlain Academy	297 00	Parma Institute	200 00
Cherry Valley Academy	565 00	Phipps Union Seminary	518 00
Clarkson Academy	330 (0)	Ponghkeepsie Fem. Acad	758 49
Charact Ambana	51 00	Princeton Academy	250 (0)
Clinton Academy	36 (0)	Prospect Academy	250 (0)
Chief a Cadenty	168 41	Red Hook Academy	50 00
Clinton Seminary	275 00	Rensselaer Institute	500 (0
Clover Street Seminary		Delisserael Histilite	375 00
Cortlandville Academy	574 12 150 00	Rhinebeck Aademy	66 18
De Lancey Institute		Richburgh Academy	400 (0)
Durdee Acalemy	35 (0)	Riga Academy	
East Becomfield Acad	825 00	Rochester Collegiate Inst	750 (4)
Erasmus Hail	195 00	Rochester High School	500 (8)
Esex County Academy	501 (0)	Rutgers Female Institute	250 00
Farmers Hall.	115 00	Sag Harbor Institute	125 00
Payetteville Academy	303 50	St. Lawrence Academy	543 00
Forda Academy	165 00	Sand Lake Academy	175 00
Freeboury Academy	1,081 00	Schenectady Lyceum and Acad	142 00
Fulton Female Seminary	165 (0)	Schuvlerville Academy	197 16
Gattee Academy	2091-00	Seward Female Seminary	100 00
Galway Academy	250 00	Spencertown Academy	256 30
Genesia Academy	220 00	Sillwater Seminary	826 00
Genoa Academy	160 00	Susquehanna Seminary	200 (0
Gonvernesse High School.	100.00	Syracuse Academy	456 00
Greenmah and Scholack Acad	165 00	Union Village Academy	237 25
Half Moore Academy	40.00	Utica Female Academy	150 00
Hamilton Academy	686 70	Waterford Academy	100 00
Hamilton Female Seminary	250 00	Waterloo Academy	200 (0)
Hersinger Academy,	150.00	Whitehall Academy	179 00
Hobart Hall Institute	215 00	Whiteshoro' Academy	100 00
Hattandavitte Academy	100 00		
James(owp Academy	250 00	Total to extinct Academics \$	20, 210 45
Inthorner Annietts	Parket Corn		

From the above desiret \$7.0 46, returned or not drawn, viz.; Riga returned, 1864, \$390; North Salem, 1855, \$17; Breekfield, 1855, \$17; Geneva W. S., 1863, \$16; Medina, 1863, \$25; Cherry Valley, 1864, \$230; Oneida Seminary, \$62,46, and Pompey, \$15. Total actually drawn and applied, \$157,650,29.

Aggregate Number of Volumes reported in Academic Libraries.

YEARS.	Number of academies reporting Libraries.	Number of volumes reported.	Increase over report of previous year.	YEARS.	Number of academies reporting Libraries.	Number of volumes reported.	Increase over report of previous year.
1835	28	9,947		1860 ,	191	115, 402	15, 462
1836	27	10,324	337	1861	198	129, 275	13, 873
1837	31	13,968	3, 644	1862	200	137, 120	7, 815
1838				1863	204	145,310	8, 190
1839				1864	194	143,727	*1,583
1840				1865	198	156,748	13,021
1841	126	43, 489		1866	197	144,559	*1,689
1842	139	49,095	5,606	1867,,	196	132, 101	12, 458
1843	147	53, 526	4,431	1868	194	132,722	621
1844	144	54,519	993	1869		135, 431	2,709
1845	151	59, 566	5,047	1870		77.00	
1846	153	61,302	1,736	1871	197	142,999	1 1 1 1 1 1
1817	153	63, 365	2,063	1872	195	147, 190	4, 491
1848	154	65, 424	2,059	1873	200	137,681	*9,807
1849	157	67,248	1,824	1874	216	163, 669	25, 988
1850	163	72,568	5, 320	1875	217	170, 256	6,587
1851	165	74, 576	2, (H)8	1876	223	175, 933	4,677
1852 1853	168 165	85, 504 86, 724	10,928	1877	222 223	183,348 187,011	7,415
1854	173	91, 296	4,572	1878	235	187,011	
1855	162	93, 211	1,915	1879	232	200,773	9,589 4,173
1856	173	84,983	*8, 228	1001	236	207, 093	6, 320
1857	181	100, 296	15.313	1882	250	211,844	4,751
1858	177	93, 959	*6,337	1883	247	217,918	6,074
1839	183	99, 940	5,981	ACCO	211	44.19 3117	0,012

^{*} Decrease.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Instruction of Common School Teachers in the Academies of New York.

[By ALBERT B. WATKINS, Assistant Secretary of the Regents.]

The idea of a special education and training for teachers had taken root in Germany in the sixteenth century, and not long afterward had borne fruit in schools established for this purpose. The history of these teachers' seminaries, as they were called, was undoubtedly known to the men whose duty it was to lay the foundations of our educational system, for in his annual message to the Legislature in 1826, Gov. De Witt Clinton recommends the establishment of "a seminary for the education of teachers in those useful branches of knowledge which are proper to engraft on elementary attainments." ¹

¹ The importance of providing means for the preparation of Common School teachers was a favorite theme with Governor De Witt Clinton. In his message of 1819, he said:

[&]quot;The most durable impressions are derived from the first stages of education; ignorant and vicious preceptors, and injudicious and ill-arranged systems of educa-

In the report of the Literature Committee of the Senate, to which this portion of the message had been referred, prepared by John C. Spencer, is found the following: "But in the view which the committee have taken, our great reliance for nurseries of teachers must be placed in our Colleges and Academies. In connection with these the committee admit that the establishment of a separate institution for the sole purpose of preparing teachers would be a most valuable auxiliary." The committee, however, did not recommend the adoption of the latter suggestion at that time, as other measures of a more pressing nature would involve as much expense as ought to be incurred, and evidently at this time the sentiment was common that the Academies were the proper instrumentalities through which suitable teachers should be provided.

In 1821, in their annual report to the Legislature, the Board of Regents in speaking of the Academies, had said that "it is to these seminaries that we must look for a supply of teachers for the common schools:" and in their annual report in 1823 they say that the distribution of the funds under their direction to the Academies subject to their visitation "ensures a supply of competent teachers for the common schools." No legislative action had yet been taken toward giving aid and encouragement to this essential department of education, although the attention of the executive and legislative departments of the State had been turned in this direction, and the question difficult of solution then as now, as to how an adequate supply of competent teachers for the common schools could be secured, perplexed the minds of the prominent educational men of the State, and not infrequently formed the subject of discussion in the educational committees of Senate and Assembly. In 1827 a bill was reported from the literature committee of the Senate, and April 13 of that year became a law, entitled "An act to provide permanent funds for the annual appropriation to Common Schools, to increase the Literature Fund, and to

tion must have a most pernicious influence upon the habits, manners, morals and minds of our youth, and vitiate their conduct through life."

In 1820 he used the tollowing language:

[&]quot;The education of youth is an important trust, and an honorable vocation, but it is often committed to unskillful hands. Liberal encouragement ought to be dispensed for increasing the number of competent teachers."

In 1825 he again urged this subject as one of first importance to the State. Various authorities upon the history of Normal School Education of earlier date are cited in the "Report on Education in Europe," by A. D. Bache, chap. ix, pp. 323-361.

F. B. H.

promote the education of teachers." Although the title of the act leads us to expect in the act itself some specific aid to be provided for the education of teachers, no further mention of this subject is made, but the increase in the Literature Fund provided for by this law, and the change made in the basis upon which this fund was to be distributed in requiring scholarship in higher branches of education than before, it was evidently thought, would act directly in promoting the education of teachers. The report of the legislative committee, which accompanied the bill, expressly states that their object in thus increasing the fund is "to promote the education of young men in those studies which will prepare them for the business of instruction which it is hoped may be accomplished to some extent by offering inducements to the trustees of Academies to educate pupils of that description. * * * Competent teachers of Common Schools must be provided; the Academies of the State furnish the means of making that provision." In view of the fact that the Academies were called upon to furnish, and were furnishing at this time, a large number and probably the great majority of teachers for the Common Schools, and considering also the advance in standard of scholarship required of the Academies by the law of 1827, the Regents, in 1828, say: "The Academies have become, in the opinion of the Regents, what it has always been desirable they should be, fit Seminaries for imparting instruction in the higher branches of English education, and especially for qualifying teachers of Common Schools." And the same year the Superintendent of Common Schools (Hon, Azariah C. Flagg, Secretary of State), said: "If the required information to fit a person for teaching can be obtained in the Academies, sound policy and good economy are in favor of relying upon them for the training of teachers." The annual report of the Superintendent to the Legislature of 1831 reviews the various plans proposed, and recommends the Academies located in different parts of the State as the proper agencies to be employed in this important work.

Public sentiment as well as official opinion was silently exerting its influence in favor of action which should recognize under due form and sanction of law the organized instruction of teachers in those things which pertain exclusively to their calling, and the actual work which the Academies were doing, as shown by their official reports to the Board of Regents, enforced in a practical manner

¹ Chap. 228, Laws of 1827.

which could not be gainsaid the necessity for recognition of this work by the State. Thus we find in the returns of Academies to the Board in 1831, Canandaigua and St. Lawrence Academies report the "Principles of Teaching" among the studies pursued by classes, and St. Lawrence Academy, with evident and justifiable pride, reports "more than eighty district school teachers furnished by this Academy during the year." In the reports of 1832, we find that Lowville and Oxford Academies are added to the number of those instructing classes in the "Principles of Teaching;" the report of that year from Canandaigua also stating that fifty teachers had been furnished by that institution during the last two years; and that from Lowville stating that it had furnished twenty teachers during the last year; while the report of 1834 shows that the Rochester High School had added itself to the small but steadily increasing number of schools who were the pioneers of pedagogical work in this country.

The Board of Regents, in their annual reports to the Legislature, had, from time to time, as we have seen, referred to the Academies as the natural agency for the supply of qualified teachers for the common schools, but the reports made to the Board by the Academies above mentioned indicate that the preparation of teachers was fast becoming a distinctive work and would very soon probably demand special facilities for its accomplishment. In the annual report of the Board for 1832 this subject is ably presented, and its view of the field is so broad that it is deemed proper to quote in full what is said in regard to this matter. After referring to the very satisfactory condition of the Common Schools as shown by the annual report of the State Superintendent, and observing that the school system was "as near perfection, perhaps, with a single exception, as it can be." the report proceeds as follows:

"But there is one topic (the exception above adverted to) connected both with our Common Schools and Academies, which the Regents deem it proper to present to the Legislature; and it was with a view to introduce and give force to the remarks, which they consider due to the occasion, that they referred to the condition of the former. However complete in other respects the system may be, it is manifest that a sufficient supply of competent teachers is indispensable to its efficacy. The truth of this position is too obvious to be disputed; but there has been a contrariety of opinion with regard to the best mode of providing them. With some it has been a favorite theory to provide further education at the public expense by the institution of a State Seminary with branches in the several senatorial districts. This plan does not differ materially from that

which has been adopted in some European countries. In Prussia there is in each province one or more seminaries, supported at the expense of the government, for the preparation of teachers. But there is this essential difference between the elementary schools in that kingdom and in this State. There they are under the absolute control and direction of the government. No one is allowed to act as an instructor without written permission from examiners appointed under the authority of the government; and although the expenses of the schools, between twenty and thirty thousand in number, are paid by the inhabitants of the several parishes, parents who neglect to send their children to school are liable to be fined for their omission to comply with the requirements of the law. In a word, the whole plan is compulsory; presenting the anomaly of a government, founded upon arbitrary power, compelling its subjects to cherish a system, which is at war in principle with the very elements of its own preservation. Although it might seem much more proper with a political organization like ours, the best security of which is a diffused intelligence, to compel parents to educate their children; yet our rule is, in all things not manifestly essential to the operations of government to persuade rather than coerce. Our Common Schools. though assisted by the State, are maintained by voluntary contribution of the inhabitants of the respective districts; and those who are most interested have the selection of teachers. Public opinion in this country would hardly endure a system like that which exists in Prussia. If the State were to establish seminaries for the preparation of teachers, it would be no certainty that the school districts would give them employment, and they could not be forced upon the districts against their wishes. Many individuals would unquestionably be tempted, after receiving their education as teachers, to abandon that calling for the higher rewards of others, and thus the munificence of the public would be expended for individual benefit. It was, therefore, conceived (as the Regents think, wisely) that the Academies should become the nurseries of instructors for Common Schools, leaving it to the interest of individuals to prepare themselves for the business of teaching, to the interest of the Academies to provide the means of their preparation, and to the liberality of the school districts, to offer sufficient wages to secure their services.

"The act of 13th April, 1827, increasing the literature fund virtually adopts the latter plan, by declaring that one of the objects

of that increase was "to promote the education of teachers."

"The Regents had the honor to say in a former report to the Legislature, that they should cheerfully co-operate in promoting the speedy accomplishment of that object. They have now the satisfaction to present a fact, which they consider of immense importance as an evidence that the views adopted by the Legislature, although dissented from at that time by many intelligent individuals, were founded in wisdom. By a reference to the abstract it will appear, that St. Lawrence Academy at Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, in the fourth senatorial district, has sent out during the last year eighty teachers

of Common Schools, and that a part of the course of study consists of lectures upon the principles of teaching. The superiority which the St. Lawrence Academy has acquired in this respect is to be ascribed altogether to the new branch of instruction introduced into it. There is at least an average of more than one academy to each senatorial district equally capable of accomplishing the same result by adopting the same measures. The Canandaigua Academy has introduced a similar course of instruction, but with what success does not appear by the report. There is no doubt that a thousand instructors might readily be prepared annually for the Common Schools, a number exceeding by nearly two hundred the average number supplied by the seminaries of Prussia. It only remains for the school districts to furnish the inducement by offering wages which shall be equal to the average profits of other occupations. The advantages of a regular system of instruction in the principles of teaching need no illustration. Experience is constantly suggesting improved methods for the communication of knowledge, and for the discipline of youthful minds; and works have recently been published embodying the results of observation and practice. With the aid of these and with such a course of instruction as has been adopted at the St. Lawrence Academy, teachers attain, in a very short time, to qualifications which would otherwise be the fruit of long and painful experience, equally embarrassing to themselves, and fatal to the progress of their pupils. The Regents are decidedly of opinion that the Academies are the proper instruments for accomplishing the great object of supplying the Common Schools with teachers. These institutions have already the advantage of convenient edifices, in some cases of large permanent funds, valuable libraries, and philosophical apparatus, amounting in all to an investment of about half a million of dollars. By engrafting upon the course of studies a department of instruction in the principles of teaching, the respectability and capacities of institutions will be increased, and those who are qualifying themselves for the business of instruction may enjoy the benefit of all the other branches, which enter into the ordinary academic course. In every point of view it is conceived that this is the most advisable method of preparing instructors. Under this impression, the Regents take the liberty of remarking, that in case the condition of the public finances shall at a future day admit of an additional appropriation to the object of promoting the education of teachers, the end may be much more advantageously attained by connecting it with the academies, than by creating a separate establishment for the purpose. When these institutions shall send forth a regular supply of well qualified instructors, an object which they hope to see accomplished by a union of the same munificent policy, which has heretofore guided the councils of the State, with the liberal spirit which has animated the people, our system of elementary instruction will be complete; and in this department the government will by contributing to close up the sources of ignorance and vice. have done all that properly falls to its province to give strength and duration to our civil liberties."

The work which the Academies were doing at this time in preparing teachers for the schools is shown by the following extracts from the reports made by the Academies to the Regents for the academic year 1883-4. The Cambridge Washington Academy, in speaking of the extent and importance of elementary studies and the attention paid to them at this school, says:

"This practice has arisen, not only from the manifest importance of the subject, but likewise from the circumstance that so large a portion of our students are young men preparing themselves for teachers. Of the students that have attended the Academy during the past year, eighteen are now, or have been during the year, employed as teachers in district schools."

St. Lawrence Academy says:

"We have sent out upwards of sixty teachers, and yet we have not been able to meet near all the calls. Upwards of one hundred might have found employment at good wages in answering the calls actually made for teachers."

Lowville Academy reports:

"Ten teachers of common schools have been instructed in this Academy during the year."

The Gouverneur High School says:

"The greater part of our older students, who have left the Academy, either temporarily or finally, have engaged as teachers of common schools, of which this institution has, within the last year, furnished not less than forty-one, most of whom are well qualified and are highly useful in that station."

Hamilton Academy reports:

"Between forty and fifty of the scholars, who have been instructed in this institution since the last report, have since engaged in teaching either select or common schools."

The Cortland Academy reports quite fully:

"The trustees, during the past season, have made an effort to instruct teachers of common schools on a plan different from what they have heretofore been accustomed to. A class was formed at the commencement of the last term, and instructed with special reference to preparing them for teaching common schools. The principal objects proposed in the course of instruction adapted were to make them thoroughly acquainted with the branches usually taught in those schools, and with the best modes of instruction and

discipline. The result has fully answered our expectations, and twenty-four young men from our institution are now engaged in Those who were best qualified have secured good wages; and we consider the point now fully established, that if the public can be furnished with good teachers they will employ them at a compensation which will be a fair equivalent for their labor. We greatly need the means of doing much more in this department than we have vet been able to do. We feel that the importance of the object presents a strong claim on the munificence of the State. Many of the young men who formed the class attended a course of experimental lectures on chemistry, and were sufficiently acquainted with this and other departments of natural science to teach them successfully. We have no doubt that a class of hfty could be formed the next season if we had the means of employing an extra teacher for this department, and with the very best effect on the interests of common school education. We ought to be able to make the tuition of the class gratuitous, or to place it at a very low rate, because the young men who engage in teaching are generally poor and depend entirely on their own exertions for support. Any money which the Regents may appropriate to this institution for this purpose will be faithfully applied."

The Oxford Academy also reports at some length and heads this part of its report "Teacher's Department." It says:

"A department for the instruction of teachers has been continued for two and a half months of the year, during which time an additional teacher was employed for the purpose of affording to those young men who were about to enter upon the business of teaching for the ensuing winter, advantages for instruction which they could not have when classed with the rest of the school. Instruction was given in all the branches required to be taught in Common Schools, and also history, Constitution of the United States and of New York, algebra, geometry and surveying, to those who could find leisure to pursue them. A course of lectures on school keeping. and practical illustrations of the duties of teachers, was given during the continuance of the department. It is not believed that two and a half months is a sufficient time to prepare young men properly for the discharge of their duties as teachers, but it is as long and even a longer time than the department has been able to sustain itself. The effect of these instructions to teachers has been to produce a greater uniformity in the manner of conducting schools,, and it is presumed also an improvement in their condition. It may be remarked that all the teachers in the Academy found a very ready employment, and at a compensation, on an average, of \$2 or \$3 per month in advance of those who had not been instructed for the business of teaching. The wages of the teachers obtained at the Academy, varied from \$12 to \$25 per month. The number of teachers instructed at the Academy during the year was thirtyseven."

The Yates County Academy says:

"During the past year, from twenty to thirty individuals have been qualified (in the opinion of the teachers) and sent out from the Academy to become teachers of Common Schools."

The Fredonia Academy reports:

"A class was first organized in this Academy in 1832, to study the principles of teaching, and again in 1833. In these two years probably about thirty school teachers have received here the benefits to be derived from a systematic course of lectures and recitations upon this subject."

The Rochester High School reports:

"Great efforts have been made by the principal to qualify young ladies and gentlemen, by a competent course of study, to become teachers in Common Schools. There are about twenty-five young ladies from this institution now engaged in Common Schools and the higher departments, and about the same number of males. The principal, in the August vacation, visited the villages in this and the neighboring counties, to interest the public and teachers of Common Schools in deriving aid from the instruction, lectures and examples intended for a class of teachers. Many of that class are now conducting large schools, and no one remained the time required to be entitled to a place in this report, and no compensation from tuition equalled the expense. Still the success evinces the safety of relying on Academies to qualify teachers for Common Schools. Of the young men educated during the preceding and this year, forty have been or are teaching, and many in valuable select schools, making in all seventy males and females employed as teachers."

The report from Canandaigua Academy, which among the schools of that day is still active and flourishing, was the first to form classes for the special instruction of teachers, is more full and complete than any of the others, and is as follows:

"About four years since a teachers' department was organized on the following plan: 1st. That those young gentlemen who entered this school to prepare themselves for teachers should enter the classes pursuing those branches in which they wished, or it was deemed necessary to perfect themselves. In these classes the instruction is to be very extended and minute. 2d. The teachers to be organized into a class and receive a specific course of instruction on the following plan: To meet five evenings each week, and spend two or three hours together. On three evenings of each week, Hall's Lectures on School-keeping are recited till the book is finished and thoroughly reviewed. The lessons are short, and the time is filled up by the instructor in further illustration of the sub-

ject, and by prompting inquiry and examination in the class. The remaining evening of the week is devoted to the consideration of a series of subjects; one being discussed each evening. Each member of the class brings in a written subject. So many of these are read as the time will allow. The important hints thrown out by the members are particularly stated by the instructor, enlarged upon and illustrated. Mutual conversation is called forth. This evening exercise is attended with great interest and profit both to the instructor and to the class. The subjects discussed on these evenings are nearly the following, and in the order mentioned:

1. The defects in common schools.

2. The circumstances which restrain and discourage the efforts of the teacher.

3. The best modes of teaching the alphabet, reading and spelling.

4. The best mode of teaching arithmetic, and the best books.

5. The best mode of teaching geography.

6. The best mode of teaching English grammar.

7. The best mode of teaching writing and making of pens.

8. Pestalozzi and his mode of instruction.

9. Government of schools.

10. Best method of arresting the attention of pupils. Substitution of signs, etc., for the ordinary questions in schools.

11. How to teach composition.

12. What plans can the teacher adopt to render his labors more extensively useful to his pupils? This inquiry is intended to embrace the formation of school lyceums, school libraries, the circulation of periodicals relating to education, etc.

13. Construction of school-houses.

This course of instruction is designed to continue one-quarter of each year. Hereafter a teachers' class will be organized both in the summer and winter terms. It is not supposed that a course of instruction is all that is needed; by no means. The course, however, is such as to give to young men a more elevated, enlarged and accurate view of what a teacher should accomplish; prompt thought on the subject of communicating instruction leads to the invention of new methods of teaching and commanding the attention of pupils, and becomes in some degree a substitute for a long and painful experience. It is due to the teachers of this school to say, that this course has been sustained by them at a great sacrifice of time and labor, without any reward except the hope of doing good. The number of teachers who have been through a regular course in the teachers' department during the last four years is about sixty."

We thus find from this Annual Report of the Board of Regents, that the Academics under their visitation were keenly alive to the importance of the preparation of teachers for the common schools and were actively employing all the means at their command to do this work. In advance of and greatly in need of aid from the State, in advance of Legislative enactment or official recognition, these Academies were slowly and under great difficulties, but courageously and persistently taking the first steps in the solution of a problem which still occupies the ablest minds in the educational ranks.

To these schools and to the men who had them in charge belong the honor and the credit of organizing the first classes in this country for the professional training of teachers. It is greatly to the credit of the State, also, that in its public policy, by successive and timely legislation, it has nourished and fostered the seed thus sown, until by its system of normal schools, teachers' classes and teachers' institutes, in the facilities offered to its teachers for technical instruction in their chosen calling as in many other particulars, it is indeed the Empire State. Although the need of qualified teachers for the Common Schools had been keenly felt by those who were most deeply interested in the success of those schools, and although the attention of the Legislature had from time to time been called to this need by the Regents of the University and by the Superintendents of Common Schools in their annual reports, no legislative action had yet been taken authorizing the organization of a system of instruction and appropriating the necessary funds to carry out the plan which might be formed. It was reserved for the Legislature of 1834 to enact the first law in this country recognizing the need of public aid for the education of teachers for the Common Schools and making provision therefor.

The act was passed May 2, 1834, and is as follows:

Section 1. The revenue of the literature fund now in the treasury, and the excess of the annual revenue of said fund hereafter to be paid into the treasury, or portions thereof, may be distributed by the Regents of the University, if they shall deem it expedient, to the Academies subject to their visitation, or a portion of them, to be expended as hereinafter mentioned.

§ 2. The Trustees of Academies, to which any distribution of money shall be made by virtue of this act, shall cause the same to be expended in educating teachers of common schools, in such manner and under such regulations as said Regents shall prescribe."

At a special meeting of the Board of Regents, held May 22, 1834, only twenty days after the passage of the act, a certified copy of the above act was presented to the Board, and read, and it was thereupon

¹ Chap. 241, Laws of 1834.

Ordered, That it be referred to Messrs. Dix, Buel and Graham to prepare and report to the Regents at some future meeting a plan for carrying into practical operation the provisions of the said act."

At the annual meeting of the Board, held January 8, 1835, the committee, through Regent John A. Dix, its chairman, presented their report outlining "a plan for the better education of teachers of common schools."

The report is too elaborate to be quoted here in full, as it occupies twenty-eight printed pages of an octavo volume, but the ability shown in devising a plan which covered ground as yet unoccupied, with little light to guide and with no experience to aid, together with the fact that this is the very first outline of a scheme devised for providing a suitable course of instruction for the special preparation of teachers of the common schools in a free government demands that a summary of the report be here given.

The importance of the subject is first mentioned and the fact that it will depend much on the measures adopted by the Regents whether the defect in the public schools, the want of competent teachers, shall be remedied, or whether it shall continue to embarrass the efforts of the Legislature and of individuals to carry out the system of popular instruction to the great results which it is capable of producing. Some account is given of the relations of seminaries for the education of teachers in France to the system of primary instruction there; and a brief outline of the system of public instruction in Prussia, with the standing of the teacher, is given, showing that the vocation of the instructor there is a public office as well as a profession; that he is educated at the expense of the State, his qualifications are determined by a board deriving its authority from the government, his salary cannot be less than a certain sum, and when, through age or infirmity, he becomes incapable of discharging his duties, he is allowed to retire with a pension for his support. Allusion is made to the difference in circumstances between a system of education which is carried into complete execution by a government having the entire control of the system, and a system which is subjected to the control of persons on whose contributions the schools depend for their support. The delay in making provision for the education of teachers is explained by stating that common school instruction in this State existed a long time upon the foundation of voluntary private contribution before it was recognized and reduced to a system by public law. That the result was to put in

requisition the services of a large number of persons, who by long practice had become familiar with the business of teaching; and that it was doubtless to be ascribed in no inconsiderable degree to this circumstance that the necessity of making some provision for the education of teachers was not felt at the time the common school system was established. Reference is made to the fact that the question of creating separate seminaries for the education of teachers had been repeatedly before the Legislature, but after full examination, it had been deemed more advantageous to engraft upon the existing Academies departments of instruction for the purpose. The provisions of the act of May 2, 1834, are mentioned and attention called to the fact that this is the first instance, in which the contributions of the State to this great object have been accompanied with such a delegation of authority as is necessary to insure its execution, and the responsibility thus placed upon the Regents in making such a plan as to secure the highest efficiency in the departments to be created. The sum in the treasury applicable to the object is stated to be \$10,040.76; and the annual excess of the revenue of the Legislature Fund, after distributing \$12,000 to the academies, as required by the act of April 22d, 1834, would amount to about \$3,500. The sum first mentioned could be used at once in the establishment of departments of instruction for common school teachers in the existing Academies, but it would be too small to admit of a general distribution among them; and if it were adequate to the establishment of a department in each, the annual surplus of revenue applicable to the support of these departments would be too small when divided among so great a number to be of any practical utility. The desired end must be attained by selecting a limited number of Academies, but the public convenience would demand that one should be within reach of every county in the State. The least number which could be selected consistently with general convenience would probably be eight, or one in each Senate district, and the committee therefore recommended that one Academy in each Senate district be selected for the purpose in view, and that the selection be made from those which from their endowments and literary character are most capable of accomplishing it.

The following topics are then taken up and discussed in the order given:

1. On what principle shall the funds applicable to the establishment or organization of the departments be apportioned to the Academies

which may be selected for the purpose? It was thought that the departments should all be placed in their organization on the same footing; they should have the same apparatus and be provided in all respects with equal facilities for commencing the contemplated course of instruction. It was thought that but \$4,000 out of the \$10,040.76 in the treasury, or an average amount of \$500, should be applied to the establishment of departments, considering that this amount would be adequate to the object; the surplus of \$6,000 could be left for future uses.

II. On what principle and to what extent shall the annual excess of the revenue of the Literature Fund applicable to the support of the departments be apportioned to the Academies in which they may be established? The committee consider that there should be apportioned annually to each Academy in which such a department is established, in addition to the amount to which these academies will be entitled under the general annual apportionment, a sum as nearly adequate as possible to the support of a competent instructor. This would give to each \$400 annually, which it was considered each should receive without reference to the number of pupils in training. This rule, however, could be modified if at any time circumstances should seem to make it expedient, and an additional sum might at some time be apportioned to these Academies in proportion to the number of pupils in training for Common School teachers and to the aggregate length of time during which they shall have been trained according · to the prescribed plan.

III. What shall be the organization of the departments?

- 1. As to the course (or subjects) of study. Evidently the course of study should include all subjects which it is deemed indispensable for a first rate teacher of Common Schools to know. No person should be admitted to the teachers' department until he shall have passed such an examination as is required by the Regents to entitle him to be considered a scholar in the higher branches of English education. The subjects of study then should be:
 - 1. The English Language.
 - 2. Writing and Drawing.
 - 3. Arithmetic, Mental and Written, and Book-keeping.
 - 4. Geography and General History, continued.
 - 5. The History of the United States.
 - 6. Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration and Surveying.
 - 7. Natural Philosophy and the Elements of Astronomy.
 - 8. Chemistry and Mineralogy.

- 9. The Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New York.
- 10. Select parts of the Revised Statutes and the duties of Public Officers.
 - 11. Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.
 - 12. The Principles of Teaching.

Other subjects were not to be excluded if any Academy should think proper to introduce them, but no others should be required in order to entitle the pupils to the prescribed evidence of qualification.

The committee proceed to make extended suggestions in relation to the several subjects of study enumerated and mention under each certain particulars which they deem most worthy of attention. They recommend that the teacher be made familiar with the best methods of teaching the alphabet and the steps by which the children can be conducted with the greatest facility through the first lessons which they receive. In teaching spelling, that black boards and slates be used. so that the eye, as well as the ear may be made instrumental to the correction of errors; that each member of the class be made to practice writing from the beginning of the course so that he may be able to write a good hand before he leaves the institution. In teaching arithmetic, in order to facilitate a clear perception of abstract numbers and quantities, visible illustrations should be liberally employed, and that to all arithmetical exercises a practical direction be given, as far as possible, by selecting as subjects for practice those familiar operations of business with which the pupils must be conversant in after life, but the study is to be so conducted as also to secure all the benefits which it is capable of producing as an instrument for mental discipline. Under principles of teaching, instruction is to be thorough and copious, not confined to the art of teaching or the most successful methods of communicating knowledge, but embracing also those rules of moral government which are as necessary for the regulation of the conduct of the teacher as for the formation of the character of those who are committed to his care. "Hall's Lectures on School-keeping" is recommended as a text-book, and "Abbott's Teacher," "Taylor's District School," and the "Annals of Education," to be used as reading books. The pupils are to be practiced in conducting some part of the recitations, to prepare proper questions on the particular subject of study, and to illustrate it by explanations for the purpose of improving their colloquial powers, and thus giving them a facility for explaining what-

ever they may be required to teach in the future office of instructor. As the possession of knowledge does not necessarily carry with it the faculty of communicating learning to others, the best methods of imparting knowledge are to be made a subject of instruction to those who are preparing themselves for the business of teaching. They are to know how to command the attention of their pupils, to communicate the results of their own researches and experience in the manner best calculated to make a lasting impression on the mind. to lead their pupils into the habit of examining for themselves instead of being directed at every step of their progress by their instructor, and thus to observe, investigate and classify objects, to combine the fruits of their observation, and draw conclusions from the facts which they have obtained. At every step the mind is to be taught to rely on the exercise of its own powers. The result of common school education in most cases is to burden the memory with facts and rules, of which the proper application is but imperfeetly comprehended. Hence pupils are to be made to think for themselves instead of treasuring up merely the results of other men's thoughts. To almost every species of instruction the inductive method may be applied to great advantage. Nature herself seems to teach that the observation of facts should precede inductions and that general principles can only be deduced from particular facts. An intelligent instructor will know how to apply the rule and convert it to the most useful purposes.

- 2. As to the duration of the course. The committee consider that this must be regulated by the number and extent of the subjects of study. In the Prussian seminaries in which the requirements for teachers of the first grade are about equal in importance to those which the committee propose for the departments in question, the term of study is three years; and they are of opinion that a shorter period would not be sufficient for a strict compliance with the contemplated course. In order to permit members of the class to teach a winter school of three months by which means many of them may earn something to enable them to complete their course of instruction, and at the same time improve themselves by making a practical application of the knowledge which they will have gained during the rest of the year, it is suggested that it may be necessary to have only two terms each year of four months each.
- 3. As to the necessary books and apparatus. The committee are of the opinion that each Academy should be furnished with a library well stored with the best authors on the prescribed subjects of study,

but think it practicable for a time at least to leave the selection of books to the Academies. A list of apparatus, however, with prices, is given, which the committee deem necessary for each Academy. It is as follows:

Orrery \$20 00 Numeral frame and geometrical solids 2 50 Globes 12 00 Movable planisphere 1 50 Tide dial 3 00
Globes 12 00 Movable planisphere 1 50 Tide dial 3 00
Movable planisphere 1 50 Tide dial 3 00
Tide dial 3 00
Optical apparatus
Mechanical powers
Hydrostatic apparatus
Pneumatic apparatus
Chemical apparatus
One hundred specimens of mineralogy
Electrical machine
Instruments to teach surveying 80 00
Map of the United States 8 00
Map of the State of New York 8 00
Atlas 5 00
Telescope 40 00
Quadrant
\$308 00

As the apparatus thus mentioned costs about \$300, about \$200 of the amount apportioned to each school for the organization of the department, could be expended in books.

IV. What evidence of qualification to teach shall be given to the individuals who may be trained in these departments?

The committee propose that to those who complete the prescribed course of study and pass the final examination, a diploma be given, bearing the signature of the principal and the official seal of the institution, while to those who complete a part only of the prescribed course a certificate be given, bearing the signature of the principal, and setting forth the particular studies they have pursued, with such opinion of their moral character and their qualifications to teach the branches which they have studied, as they may be considered entitled to. Neither diploma nor certificate, however, is to dispense with the necessity of a certificate from the inspectors of Common Schools of the town.

The committee deem it within the scope of their duty to designate, for the consideration of the Board, the Academies with which

the proposed departments may, in their opinion, be most advantageously connected. They suggest the following:

First district, Erasınus Hall, Kings county.
Second district, Montgomery, Orange county.
Third district, Kinderhook, Columbia county.
Fourth district, St. Lawrence, St. Lawrence county.
Fifth district, Fairfield, Herkimer county.
Sixth district, Oxford, Chenango county.
Seventh district, Canandaigua, Ontario county.
Eighth district, Middlebury, Genesee county.

In making this selection the committee state that they have been guided by one of two considerations: 1st, that the value of the philosophical and chemical apparatus and library of the Academy named was superior to that of others in the district; 2d, that by reason of their endowments or their peculiar situation, the course of education in the Academies selected would be likely to be least expensive to students.

With the report the committee submitted forms for the diploma and certificate proposed to be issued to members of this department who complete fully or in part the prescribed course of study.

The report of the committee was considered in part at the meeting of the Board, January 8, 1835, and at the adjourned meeting. January 20, the report was formally accepted essentially as given, and an ordinance of the Board was made establishing the departments as recommended by the committee, and in the Academies mentioned; providing, also, that the trustees of these Academies should, upon receiving official notice of their appointment, signify their acceptance of the appointment under the conditions specified. and should, with their annual report, present a full and detailed statement of the progress and condition of the department for the education of teachers for the Common Schools. The Secretary of the Board of Regents was also ordered to prepare suitable instructions in regard to the formation of these departments and proper forms for the academic reports to be sent to the trustees of all the Academics in the State. At a meeting of the Board held March 31st, as the several Academies selected for the establishment of departments for the education of Common School teachers had signified their acceptance of this trust, it was resolved that the sum of \$400 be paid to each of the Academics mentioned, for the support of these departments, and the articles of apparatus to be purchased by each Academy were specified in a priced list.

To secure entire uniformity as to the extent to which the course of instruction in each of the prescribed subjects should be carried, the committee of the Board of Regents, to which some details connected with the execution of the above plan had been intrusted, invited the principals of the eight Academies to meet them at Albany on the 1st of September, 1835. The following principals were present:

William H. Campbell, Erasmus Hall; Jacob C. Tooker, Montgomery Academy; Silas Metcalf, Kinderhook Academy; Asa Brainard, St. Lawrence Academy; David Chassell, Fairfield Academy; Merritt G. McKoon, Oxford Academy; Henry Howe, Canandaigua Academy.

Principal Chassell was chosen chairman and Principal Howe secretary of the meeting. The course of study prescribed for the teachers' department was discussed, and each principal named the text-books adopted in the teachers' department in the institution under his charge, and explained the mode of instruction in each branch. A great uniformity in text-books was found to exist, but it was thought inexpedient to decide upon any particular author whose text-books exclusively should be used in the institution here represented. The meeting, however, selected for the library of each school, a list of books of reference for the teachers' department, to be purchased by the Regents; and recommended that Geometry "only through the first six books of Playfair, or what shall be deemed equivalent in other authors" should be required; that the study of algebra through simple and quadratic equations and ratio and proportion should be placed in the course of study, and stated that diplomas from an engraved plate are deemed important "to render the evidence of qualification uniform, and more acceptable to the young men who shall have completed the prescribed course of study."

The reports from these eight Academies for the academic year 1834-5 shows that in four of them no pupils had entered the course of study in the teachers' department. In the other four, St. Lawrence, Oxford, Canandaigua and Middlebury, one hundred and eight had pursued the prescribed course at some portion of the year. The length of the course of study, three years, the declaration required of members of that department of their intention to devote themselves to the business of teaching, the low rate of wages paid teachers in the Common Schools, the lack of information on the part of the public as to the object of the Regents in establishing these depart-

ments, the facilities for more lucrative employments which demanded no extended special preparation, and the spirit of speculation which prevailed in many sections of western New York at that time, are all mentioned as causes which operated against the increase of numbers in these departments. Erasmus Hall decided to resign the trusts given it in the establishment in that institution of a department for the instruction of teachers, as there were no applications for membership in such a department on account of the "high price of board in Flatbush and its vicinity," and from the fact that many of the patrons of the school "have in view higher prospects for their children than teaching Common Schools." But the reports from all the Academies upon the plan were very favorable to it in spite of the obstacles which seem to beset its progress. It was considered that these departments "have directed public opinion to the state of Common Schools and the means of improving them, and have also raised many higher institutions to very laudable efforts for improving their own condition;" that "it is not probable that by any other means with so little expense could the Regents have produced so widely felt an influence in behalf of education;" and that "an important end in the cause of education will be attained by educating young men in the manner prescribed, though not one of them should ever teach," for "it will spread through society men who can judge and advise well on the subject of Common Schools."

In addition to the schools in which the departments for the instruction of teachers had been established by the Regents, Gouverneur High School, Bridgewater Academy, Rensselaer Oswego Academy, Union Academy, Onondaga Academy, Yates County Academy, and Monroe Academy, report that especial attention had been paid to the preparation of teachers for the Common Schools, and the aggregate number of teachers instructed by them was 213; while Washington Academy reports the organization of a teachers' department by the Trustees with a course of study of two years, but otherwise under the same regulations and course of study as required in such departments established by the Regents; and on April 5, 1836, at an adjourned meeting of the Board, the regents established in Washington Academy the department for the instruction of teachers which had been discontinued in Erasmus Hall.

The attendance and growth of these departments for the first four years is shown by the following table:

ACADEMIC YEAR.	No. in dept. at time of making report.	Whole number instructed during year.
834–35	108	
835-36	213	
836–37 837–38.		284 374

By an act of Congress, passed June 23, 1836, a certain share of the surplus revenue of the United States was deposited with this State¹ for safe keeping until called for by the general government. The legislature by an act passed January 10, 1837, accepted the trust and by the act passed April 4, of the same year, provision was made for loaning this money in the different counties of the State at a fixed rate of interest and under certain prescribed conditions.

Gov. Marcy in his message to the Legislature of 1837, in discussing the question as to what disposition should be made of the income arising from this Fund, says:

"I also recommend that a liberal portion of this income should be appropriated to the Academies in such manner as will not only increase the amount annually distributed to them, but also improve the Literature Fund; having in view principally the design of rendering them more efficient as seminaries for educating Common School teachers.

* * * * The general superintendence of the Academies, including as a matter of course the departments erected therein for the instruction of Common School teachers, is committed to the Regents of the University.

In his message of 1838, after referring to the suggestions of his message of the preceding year upon this subject he says:

"The departments for educating Common School teachers erected under the patronage of the State in eight of the academies have been in operation two years, and the last reports from them present favorable results. The number of students attending them is steadily increasing, they are resorted to as sources for supplying the demand for teachers, and the services of those instructed in them are on that

¹The total amount of such surplus was \$37,468,859.97, of which New York would have received \$5,352,694.38; but out of the four installments provided by the act only three were paid over to the States, making the share of New York \$4,014,520.07, which forms the present U. S. Deposit fund of the State.

account considered more valuable and readily command a higher rate of compensation. But no success that can attend those already established will make them competent to supply in any considerable degree the demand for teachers; it has, therefore, been proposed to increase the number of such departments in each senate district of the State by devoting to that purpose a portion of the income derived from the deposit of the public moneys. It is well worthy your consideration whether still better results might not be obtained by county normal schools established and maintained on principles analogous to those on which our system of Common Schools is founded."

By an act of the Legislature entitled "An act concerning Common Schools," in which certain duties are imposed upon trustees and commissioners in regard to their annual reports, passed April 22, 1837, (chapter 241) in harmony with those recommendations it was provided that "the institutions in which departments for the instruction of Common School teachers are or shall be established shall make to the Superintendent of Common Schools an annual report of the condition of those departments, in such forms and containing such information as he may from time to time require; and in respect to the organization and management of the departments and the course of studies therein the said institutions shall be governed by such directions as he may prescribe."

In the spirit of the suggestions made in the message of 1838 the Legislature passed an act April 17, 1838, providing for the expenditure of the income arising from the investment of the fund intrusted to their care. By the eighth section of this act the sum of \$28,000 is to be paid over annually to the Literature Fund, to be annually distributed among the Academies in the several senatorial districts by the Regents of the University in the manner prescribed by law.

In close connection with this comes section nine of the same law which provides as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Regents of the University to require of every Academy receiving a distributive share of public money under the preceding section equal to seven hundred dollars per annum, to establish and maintain in such Academy a department for the instruction of Commou School teachers, under the direction of the said Regents, as a condition of receiving the distributive share of every such Academy."

At a meeting of the Board of Regents held June 7, 1839, a resolution was passed requiring every Academy subject to their visitation, and receiving a distributive share of the public money equal to \$700

per annum, to establish and maintain a department for the instruction of Common School teachers; and the Secretary of the Board was directed to send copies of it to the several Academies affected by it. The following was the list, additional to those in which such departments had already been established:

Erasmus Hall Academy. Genesee Wesleyan Seminary.

Amenia Seminary. Cortland Academy.

Albany Female Academy. Rochester Collegiate Institute.

Troy Female Seminary. Ithaca Academy.

On May 4, 1841, the Board of Regents, in accordance with the suggestions of the report made by Mr. Spencer from the committee on the instruction of Common School teachers, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the sum of three hundred dollars be apportioned and distributed to each of the following Academies, on condition of their maintaining therein respectively for the term of six months between the 15th day of May and the 15th day of December, a department for the instruction of teachers of common schools, subject to the direction of the Superintendent of the Common Schools, so far as their organization, management, and the course of studies pursued therein are concerned, viz.:

Second district, Montgomery Academy.

Kinderhook Academy.

Fourth district, Delaware Academy.

Washington Academy.

St. Lawrence Academy. Fairfield Academy.

Fifth district, Hamilton Academy.

Hobart Hall Institute (Holland Patent). Rensselaer Oswego Academy (Mexico).

Sixth district, Franklin Academy (Prattsburgh).

Ithaca Academy.

Seventh district, Canandaigua Academy.

Cortland Academy (Homer).

Eighth district, Middlebury Academy.

Rochester Collegiate Institute.

Fredonia Academy."

In conformity with chapter 241 of the acts of 1837 the Superintendent issued to the institutions in which these departments had been established, a circular of instruction, dated May 18, 1841, mainly derived from those given by the Regents, but containing some new provisions. Among these were the requirements that every

person admitted to this department in any Academy make a written engagement that he will employ himself in teaching in some Common School for at least one year after he shall leave the department, unless prevented by ill-health or some other unavoidable impediment; that no male pupil should be received under eighteen years of age, nor any female under sixteen, and that the persons instructed in these departments should be required to practice teaching in the presence and under the direction of the preceptor of the Academy. In his annual report to the Legislature for the school year 1838–9, the State Superintendent states that the establishment of these departments has had a favorable influence upon the character and qualifications of teachers. He says:

"The standard has been raised, the demand for competent teachers has increased, and the supply has been materially augmented. It should be made the interest of those who intend to be teachers to avail themselves of these departments. This could be effected by a legislative provision, declaring that a certificate of qualification given by the trustees of the Academy under their seal should constitute the person receiving it a qualified teacher in the Common Schools of the State without any further certificate from the inspectors of a town."

In his annual report of the following year (1839-40) the Superintendent repeats his suggestion in regard to making the diplomas granted to graduates of the teachers' departments legal certificates to teach, but no legislative action was taken in this direction. The following extract from his report for this year indicates the condition of these departments and the opinion of the State Superintendent in regard to their value. He says:

"From all the information received, the Superintendent is convinced that there has been a decided improvement in these departments. The standard of instruction in their vicinity has been raised, the desire for competent instructors has increased, their wages have advanced, the demand for them has augmented, and a general influence in favor of primary education of the most salutary character has been diffused. In the judgment of the Superintendent, these departments ought not to be abandoned, but should be sustained and encouraged, and the means for establishing a larger number in other Academies should be provided."

During this school year the Superintendent had appointed two gentlemen of "eminent ability and peculiar qualifications for the task," to visit such Academies as their time and convenience might

permit, for the purpose of inspecting these departments and reporting upon their condition. These gentlemen were Rev. Dr. Alonzo Potter, of Union College, and D. H. Little, Esq., of Cherry Valley.

They were appointed July 25, 1840, and were instructed to ascertain particularly "how many of the pupils who have been instructed in these departments have subsequently devoted themselves to the business of teaching;" whether the pupils are required or allowed to take part in giving instruction as a practical exercise;" and also "personally to examine them as to their proficiency and acquirements; particularly their knowledge in those branches which are usually taught in Common Schools." They were requested to send a report containing the results of their examination, mentioning any defects which they may observe in the organization, management or course of studies of these departments, with such suggestions as may occur to them. Dr. Potter visited Kinderhook Academy, Fairfield Academy, Oxford Academy, and the Albany Female Academy. In his report, dated January, 1841, he gives a full account of his visit to each school, and then sums up the results of his observations as follows:

"I. The students in these departments make good proficiency in their studies, but pursue the higher branches to the neglect of those which are elementary.

II. They remain at the institutions but about one-third of the

time originally contemplated.

III. They are not generally exercised in teaching in the presence of their instructors; most of them, however, have taught Common Schools.

IV. They usually expect to teach after leaving the department,

but not for a long time.

V. The departments have contributed indirectly but materially to the improvement of Common Schools, viz.:

1. They have led employers to consider the importance of having

better qualified teachers.

2. They notify trustees where they may apply for teachers.

3. They create an intimate and salutary connection between Academies and Common Schools.

- 4. They multiply the number of persons who make teaching a temporary pursuit, and render such persons better qualified for their duties.
- 5. They increase the number of better informed citizens, especially of such as will take an interest in Common Schools and make good inspectors.

6. They make it the interest of all Academies to give more atten-

tion to the preparation of Common School teachers."

He suggests that the term of three years originally prescribed for the course of study in the teachers' department is too long, and should be reduced one-third, and perhaps one-half; that the terms of admission should be somewhat relaxed as to amount, and then more rigidly enforced; that the members of these departments should be subjected to no charge for tuition or use of text-books; that a diploma from a teachers' department ought to supersede the necessity of an annual examination before inspectors; and that an absolute promise should be exacted from those who have been in the department more than two terms, that on leaving it they will teach a Common School for the period of at least eight months." He also recommends that "in case tuition fees are remitted, a larger allowance be made to the schools by the State; that four departments be substituted for the eight established under the law of 1834. with much larger allowances; and that each department be annually visited and inspected." One other recommendation which he makes in conclusion is of particular interest as being among the first suggestions which led to the establishment of the first normal school in the State. He says:

"I would suggest whether some means might not be adopted for training a class of teachers with more especial reference to country Common Schools, and to primary schools in villages and cities teachers whose attainments should not extend much beyond the common English branches, but whose minds should be awakened by proper influence - who should be made familiar by practice with the best modes of teaching, and who should come under strong obligations to teach for at least two or three years. In Prussia and France, Normal Schools are supported at public expense; most of the pupils receive both board and tuition gratuitously; but at the close of the course they give bonds to refund the whole amount received, unless they teach under the direction of the government for a certain number of years. That such schools, devoted exclusively to the preparation of teaching, have some advantages over any other method, is sufficiently apparent from the experience of other nations; and it has occurred to me that as supplementary to our present system the establishment of one in this State might be eminently useful. If placed under proper auspices and located near the capitol where it could enjoy the supervision of the superintendent of Common Schools and be visited by members of the Legislature, it might contribute in many ways to raise the tone of instruction throughout the State. A course of one year, divided between study and exercises in model schools would be sufficient to qualify the pupils for the particular kind of teaching in view; and they would then carry the awakening influence of their instructions and example to the

very districts in which it is most needed. * * * It is believed that such a seminary, capable of sending forth one hundred teachers annually, might be sustained for five years at an expense of not more than sixty thousand dollars, or twelve thousand dollars annually; and that the graduates might be dispersed throughout the State, and having been trained solely at its expense, might by judicious regulations be enlisted in teaching Common Schools for a period sufficiently long at least to enable them to repay to the public the benefit which they have received. Within five years the relative value of the system might be clearly tested and ulterior measures taken accordingly."

D. H. Little, Esq., of Cherry Valley, visited Canandaigua Academy, Rochester Collegiate Institute, Genesee Weslevan Seminary (Lima, Livingston county), and Ithaca Academy. He describes the visit to each school and reports upon the condition of the teachers' departments and the results they seemed to be reaching, giving also the views imparted to him by the principals of the schools. He also suggests that tuition should be gratis to pupils in these departments; that more aid should be given by the State to the institutions maintaining these departments; that they should be visited and inspected at least once annually by some competent person appointed by the State authority; and that by the repeal of the law of 1838 all the departments be placed upon the common basis of State aid as provided by the law of 1834. No legislative action followed immediately upon the recommendations made, and Acting Superintendent of Schools, S. S. Randall, in his annual report (January 5, 1842) says:

"The influences exerted upon the advancement of the schools by the departments for the education of teachers annexed to several of the Academies throughout the State continue to be powerfully felt in the requisition of a higher standard of qualifications in teachers, and in the steadily increasing compensation paid for their services."

It is of interest to note in connection with the reports for the academic year 1841-2, that the report from Washington Academy, Salem, Washington county, says, in speaking of the department for the instruction of teachers: "Mr. Henry R. Pierson was employed for one-half of each day for the sum of \$50. * * * Mr. P. taught the pupils in this department during the fall term in arithmetic and natural philosophy."

In the annual report of State Superintendent Young, made January 12, 1843, however, a decided change is recommended. He says he thinks the departments are not reaching the ends designed by

their establishment, because "the bounty of the State is diffused over too great a surface." He recommends that the total sum appropriated, \$4,800, "should be divided among four of the most efficient Academies of the State," and "in addition to this endowment, a sufficient annual sum might advantageously be appropriated from the Literature Fund to establish and maintain a similar school in the city of Albany." In a communication to the Board of Regents, also dated January 24, 1843, he recommends "that the appropriation from the Literature Fund to the several Academies now designated for the preparation of teachers of the Common Schools be equally divided between four Academies, to be designated by the Regents, one in the northern, one in the southern, one in the eastern and one in the western section of the State." "In addition to this endowment," he continues, "I have in my annual report recommended to the Legislature, that a sufficient sum be annually appropriated from the Literature Fund to establish and maintain a Normal School of the highest grade in the city of Albany." This communication was referred to a committee of which Gideon Hawley was chairman. This committee, through its chairman, reported April 11, 1843. They concur with the Superintendent in the opinion that the appropriation of that part of the Literature Fund intended for the support of departments for the education of teachers should be limited to four Academies to be designated by the Regents of the University, and an ordinance was passed by the Board at this meeting reducing the number of such departments thus established to four, but this ordinance was not to be interpreted "to extend to or in any manner affect any department for the education of teachers of Common Schools which the Regents of the University are required by law to have established in every Academy which receives a share of \$700 in the general distribution of \$40,000 annually made." These departments thus established, they ordained, are to be conducted "on such a foundation and in such a manner as shall be prescribed and required by the Superintendent of Common Schools."

The Superintendent was also authorized to correspond with such Academies and to report to the Board. At a subsequent meeting of the Board (April 19, 1843) the Superintendent was authorized "to take all the necessary preliminary steps for the proper location of the four Academies." At a meeting held January 11, 1844, he reported a statement of his proceedings "under the ordinance of the Board, establishing four Normal Schools in various parts of the State;" and on his motion, as this was the regular annual meeting

of the Board, the appointment of the standing committee on the establishment of departments in Academies for the instruction of Common School teachers was for the time suspended. As by this motion the establishment of departments for the instruction of Common School teachers was left in great part to the discretion of the State Superintendent as a member of the Board of Regents, and as a change of the system of organizing these departments was under consideration with the strong probability that the change would be made, the departments already established were practically abandoned, to await further action by the Board. The Superintendent, however, after more mature consideration, evidently concluded that it would not be practicable to attempt to carry out the plan proposed, for in his annual report, dated January 13, 1844, he says:

"The result of the examinations which during the last year have been made on this subject has satisfactorily established the fact that four Normal Schools, although connected with Academies and subjected to no expense for rent or for ordinary Academic apparatus, cannot be established and maintained with an annual appropriation of \$1,200 to each."

It is common for public measures of all kinds to be earnestly discussed by all classes of citizens, and in numerous instances sentiments thus generated find expression through petitions to the Legislature for changes in the laws. This condition of things was pre-eminently true at this period in the history of the State, and in regard to no class of topics was this course more likely to be pursued than in regard to educational subjects. Thus we find in the report of the Assembly Committee on Colleges, Academies and Common Schools of this period, the statement made that "Petitions have been presented to this House and referred to your committee asking that the office of State Superintendent of Common Schools be abolished:' that the 'offices of town and ward Superintendents be abolished;' and one petition demands that 'all laws in regard to Common Schools be repealed." The Legislature of 1844 received numerous petitions for and also remonstrances against transferring to the Common School Fund the \$28,000 which by the act of April 17, 1838, was directed should be added annually to the Literature Fund to be distributed among the Academies. The educational committee in the Assembly to which these expressions of opinion were referred, after a full and careful consideration of that part of the message of the Governor which related to schools, the recom-

mendations made by the State Superintendent in his annual report. and the petitions and remonstrances already mentioned, made through their chairman Mr. Hubbard, a careful and extended report. embracing something of a sketch of the different Funds, the income of which was used in sustaining the schools of the State: of the means used in the State for the education of Common School teachers; and of the use of Normal Schools, their introduction into this country, their proper functions, and the desirability of their establishment in this State. The committee in conclusion asked leave to introduce a bill for the establishment of a Normal School in the county of Albany, which with some modifications became a law May 7, 1844, establishing the State Normal School at Albany, and appropriating for its support that portion of the avails of the Literature Fund which by the laws of 1834 had been appropriated to the support of Academical departments for the instruction of teachers of Common Schools. Thus these departments in the Academies were practically abolished, although by the law of 1838 they were required to be maintained in the few schools which received from the annual distribution of the Literature Fund an amount equal to \$700.

The following tabular statement shows the number of pupils instructed each year in these departments:

1835–36		218 284 374 498 668 528
		0.000

3, 389

They had been maintained for eight years and had furnished to the Common Schools 3,389 teachers as shown by their reports at the comparatively trifling total expense to the State of \$32,400. Although the Academies still continued to furnish teachers for the Common Schools, since they were the only sources which could be depended upon for a supply of teachers instructed in more than the rudiments of an education in the English branches, no official recognition was given to their work in this direction, no reports were

made, and any mention of the preparation of teachers for the Common Schools by the Academies disappeared from the official reports of the Regents and of the State Superintendent. A discontinuance for five years of State aid and recognition of the need for this work seems to have produced a popular demand that the State should again authorize and arrange for suitable instruction for teachers of Common Schools in different localities throughout the State. Without doubt the plan for departments in the Academies for the instruction of teachers, which was authorized by the State and entered upon in 1834, the first experiment of its kind in this country, while theoretically excellent and desirable, was practically far in advance of the popular ideas and of the real demands of the Common Schools. especially in the extent of its course of study and in the time demanded for its completion; and while these departments did faithful work and furnished a large number of teachers for the Common Schools, the condition of the schools, the wages paid, and the uneducated condition of popular opinion as to what constitutes a really good school demanded a larger number of departments in numerous localities of the State, which should do more elementary work in a shorter time. These demands were met by an act passed March 30, 1849, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of Common Schools for the years 1849 and 1850." By section second of this act it is provided that "The treasurer shall pay on the warrant of the Comptroller out of the income of the United States deposit or Literature Funds, not otherwise appropriated, to the trustees of one or more academies, as the Regents of the University shall designate, in each county of the State, the sum of \$250 per year for the years 1850 and 1851; provided such Academy or Academies shall have instructed in the science of Common School teaching, for at least four months during each of said years at least twenty individuals but no such one county shall receive a larger sum than \$250."

The Board of Regents promptly took action with a view to rendering the provisions of this act of as great benefit as possible to the Common Schools. At a special meeting of the Board held April 6, 1849, one week after the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Board was directed to prepare and publish a circular to the Academies stating that the Regents would hold a special meeting early in the autumn to consider applications which might be made and to designate the Academies under this act. At the special meeting of the Board held September 20, 1849, the committee to whom all applications had been referred reported that they had received fifty-seven

applications, subsequently increased to sixty-four from thirty-eight counties, and recommended that the thirty-eight, subsequently increased to forty-five, mentioned by them in a prepared list be designnated by the Regents for the instruction of Common School teachers for the years 1850 and 1851. The Board appointed the Academies thus recommended and issued instructions for the organization and management of the classes and blank forms for the final reports. The subjects upon which these classes should be instructed and the method to be pursued in giving instruction in the "Science of Com mon School teaching," as prescribed by law, are left to the judgment and discretion of the trustees and principals of the respective academies. The members of classes are to be instructed free of charge for the four months in question, to sign a declaration that they intend to devote a reasonable time to the business of teaching district schools and upon admission to the class to be, in the case of females, at least fourteen years of age, and in the case of males at least sixteen years of age. It is also left to the discretion of the officers of the Academy whether or not these classes shall be formed and instructed as separate classes, and whether or not additional teachers shall be employed for their instruction, but the practice in the different schools in this particular is to be made a part of the report from these Academies to the Board of Regents.

The report of the instruction given in these classes during the first year of the new system, 1850, shows that forty-two Academies had instructed 992 pupils whose average age was seventeen years, but little uniformity existed in the length of time during which instruction was given. Of the forty-two Academies giving instruction to such classes but seventeen gave such instruction during the required four months of the year 1850. Thirteen Academies had taught the class fifteen weeks, five had taught it fourteen weeks, which number of weeks seem to have corresponded with the number of weeks in their school term; while the other seven schools had been irregular either in allowing the "four months" to include a part of the year 1850 and a part of the year 1851, or in instructing a number of pupils less than the required twenty. The Board of Regents, not feeling at liberty to interpret the law as excusing such deficiencies in time and number of pupils as then mentioned, and still considering that these Academies had given the instruction in good faith, reported the circumstances in full to the Legislature with the request that relief might be afforded these schools by legislative action; suggesting also, in view of the great benefits arising from the grant of

money to such academies as give instruction in the science of Common School teaching, as shown by the report, that provision be made for the continuance of such grant. The literature committee of the Senate. to which the matter was referred, reported in favor of granting the request, and as the proportionate share of each pupil in the appropriation as then made was twelve and a half dollars, the committee recommended that the law be so amended as to allow for each pupil instructed the required time this amount. An act was accordingly passed July 11, 1851 (chapter 536), section four of which reads as follows: "The Treasurer shall pay yearly on the warrant of the Comptroller, out of the income of the United States Deposit or Literature Fund, not otherwise appropriated, to the Trustees of one or more Academies in each county of the State, as the Regents of the University shall designate, the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents for each scholar who shall have been instructed in such Academy during at least four full calendar months in the science of Common School teaching."

The fifth section of the same act authorizes the Regents to apportion money at their discretion to certain Academies which had not complied strictly with the law of 1849. It will be noticed that the fourth section above quoted not only changes the amount apportioned from a gross sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for each Academy designated, to the specific sum of twelve and a half dollars for each pupil instructed, but also makes this a permanent grant by the insertion of the word "yearly." In the circular issued to the Academies by the Board at a meeting held October 14, 1851, giving information in regard to the changes made by the law passed by the preceding Legislature, the standard of the age of pupils admitted to teachers' classes was changed to be for females at least 16, and for males at least 18. As numerous complaints seemed to arise that the requirement of instruction for four calendar months seriously conflicted with the usual division of the Academic year into three terms. leaving a fourth division of the year for vacations, an amendment to the law of 1851 was passed by the Legislature April 12, 1852, as follows:

[&]quot;The treasurer shall pay yearly, on the warrant of the comptroller, out of the income of the United States Deposit or Literature Funds, not otherwise appropriated, to the Trustees of one or more Academies in each county of the State, as the Regents of the University shall designate, the sum of ten dollars for each scholar who

shall have been instructed in such Academy during at least one-third of the Academic year, in the science of Common School teaching."

On account of some difficulty as to the funds, arising from the constitutional provision that no moneys shall ever be paid out of the treasury of the State unless the payment be made within two years next after the passage of the act appropriating it, the Legislature passed the following act June 3, 1853:

"The payment to Academies for instruction in Common School teaching during the Academic year eighteen hundred and fifty-three, authorized by the fourth section of chapter five hundred and thirty-six of the laws of New York, passed July eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, shall be withheld until after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and the amount appropriated in said act is hereby reappropriated, and then made payable in conformity to existing laws and the ordinance of the Regents."

As no standard of acquirements for admission to the classes had been made, and no definite course of instruction had been marked out for these classes, charges had arisen that the ordinary scholars of some Academies were selected and placed in these classes without regard to their capacity or qualifications. The following act of the Legislature, passed June 17, 1853 (chapter 402), seems to have been designed to remedy these defects:

"1. The treasurer shall pay yearly, on the warrant of the comptroller, out of the income of the United States Deposit or Literature Funds, not otherwise appropriated, to the Trustees of one or more Academies in each county of this State, as the Regents of the University shall designate, the sum of ten dollars for each scholar, not to exceed twenty-five scholars to each Academy, who shall have been in such Academy instructed, under a course prescribed by the said Regents, during at least one-third the Academic year, in the science of Common School teaching.

2. The comptroller shall not draw his warrant for any amount, as above provided, until the Trustees of such Academy shall have furnished to the Regents of the University satisfactory evidence that the course prescribed as aforesaid, has been thoroughly pursued by a class previously designated, and instructed as Common School teachers, and who the said trustees believe, intend in good faith to follow the said occupation, and shall have obtained a certificate thereof and

presented the same to the comptroller."

In this act no limit is placed to the number of Academies which may be appointed to instruct classes nor to the number of classes

each year which each Academy thus designated may instruct, and the number of members of which each class may consist is advanced to twenty-five. The Legislature, however, appropriated the specific sum of \$18,000 as ample for all instruction which might be given. The circular issued by the Board to the Academies, announcing these changes in the laws regulating the organization and instruction of these classes, contains the report of the committee which had been adopted by the Board and which in regard to the course of study to be pursued by the classes directs as follows:

"The committee, in addition to previous instructions of the Regents, recommend that the Academies be required to exercise scholars in English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, so far at least as to fit them for examination as Common School teachers, and particularly so in the frequently neglected art of spelling. Students should be habituated to regular drilling and review in these essential branches. If their progress or standing warrant it, they should engage in any other higher branches of English and mathematical science. The instruction in Common School teaching should be given by lectures, by recitations from an approved treatise on the subject, by (as much as may be possible or desirable) instructing a number of younger scholars themselves under direction, or by a combination of all of these."

During the years 1853 and 1854 the number of applications exceeded the number of appointments which the Board felt warranted in making, in view of the limit set by the amount to be distributed. As the number of pupils which the designated Academies might instruct in these classes, while it could not exceed twenty-five in each class, might not reach that limit, the Regents felt themselves warranted by the terms of the act of 1853 (chap. 402), in making provisional appointments. When the reports upon the instruction given in those years were received it was found that the funds were all used in the payment of claims made by the Academies regularly designated, but the value of the work done by the Academies which had been provisionally appointed and the justness of their claim were such that the Legislature passed April 5, 1855, the following act (chap. 160):

"The sum of \$2,100, including the balance on hand, is hereby appropriated from the income of the United States deposit fund for the payment of such Academies as were provisionally appointed by the Regents of the University, in conformity to the directions of the law passed June 17, 1853 (chap. 402), and the same shall be paid in conformity to the provisions of this act."

Upon the 13th of April of the same year an act was passed (chap. 410) providing that the number of pupils in a teachers' class in any Academy should not exceed twenty, evidently with the design to allow a greater number of Academies to receive the appointment to instruct such classes, and at the same time to bring the expense of such instruction within the amount appropriated for it, which was \$18,000. The report of the committee of the Board of Regents, at a meeting held October 2, 1855, through Superintendent V. M. Rice, its chairman, recommended inasmuch as it was within the discretion of the Board to determine the maximum number not to exceed twenty, to be instructed in each Academy designated, that the maximum number be determined at sixteen, and that 113 Academies, the list of which was given, should be appointed, which recommendation was adopted by the Board.

The instruction given in these classes, however, did not yet seem to be satisfactory to the Board. In their report to the Legislature bearing date January 22, 1857, in speaking of the number of these classes, they say:

"With few exceptions these have been taught with the other pupils of the Academy, and no additional teacher has been employed for such instruction. In many of the Academies some professional instruction has been given, while in others it does not appear that the instruction has, to any important extent differed from that of the other pupils. Doubts have long existed with this Board, and they have been confirmed by the expressed opinions of many of the most judicious teachers, whether the money thus appropriated and applied might not be more profitably expended. Two other modes of distribution are suggested - one reducing the number of institutions so that each shall receive a sum sufficient to meet the salary of an able teacher, who shall give his whole time and energies to this department of instruction; the other uniting the \$18,000, now applied to the instruction of teachers with the general distribution, and requiring the course of study and instruction to be formed in all the Academies, with particular reference to this object."

At their meeting November 9, 1857, the Board, with a view to remedying the defects above mentioned, directed that the instructions to Academies on the conditions of admission to the teachers' classes, the course of instruction to be pursued, and the forms of reports be revised, and a circular embodying the revisions be sent to the Academies. This was done on the 26th of the same month. No copy of those revised instructions is found upon file, but the

results as stated in their next annual report (dated January 20, 1859) were "highly gratifying, for much more has been done than in any former year to give a higher professional character to the teachers of the primary schools."

At the annual meeting of the Board held January 9, 1862, the committee upon the instruction of Common School teachers, reported that "the character of the instruction has been advanced, and that in most cases the work of instruction has been faithfully performed." However, the reports of the different institutions instructing teachers' classes were soon afterward subjected to a careful and rigid examination, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in behalf of this committee, reported to the Board at a meeting held July 3, 1862, as follows:

"The committee have examined the reports received from most of the academies of instruction for the academic year 1861-2, and are gratified to find evidences of increased thoroughness and faithfulness. The principal points demanding correction are the following:

1. In some of the academies the scholars instructed are drawn from a very narrow locality; in some instances not extending beyond

the town or village in which the Academy is situated.

2. Studies not included in the instructions are pursued, and in some instances such as are not usually pursued in Common Schools.

3. The time spent with the class, separate from the other classes of the Academy, is, in some instances, less than an hour, and rarely exceeds that time.

4. In some cases tuition is charged for studies which are called extra.

The committee recommend that a circular be prepared and forwarded to the Academies appointed, in which special attention shall be called to the above points."

The Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Secretary were accordingly authorized and directed to prepare a revised course of instructions, embodying the several points stated by the committee.

At a meeting of the Board held December 1, 1863, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in behalf of the committee on the instruction of Common School teachers, called the attention of the Board to the fact that an examination of the reports for the preceding year showed that some Academies were still giving instruction in subjects not included in the course prescribed for teachers' classes, and were charging tuition for such studies, and that in some instances scholars were reported as members of the class who had entered after the beginning of the term; or had been absent during the term, or

had left the class before the close of the term. The committee considered it entirely improper that tuition should be collected in such cases and recommended that such amounts collected be deducted from the sum to which the Academy would otherwise be entitled. They also recommended that more specific instructions be given, requiring scholars admitted to the teachers' class to devote their time to the studies of the course, making their preparation for teaching in the Common Schools their sole object of study during the time for which the State provides their instruction, and requiring that attendance in the course of instruction should be required for the full time of one third of the academic year.

After due consideration of the report the Board adopted the recommendations made by the committee.

At a meeting of the Board held January 14, 1864, Regent Wetmore submitted resolutions setting forth the fact that the welfare of the youth intrusted to the care of the State for educational purposes demanded that provision be made for their physical as well as for their intellectual improvement, and recommending the appointment of a committee to consider the subject and report to the Board the expediency of asking authority from the Legislature to make provision for a course of lectures on physiology and hygiene to be delivered annually before the teachers' institutes and teachers' classes. A committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Rice and Mr. Benedict. Upon the 26th of January Mr. Wetmore, in behalf of the committee, presented an able report upon the subject and presented the following resolution:

"Resolved, That an appropriation of \$\\$ be asked from the Legislature, to be expended under the direction of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, in the delivery of lectures on physiology and hygiene before the teachers' institutes and normal classes in the Academies of the State."

The minutes of the meetings of the Board do not show that any action was taken upon the report of the committee, but the fact that the Legislature passed an act May 4, 1864 (chapter 556), making provision for such lectures, indicates that the subject was placed before the Legislature in a timely and efficient manner. The act, which makes some other provisions in regard to teachers' classes, is as follows:

"The treasurer shall pay yearly on the warrant of the comptroller, out of the income of the United States deposit or literature funds,

not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$18,000 for instruction in Academies in the science of common school teaching under a course of study prescribed by the Regents of the University, the same to be paid as follows, that is to say: To the trustees of all Academies selected for that purpose by the Regents of the University in this State, the sum of \$10 for each scholar (not to exceed twenty scholars to each Academy) who shall have been in such Academy, instructed under a course prescribed by the Regents of the University, during at least one-third of the academic year in the science of common school teaching, and a sum not exceeding \$3,000, portion of said \$18,000, for instruction in such Academies in physiology and the laws of health, and such other special subjects as the Regents of the University shall deem necessary to be taught on a uniform system in all Academies selected as aforesaid, by a teacher or teachers to be appointed by said Regents; the same to be paid to such teacher or teachers on the certificate of the said Regents that the said uniform course of instruction has been given by such teacher or teachers under their directions in conformity to the provisions of this act."

The plan thus outlined for giving instruction upon physiology and the laws of health to the teachers' institutes and teachers' classes seems to have been impracticable, for we find no further mention of it and no attempt to reap the benefit of its provisions. The reports of the committee upon the instruction of Common School teachers at several successive annual meetings of the Board show that the classes were for the most part following in a satisfactory manner the course prescribed by the Regents.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, as chairman of the committee upon the instruction of Common School teachers made January 9, 1868, gives evidence of this fact. It says:

"The report of each Academy has been carefully examined to ascertain whether the instructions of the Regents have been so faithfully regarded as to entitle each Academy, under the provisions of the statute of April 13, 1855, to the sum of \$10 for each pupil reported as having been so instructed; and the committee are gratified to find, that, with very few exceptions, the returns have been made in strict conformity with the requirements of the Board, and that the statements in response to the formal inquiries made by the Regents, are, in many instances, highly creditable to the earnest and well directed efforts of the Academies.

The committee are also gratified to have testimony of the merits of these classes in the reports of school commissioners to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and evidence of the good character and qualifications as teachers, of those composing them. A cordial co-operation between the commissioners and the principals of Academies contributes greatly to the efficiency of the instruction. The

reports of the last year furnish evidence of such co-operation, and of the value of this agency in providing teachers for the Common Schools."

For several years the applications for appointment to instruct teachers' classes had not been sufficient to exhaust the appropriation. A careful consideration of this fact showed that in many Academies the sums paid for instructing these classes had not been equal to the amounts which would have been received from members of these classes at the regular rates of tuition, and hence provision for giving efficient instruction to teachers' classes in these Academies had become a burden to be avoided. Hence those Academies that charged high rates of tuition usually did not apply for appointment to instruct teachers' classes as the instruction of such classes would be attended with loss upon the part of the Academy; and the appointments were many times sought, not for the benefit which might be conferred upon the Common Schools through such instruction, but to secure the appropriation made for such instruction as an aid in the support of the school. An attempt was made to obviate this difficulty by section 3, chapter 642 of the Laws of 1873. This section reads as follows .

"Twelve thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required in addition to the annual appropriation of eighteen thousand dollars from the United States Deposit Fund, for the instruction of Common School teachers; the whole sum to be apportioned and paid to the several institutions which may give such instruction as now provided by law, at the rate of fifteen dollars for each scholar instructed in a course prescribed by the said Regents, during a term of thirteen weeks, and at the same rate for not less than ten weeks or more than twenty weeks."

The sum paid for the instruction of each scholar in a teachers' class was thus advanced to fifteen dollars, the number of scholars to be taught in any Academy was not restricted, and the limits of time during which a class might be under instruction were fixed at ten and twenty weeks. The \$12,000 appropriated in addition to the regular annual appropriation of \$18,000, was a portion of an appropriation of \$125,000 made to the Academies by the act of Legislature, chapter 642, Laws of 1873, and made for that year only. The amount appropriated for the support of teachers' classes was thus made \$30,000, in anticipation of a large increase in the number of pupils instructed in consequence of the change in the regulations

governing the formation and instruction of these classes. In their annual report made to the Legislature February, 18, 1874, the Board, referring to the provisions of this act, say:

"These changes in the requirements of the law have proved most salutary, more appointments have been applied for than the fund at their disposal would permit the Regents to make, and they have gratifying testimony to the increased thoroughness and efficiency of the instruction."

In the "Report of the Committee of Fifteen on Legislative aid to the academic institutions of the State of New York," the purposes and possibilities of these provisions of the law are thus outlined:

"The Academies will continue hereafter, as heretofore, largely to train the teachers of their respective localities and thus of the State.

* * While the smaller Academies will be able to continue the present form of the teachers' class with greater efficiency than before, the larger Academies may be enabled, under proper arrangements, to organize a permanent teachers' department with its regular professorship; and it is the opinion of your committee that no more valuable service could be rendered, under this appropriation, than for the Regents to perfect some plan whereby all Academies which have a sufficiently large attendance of those preparing for teaching to warrant it, may establish a teachers' department, with courses of training for teachers similar to those now in operation in our Normal Schools."

The effect of the additional appropriation of 1873 was to stimulate very greatly the interest in these classes, and so numerous were the applications for appointment to instruct classes during the Academic year 1873—4 that the Board considered it necessary to advise the Academies not to instruct more than twenty-five scholars for a term of thirteen weeks free of charge, unless they were prepared to assume the risk of instructing a larger number.

The appropriation of \$125,000 failed to be made after 1873 and hence that portion of it which had been apportioned to the support of teachers' classes was withdrawn, and but \$18,000 was left with which to continue them. It was hence thought very desirable and important to secure the annual appropriation of an adequate amount for the permanent encouragement of instruction of Common School teachers in the Academies and Academical departments of Union Schools. The subject was therefore brought to the attention of the

Legislature at the session of 1877, and the following act was passed (Laws of 1877, chapter 425):

"Section 1. The treasurer shall pay yearly, on the warrant of the comptroller, out of the income of the United States Deposit Fund not otherwise appropriated, the sum of * * * thirty thousand dollars for the instruction in Academies and Union Schools in the science and practice of Common School teaching, under a course to be prescribed by the Regents of the University; * * *

§ 2. The said Regents shall designate the Academies and Union Schools in which the instruction shall be given, distributing them among the counties of the State as nearly as well may be, having reference to the number of school districts in each, to location and

to the character of the institutions selected.

§ 3. Every Academy and Union School so designated shall instruct a class of not less than ten nor more than twenty-five scholars, and every scholar admitted to such class shall continue under instruction not less than ten weeks, all of which shall be in one school term. The Regents shall prescribe the conditions of admission to the classes, the course of instruction, and the rules and regulations under which said instruction shall be given, and shall, in their discretion, determine the number of classes which may be formed in any one year in any Academy or Union School, and the length of time exceeding ten weeks during which such instruction may be given, all of which shall be in the same school term.

§ 4. Instruction shall be free to all scholars admitted to such classes, and who have continued in them the length of time required

by the third section of this act.

§ 5. The trustees of all Academies and Union Schools in which such instruction shall be given shall be paid from the appropriation made by the first section of this act at the rate of one dollar for each week's instruction of each scholar, on the certificate of the Regents of the University to be furnished to the Comptroller.

The changes made by this law in regard to the amount appropriated, the rates to be paid for each scholar instructed, and the length of time during which the instruction should continue gave a strong impetus to this work throughout the State. Applications were made and granted to the full extent of the appropriation, and reports from the different schools where instruction was given, and from the school commissioners, indicated that the character of the instruction was greatly improved. But an unexpected discouragement arose. The appropriation for the support of the teachers' classes made by chapter 425 of the Laws of 1877 was from the income of the United States deposit fund. The annual report of the Regents transmitted to the Legislature March 10, 1879, states that the Comp-

troller had communicated to the Board his decision that he would not be able to make payment for the instruction of teachers' classes during the preceding year, as the expenditure from this fund was in excess of the income, and that the deficiency was increasing. As the law prescribes that such deficiencies shall be reimbursed from the income of the fund, the Board expresses the opinion that the prospect of making payment for this service from this fund at an early day could not be regarded as favorable. The Board accordingly earnestly urged the Legislature to provide for the payment for the instruction of these classes. The Legislature at once gave attention to the subject, and relief was given by the act, chapter 61 of the Laws of 1879, appropriating such sum as might be necessary for this purpose from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. By chapter 1 of the Laws of 1881 an appropriation was made to supply the deficiency in the revenue of the United States deposit fund, and provision was made for the payment from other funds of certain sums which had before been paid from this fund, thus rendering secure the annual payment of \$30,000 from the United States deposit fund for the instruction of Common School teachers in the Academies. This interruption in the instruction of teachers' classes in the Academies caused by the deficiency in the revenue of the United States deposit fund was considered by the Board as furnishing a favorable opportunity for the revision of the regulations governing the organization and conduct of these classes. In addition to this the Board were impressed with the necessity of requiring this service to be well and thoroughly performed. At their annual meeting in January, 1881, the committee upon the instruction of Common School teachers were instructed to devise and carry out such reforms in the management of these classes as they should deem advisable. The committee reported to the Board at their meeting July 14, 1881, the amended form of instructions for the management of these classes which they had prepared and issued, introducing the following important changes:

"As to the conditions of admission to the teachers' class, they provide that candidates must have passed the Regents' preliminary examination, or must give promise of being able to pass said examination before the close of the course.

As to the subject of study to be pursued, they direct that instruction be given in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic intellectual and written, English grammar, geography, United States history, science of government, and principles of teaching; and they remove

the restriction heretofore in force as to pursuing other branches of study.

As to the instruction to be given, they provide that one and a half hours each day be occupied in drilling the class in methods of giving instruction in the several subjects, and that opportunities be fur-

nished for practice in teaching.

As to the final testing and acceptance of the class, they provide that a final examination of the class be held, and that only those members who have received the Regents' preliminary certificate and pass the final examination will be accepted and paid for by the Regents."

In their annual report to the Legislature January 13, 1882, the Board mention the above changes and call attention to the fact that what is still required to make the administration of this work wholly satisfactory is a close supervision by a competent person who should give his time to the care and inspection of the classes; and an enactment making it the duty of the school commissioners to visit these classes and report to the Regents as to their condition.¹

¹The idea of visitation and inspection by a competent agent of the Regents had been suggested in a modified form, in the report made by a committee of the Regents in 1835, already noticed.

It should be remembered that at that period the Academies of the State were not supplied with apparatus as fully as their wants required, and we may infer from the following extract from the Report, that in some of them, at least, the teachers themselves were not as well qualified to teach the physical sciences as they would be required to be at the present time. With a view of supplying in some degree these wants, and at the same time of securing the benefits of a thorough inspection, the committee suggested the following economical arrangement:

"Should the funds available for this purpose thereafter admit, it was suggested that great benefit might be derived from a course of lectures accompanied with experiments, on chemistry, mineralogy, natural philosophy and astronomy, delivered by a person who should make it his whole business to lecture upon these subjects, and who should visit each of these institutions in turn; the pupils being previously prepared by the study of proper text-books, so as to be ready at a specified time for the lecturer, who would carry his apparatus with him, and who from his familiar knowledge of his subjects could in a course of lectures of not more than a month in duration at each place impart more practical information than could be gained in the ordinary way in a much longer period. It was estimated that \$1.000 a year, with what might be received from students (other than those of the teachers' classes) attending, would be sufficient to meet these expenses.

The person thus appointed by the Regents, and acting as their agent, would be able to examine into the condition of the institutions and report full information necessary for a proper understanding and the further improvement of their operation."

This was the only part of the plan recommended in 1835 which was not adopted. So far as related to courses of lectures with experiments, the plan has since been carried out on private account to some extent, but more in the early years of the

The need for these requirements had been fully shown by the reports of Principal A. B. Watkins of Adams, School Commissioner A. B. Humphrey, and Mr. Fox Holden, of Ithaca, who had been employed by the committee upon the instruction of Common School teachers as agents of the Board to visit and inspect the teachers' classes under instruction during the Fall term of 1881. At the annual meeting of the Board in January, 1882, the results of these visitations were reported to the Board by the committee, and steps were taken to place the subject before the Legislature with a view to securing such legislation as should be deemed necessary. The subject was accordingly brought to the attention of the Legislature and the following law was passed (Laws of 1882, chapter 318):

Section 1. The appropriation provided by chapter four hundred and twenty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, for the instruction in Academies and Union Schools in the science and practice of Common School teaching, shall be deemed to include, and shall include, the due inspection and supervision of such instruction by the Regents of the University, and the expenses of such inspection and supervision for the present and each succeeding fiscal year shall be paid out of said appropriation on vouchers certified by

the Regents of the University.

§ 2. Each class organized in any Academy or Union School under appointment by the Regents of the University, for instruction in the science and practice of Common School teaching, shall be subject to the visitation of the school commissioner of the district in which such Academy or Union School is situated; and it shall be the duty of said commissioner to advise and assist the principals of said Academies or Union Schools in the organization and management, and in the final examination of said classes, and after the close of the term of instruction of said classes to make to the Regents of the University, in the manner to be prescribed by them, a report in regard to the instruction of said classes, and the qualifications of the individual members thereof.

§ 3. Each scholar instructed for the full term provided by law, in a class organized for instruction in the science and practice of Common School teaching, who shall have passed the examination known and designated as the Regents' preliminary examination, in Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and Spelling, and who, in addition, shall have passed the final examination prescribed for such classes by the said Regents, including an examination in the History

period than of late. In the summer of 1838 the writer attended a week's course of lectures, delivered in the Lowville Academy by an itinerant professor, well qualified for his business, and provided with apparatus quite as extensive as the average College of that day, and more costly than most Academies could afford to-day.

F. B. H.

of the United States, the Principles of Civil Government and the Methods of Teaching, shall be deemed to have sufficient learning to teach in the Common Schools of the State, and to each such scholar the Regents of the University shall grant a testimonial which, when indorsed by any school commissioner, shall constitute a certificate of qualification and a license to teach in the Common Schools of his district for a period of one year from the date of such indorsement; and at the expiration of the period named in said license, and at successive expirations thereafter, said certificate may be re-indorsed by any school commissioner, and at his discretion constituted a license to teach in the Common Schools of his district for a period not to exceed three years after each re-indorsement.

By this act provision is made for the supervision as well as for the instruction of the classes; each class is made subject to the visitation of the school commissioner in whose district it is situated; it is made the duty of the school commissioner to aid and advise the principal in the organization, management and final examination of the classes, and to make a report to the Regents in regard to the instruction of the classes and the qualifications of the individual members; and each scholar holding a Regents' preliminary certificate who completes the prescribed course of instruction and passes the final examination becomes entitled to a testimonial issued by the Regents, which becomes a license to teach in the Common Schools when indorsed by a school commissioner.

The changes made by this act tend to reach more satisfactory results in the organization of the classes, in a higher grade of scholarship upon the part of members of classes, in instruction in the methods of teaching, in the active co-operation of the school commissioners, and in the possession by each successful member of the classes of a testimonial which may become a license to teach in the Common Schools.

Under the provisions of this act the Board appointed Albert B. Watkins, Ph. D., of Adams, as inspector of teachers' classes who entered upon the duties of the position July 1, 1882. A pamphlet of instructions was at once prepared and issued, containing full information in regard to legislation concerning the teachers' classes; conditions upon which appointments are to be made to instruct teachers' classes; qualifications of candidates; organization and supervision of the classes; an outline of the course of instruction in methods of teaching and school economy; directions for conducting the final examinations of the classes; and information in regard to the Regents' testimonial, and the payment for instruction.

The number of classes applied for and appointed for the Academic year 1882–83 was somewhat smaller than before in consequence of the increased requirements, but the results reached in these classes, as shown by the visitations of the inspector, the reports of the principals and school commissioners, and the answer papers forwarded to the Regents' office as the result of the final examinations of classes, indicated great care in observing the directions of the Regents, a higher grade of preparation for the work, a better class of material in the classes, a much larger proportion of members who are bona fide teachers, or who intend to become such, a far greater amount of instruction upon methods and school economy, and hence a better qualified class of teachers than the teachers' classes have heretofore produced.

The number of classes instructed during the Academic year 1883-84 was seventeen greater than during the preceding year, showing the fact that the Academies and their officers are giving their hearty support to the effort made by the Regents to advance the standard of the work done in these classes. It is believed that in a comparatively brief time the united efforts of school commissioners, Academies and the Board of Regents will result in increasing not only the number of classes, but also the average number in each class, bringing the benefits of special instruction for teachers within the reach of more numerous localities and of a greater number of teachers, and thus furnishing to the Common Schools a larger number of efficient teachers, and to a much greater number of children competent instruction.

Attendance in Teachers' Classes in Academies under the first Appointment until 1841, inclusive.'

ACADEMIES.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.
Montgomery Academy Kinderhook Academy Fairfield Academy St. Lawrence Academy Washington Academy Oxford Academy Canandalgua Academy Middlebury Academy Middlebury Academy	29 19	7 15 None. 102 32 27 26 19	12 20 16 96 35 35 36 34	31 25 53 106 39 35 44 41	40 14 78 104 30 44 50 40	40 10 107 20 76 61
Total	108	228	284	374	350	407
Expenses of Teachers' Department	\$6,800	83, 200	83, 200	\$3,200	\$3, 200	83, 20

Under the increased number of Academies provided for in 1841 there was found difficulty in obtaining reports from some, owing

¹This table and the following are inserted by F. B. H., the general editor of this volume.

in part, it was suggested, to the more stringent regulations that were adopted, and the numbers reported were less than those actually instructed. The results of attendance under this regulation and the names of the Academies included, are shown in the following table:

Attendance in Academies appointed for the Instruction of Common School Teachers under the Regulations of 1841.

ACADEMIES.	1842.	1843.	ACADEMIES.	1842,	1843.	
Montgemery Academy Kinderhosk Academy Beisware Academy Washington Academy St. Lawrence Academy Fairneld Academy Hamilton Academy Hamilton Academy Hobart Hall. Rensselaer Oswego Academy	15	21 29 16 18 73 23 34 39 20	Franklin (Prattsburgh) Academy	12 46 35	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	

The Academies above named were termed of the First Class, and were empowered to grant diplomas entitling the holder to teach a Common School. Another grade, termed those of the Second Class, were required to provide instruction to teachers under an act we shall presently notice, passed in 1838; but these were not allowed to grant these diplomas.

Statistics of Attendance and Expenditures — Teachers' Classes 1849-84.

ACADEMIC YEAR.	4	ATTENDANCE.	Number	Expen-	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	of classes instructed.	diture
(1-50)	388	610	998	42	\$10,8
es-51	337	663	1,000	46	11,3
1-14.	529	1,014	1,573	82	14,5
£ 13	508	1,062	1,570	85	15,3
B 14	592	1,188	1,780	105	17,7
4.15	590	1,213	1,803	85	17.3
Confed	521	1,153	1,677	111	16.1
%-5°	532	1,077	1,609	106	15.
7	601	1,096	1.697	93	16.
N-31	711	1,093	1.804	97	17.
1.771	5617	1.087	1.684	93	17.
41-6.]	595	1, 117	1.712	93	16.
1.62	494	1,272	1,766	95	16.
2.45	449	1,328	1.777	99	11,
.61	363	1,323	1,686	99	16.
1.43	207	1,301	1.598	103	16,
Colle	363	1,122	1, 485	36	14.
	400	1,039	1, 445	84	13.
(al.,					
T-d ₂ *	4603	1,026	1, 489	85	14,
- 7.9	564	1,021	1,585	89	15,
0.70	503	5001	3, 194	27	14,
11.71	5×2	59609	1,551	90	16,
1.7.1	592	1,002	1,5614	88	164
2-7	551	1,110	1,661	97	16,
N.74	617	1,278	1,896	503	26,
6.75	572	1,209	1,794	518	14
% 76	GIAN	1,1/03	1.741	85	16 (
San Control of the Co	×11	1,043	2,344	102	16,
	M55	1,607	2,463	100	34.1
*****	863	1,551	2,014	110	17.1
1.41	326	6563	1,019	53	31.6
(k=1	128	1963	103	18	3.4
1-2'	553	1.187	1,740	99	18.7
1.41	633	1,178	1,611	95	12,6
3-4	517	1.355	1. 575	112	15.

¹ Convention Doc. 50 (1846), p. 5.

CHAPTER XXVII.

ACADEMIES OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The following list is intended to include the names of the several Academies that have been incorporated by the Regents and by the Legislature. In case of change of name, the obsolete names are generally introduced without more than a cross reference to the last or present name, where the principal data concerning them are given. In a few instances the names of unincorporated Academies are given, but these were generally in some way connected with those having a charter, either preceding or following them.

At all periods during the century there have been a large number of private Seminaries in the State, but with the exception of very recent years, we have no information concerning their number or attendance. In 1884 the number of pupils attending private schools was 119,952, or about ten per cent of the whole number under instruction.

The list of Principals has been compiled for the earlier years from the original reports. They were first printed in the Regents' report of 1850, and from that time to the present these lists have been prepared from these reports. In giving titles the one last used has generally been added, but this is not to indicate that it was held by the person to whose name it is placed during the whole, period of service. It is also to be remarked that the absence of a title does not indicate that the person had no literary or professional titles. In a few instances, by the aid of Academies and county histories, we have been able to present series of names with reasonable assurance that they are complete; but of far the greater number it cannot be claimed that a full list is given. The information is presented as the best that could be obtained, and as only approximately complete.

It must be remembered that the latest information available in preparing this list has been the Regent's Report, printed in 1884, but referring to the year ending in 1883. In the few cases where 1884 has been entered it is from recent information by correspondence; and whenever 1883 is entered opposite the name it does not imply that the services of the person named had ended in that year.

[With respect to the lists of Principals in the following pages, it should be remarked that from imperfections in existing records it has been found quite impossible in some cases to prepare perfect lists. They should, therefore, be regarded as only approximately complete. The titles appended are generally those which were reported as pertaining to these persons while employed as Principals, and at the end of the period while so reported. They may have afterward received degrees of higher grade, but of this no notice is taken. As the lists prior to 1850 were prepared from unpublished returns, and by clerks who had not been previously instructed upon this point, many persons may have been mentioned without noticing the literary titles belonging to them in the earlier years of the period embraced.]

ACADEMY AT LITTLE FALLS.

(See "Little Falls Union School, Academic Department.")

Academy of Dutchess County. (See "Poughkeepsie High School.")

Academy of Our Lady of the Cataract. (Niagara Falls, Niagara Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 10, 1866. (Chap. 495, Laws of 1866.)

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART. (Rochester, Monroe Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature, April 11, 1849. (Chap. 427,
Laws of 1849.)

ADAMS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. (Adams, Jefferson Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents April 22, 1855, but not fully organized when a proposition was received from General Solon D. Hungerford of Adams, for a substantial endowment. The name was changed March 24, 1864, to

Hungerford Collegiate Institute.

Under this name an Academic School was opened in a large building near the railroad station built for a hotel. This was burned in 1867, and a very fine building was soon afterward erected, upon a slight eminence on the northern border of the village, commanding a most

¹ By this act Jesse A. Auchinbaugh, of Rochester, was declared and constituted a corporation, with succession by his executors or trustees appointed by his last will and testament, subject to the general provisions of the Revised Statutes. The institution has not reported to the Regents.

beautiful prospect, and in design and arrangement surpassed by but few Academies in the State.1

This building was occupied from 1870 to 1882, it having been sold for a debt, and the trustees being unable to agree with the purchaser for further occupation, upon terms that they deemed just, the school was removed in 1882 to a block in the business part of the village. It remained there until burned out, in a disastrous village fire August 28, 1884.

The name "Adams Collegiate Institute," was restored by the Regents, in a provisional charter granted May 29, 1883, and declared absolute November 16, of that year. The Academic building has since been repurchased by D. A. Dwight and wife, of Adams, and conveyed by perpetual lease, subject to certain conditions to the present board of trustees.

Principals. Rev. G. Dunbar Houghton, A. M., 1866-68. Albert B. Watkins, A. M., Ph. D., 1871-82. Orlo B. Rhodes, A. M., 1882.

ADDISON ACADEMY.

(See "Addison Union School, Academic Department.")

ADDISON UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Addison Steuben Co.)

About the year 1848, an Academy was built by a joint stock company, and incorporated by the Regents, February 8, 1849. It was burned about 1856-8, and a new company was formed and another building erected. In 1869 this was sold to the school district and a Union School formed, which has since been conducted with success, the Academic department reporting to the Regents. Received under visitation April 21, 1868.

Principals.

Marvin N. Baldwin, 1848. Asa W. Smith, A. B., 1849. Prof. Van Patten. John Stacy, A. B., 1850-51. R. B. Van Patten, A. B., 1852. Fordyce Harrington, A. B., 1853-B. J. McNiel, 1854-55 Francis M. Hyde, 1865-68.

1961s.
M. H. Paddock, 1869.
Prof. J. H. Bosard.
Theodore F. Welch, 1870-73.
Fox Holden, A. B., 1873-74.
Ewing L. Richardson, A. B., 1875-79.
Philip M. Hull, A. M., 1879-84.
Robert G. A. Estell, 1884.

ADELPHI ACADEMY OF BROOKLYN. (Brooklyn, Kings Co). Incorporated by the Regents, August 3, 1870.

Homer B. Sprague, M. A., 1871-75.

Principals. Stephen G. Taylor, A. M., Ph. D., 1876-82.

A description of this building with engravings will be found in the Regents Report of 1872, p. 461.

AFTON UNION SCHOOL. (Afton, Chenango Co.)

Organized under general act of May 2, 1864 (chap. 555, Laws of 1864). Admitted by Regents January 11, 1862. By a change in the limits of the district, it was, under a decision of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, reduced to an ordinary school district.

New proceedings for the organization of a Union Free School were had, and the Academic department was admitted by the Regents November 6, 1874.

E. W. Rodgers, 1872-74. David E. Kohler, 1875-76. H. R. Rundall, 1877. Principals.

James L. Sprague, A. M., 1878-82.

Willis Robert Hall, 1883.

ALBANY ACADEMY.1 (Albany.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 4, 1813. Concurrent resolutions were passed March 11-May 9, 1878, requesting the Governor to issue not over 125 light cadet muskets, with equipments, security being given for their safe keeping, and return when called for. (Laws of 1878, p. 515.) This has always been a Boys Academy, and it has uniformly ranked as one of the very best in the State. An edifice of dressed brown free stone in pure Italian style from the designs of Philip Hooker, the eminent Albany architect, was erected with a wing upon each side for residences, fronting upon a park, adjacent to the Capitol Park, and facing the east. The State Hall, [hereafter to be known as the State Museum] was afterward erected on the lower side of Eagle street directly opposite the Academy, and the adjacent streets include the finest and best portions of the city of Albany.

While under the care of Prof. Mason, military instruction was introduced as an incidental part of the course, and the students wear a cadet uniform, and have a special teacher in this department.

The library and collections of the Albany Institute, the direct descendant of the oldest scientific society in the State, are kept at the Academy, and in the winter months its stated meetings are held there.

The semi-centennial anniversary of this Academy was celebrated June 26, 1863, and the occasion called together a very large number of former students, including many aged men and men in middle life, from every rank and profession. The proceedings were published in a volume entitled "Celebration of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Albany Academy, Albany, June 23, 1863." 8 vo. pp. 187.

Principals.

Benjamin Allen, Lt. D., 1815-17. T. Romeyn Beck, M. D., Lt. D., 1817-48. Rev. William H. Campbell, D. D., 1848-51. George, H. Cook, A. M., 1851-33. Rev. William A. Miller, A. M., 1853-56. David Murray, A. M., Ph. D., 1856-63. James Weir Mason, A. M., 1863-69. Rev. Abel Wood, A. M., 1869-70. Merrill E. Gates, A. M., Ph. D., 1871-83. James M. Cassety, A. M., Ph. D., 1883.

ALBANY FEMALE ACADEMY. (Albany.)

Incorporated by the Legislature Feb. 16, 1821¹ (chap. 53, Laws of 1821). Admitted by Regents January 29, 1828.²

Principals.

Alouzo Crittenden, 1827-44. L. Sprague Parsons, A. M., 1849-55. Eben S. Stearns, A. M., 1856-68.

Miss Louisa Ostrom, 1860.
Miss Louisa Ostrom and Wm. G. Nowell, 1878.
[No returns in recent years.]

ALBANY FEMALE SEMINARY. (Albany.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 9, 1828, (chap. 189, Laws of 1829). Admitted by Regents April 16, 1828.

Principals.

Rev. David Brown, 1829. Miss E. H. Smith, 1830. Rev. John W. Garfield, 1831-48. Emerson F. Carter, 1849-53. Mrs. S. C. Nickerson, 1850-55. Mrs. Fannie L. Hussey, 1856-57. Henry D Burlingame, A. M., 1857-67.

ALBANY HIGH SCHOOL. (Albany.)

Organized under general act of April 7, 1866 (Chap. 444, Laws of 1866). Admitted by Regents, April 26, 1873. Named originally "The Free Academy of the City of Albany," but this was changed to the present one by the Albany Board of Public Instruction, in 1873.

Principals.

John E. Bradley, A. M., Ph. D., 1874.

ALBANY PEARL STREET ACADEMY. (Albany, N. Y.)

Incorporated by the Legislature, April 23, 1836 (Chapter 174, Laws of 1836, p. 235). No reports received.

ALBION ACADEMY. (Albion, Orleans Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature, May 1, 1837 (Chap. 290, Laws of 1837). Admitted by the Regents, February 27, 1841. Established as a stock company. Capital, \$10,000. Shares \$25, and none to be trustees unless owning \$100 of stock. This restriction was repealed April 20, 1836. Changed May 23, 1876, to

¹No reports made for many years, although the Academy has been regularly continued.

² Under an act passed February 28, 1822, the trustees were to be paid a sum not exceeding \$1,000, from the sale of a lot on which a building had been erected by them.

ALBION UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Admitted by the Regents, January 11, 1877. Since that time the old academic building has been enlarged by adding two wings. Main building, 120 by 40 feet; wings, 60 by 40 feet each, and all two stories high, and built of brick.

Principals

Edwin B. Reynolds, 1840-41.
Justus W. French, 1842-45.
Edwin R. Reynolds, 1846.
Edwin R. Reynolds, 1846.
Edwin R. Reynolds, 1847.
Parez Brown, A. M., 1848-50.
Hinam Wheeler, A. M., 1851-52.
Joel Whitney, A. M., 1853-60.

Franklin S. Lyon, A. M., 1861-64. J. R. Bellamy, A. M., 1895-66. Oliver Morehouse, A. M., 1867-71. Theodore F. Chapin, A. B., 1872-74. W. T. Mills, A. B., 1875-76. W. B. Forbes, 1876. Freeman A. Green, A. M., 1877

ALEXANDER CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

(See "Genesee and Wyoming Seminary.")

ALFRED ACADEMY.

(See "Alfred University, Academic Department.")

ALFRED UNIVERSITY, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Alfred, Allegany Co.)

• The "Alfred Academy" was founded December 5, 1836, by the Seventh Day Baptist Denomination, and incorporated by the Regents January 31, 1843. Changed to "Alfred University" by the Legislature, March 28, 1857.

By an act passed April 10, 1850,² the sum of \$10,000 was loaned for five years from the Common School Fund to the town of Alfred, with leave to re-loan the same to this Academy. By another act, passed April 11, 1856,³ the sum of \$7,500 was appropriated to the Common School Fund in part payment of this loan.

Principals.

Bethnel C. Church, 1836-37. Rev. James R. Ivish, 1837-39. Rev. William C. Kenyon, 1839-46. William C. Kenyon and Ira Sayles, 1847-48.

William C. Kenyon, 1849-57. Darius Ford, 1857. Wm. C. Kenyon, A. M., 1858-96. Jonathan Allen, A. M., Ph. D., D. D., 1867.

Associate Principals and other Instructors.

Rev. Jonathan Allen, Ph. D., 1845-57.
Rev. James R. Jersh, D., D., 1877-45.
Lra Sayles, A. M., 1845-50.
Damiel D. Pickett, Ph. D., 1869-57.
Rev. James Marvin, D. D., 1847-54.
Rev. Dareus R. Maxon, D. D., 1847-57.
Rev. Dareus R. Ford, D. D., 1845-57.
Rev. English Pord, A. L., 1853-56.
Rev. Eichan P. Larkin, A. M., 1859-57.
Mellissa B. Kenyon, 1849-57.

Orra Stillman, 1847-50
John R. Hartshorn, M. D., 1843-49.
Gurdon Evans, A. M., 1844-46
Margaret McCauley Payme, 1846-47.
Serena C. Sayles, A. M., 1847-57.
Sarah Vincent Stillman, 1850-51.
Susan E. Crandall Larkin, A. M., 1851-57.
Ida F. Sallan Konyon, A. M., 1854-56.
Clarisa C. Livermore, 1856-57.

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¹ Laws of 1857, chap. 190, vol. 1, p. 439.

^v Laws of 1850, chap. 259, p. 496.

³ Laws of 1856, chap 163, p. 255

Preceptresses.

Caroline B Maxon Stillman, 1842-46.

Abigal A. Maxon Allen, 1846-56.

ALMOND ACADEMY. (Almond, Allegany Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 12, 1870 (Chap. 178, Laws of 1870). Admitted by Regents January 11, 1872.

A special town meeting was authorized by act of April 13, 1868 (Chap. 119, Laws of 1868) for the purpose of raising by tax the means for building an Academy and town hall, at a cost of \$7,000. The trustees of the Academy were authorized by act of May 19, 1879, to sell their share in the building at not less than \$800, and the Board of Town Auditors was instructed with reference to repairs and rents. (Chap. 327, Laws of 1879.) The school has been closed four or five years.

Rev. J. S. Bingham, A. B., 1872-75. L. W. Potter, 1876. Principals.
Gurdon Evans, A. M., 1876-78.

AMENIA SEMINARY. (Amenia, Dutchess Co.)

Founded in 1834. Incorporated by the Regents, March 29, 1836. Sold on a mortgage, and from about 1859 conducted as a private school. Re-incorporated February 11, 1874. This institution has had great vicissitudes of prosperity and decline. In 1882 it was a day school without a boarding department. It has now (1884) forty boarding pupils. At the time of its re-incorporation in 1874, the value of its property was reported at \$52,500, and the amount of debt as \$14,000.

Frederick Merrick, 1838-37.
Davis W. Clark, 1838-42.
Joseph Cummings, 1843-45.
Erastus O. Haven, 1846-47.
Gilbert Haven, A. M., 1848-50.
John W. Beach, A. M., 1854-55.
Andrew J. Hunt, A. M., 1854-55.
Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, A. B., 1856.

Principals.

Rev. John W. Armstrong, A. M., 1857. Rev. Andrew J. Hunt, A. M., 1859-69. Rev. S. P. York (one year). Rev. Andrew J. Hunt, A. M. (two years). Samuel T. Frost, A. M. (about 8 years). E. C. Allen, A. M. (two years). H. Isbell (two years). George W. Cook, Ph. D., 1882.

AMES ACADEMY. (Ames, Montgomery Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature, April 22, 1837. (Chap. 236, Laws of 1837). Admitted by Regents, February 5, 1839.

Principals.

Silas Chapman, 1838-40. Gad Lyman, 1841-46 Rev. Phillips Payson, 1847-49. George W. Newcomb, A. B., 1850. Seneca Wieting, A. M., 1851. Rev. Lawrence Mersereau, A. M., 1852-53. George N. Abbott, A. B., 1854-56. Rev. Richard S. Amerman, 1857. S. R. Burnap, A. B., 1857-60. G. E. Waterman, A. M., 1861-62. James Yates, 1863.
Jay Champlin, 1864.
H. C. McKoon, 1865-66.
Edwin Evans, 1867.
Seeley Conover, 1869.
Seeley Conover, 1869.
Seeley Conover, 1870.
A. B. Miller, 1871-76.
S. A. Wessels, 1876-78.

AMSTERDAM ACADEMY. (Amsterdam, Montgomery Co.)

The "Amsterdam Female Seminary" was incorporated by the Legislature March 29, 1839 Changed to "Amsterdam Academy" April 27, 1865. Admitted by Regents February 16, 1841.

By act of March 10, 1882, the trustees were allowed to sell any real estate they might hold, and apply the proceeds in such manner as they might deem best.

Rev. Gilbert Morgan, 1840–42.
William McLaven, 1843-44.
David H. Cruttenden, A. M., 1845–47.
Michael P. Cavert, A. M., 1845–53.
M. P. Cavert, A. M., 1850–53.
Rev. Samuel Howell, A. M., 1854.
Michael P. Cavert, A. M., 1855–57.

Principals.

Edmond O. Hovey, A. M., 1858-60. Wm. S. Anmock, A. M., 1861. Charles C. Wetsell, 1868-73. W. B. Sims, M. D., 1874-76. Wm. W. Thompson, A. M., 1876-78. George H. Otway, A. B., 1882.

Amsterdam Female Seminary. (See "Amsterdam Academy.")

Andes Collegiate Institute. (Andes, Delaware Co.)
Incorporated provisionally by the Regents, July 3, 1862. Not in existence at the present time.

Principals.

William Wright, A. M., 1863-64. Rev. P. Smeallie, A. M., 1865-66. Rev. James Smeallie, 1867-68. Mrs. Sarah Smeallie, 1869-70.

Angelica Academy. (Angelica, Allegany Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature, May 12, 1836. (Chap. 307, Laws of 1836). Not organized.

An institution of the same name incorporated by the Regents October 31, 1859. It was distinct from the former. Burned about a year ago.

S. A. Haven, 1860-81. H. Grunner, A. M., 1862. W. H. Pitt, A. M., 1863-64. John C. Harkness, 1865-66. Principals.

Charles S. Richardson, A. B., 1867-68. Wm. D. Taylor, A. B., 1869. J. E. Bennett, 1870.

Angola Union School, Academic Department. (Angola, Erie Co.)

Admitted by the Regents, March 1, 1875.

Earl T. Lockland, 1875, Wm. H. Benedict, A. B., 1878-77. Principals.
Ward D. Platt, 1878-79.
John H. Selden, 1880.

¹Chap. 3, Laws of 1839.

^{*} Chap. 575, Laws of 1865.

ANTWERP LIBERAL LITERARY INSTITUTE.

(See "Ives Seminary.")

ARCADE ACADEMY. (Arcade, Wayne Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents, February 20, 1862. The town authorized to raise \$8,000, May 28, 1867, to be paid in ten equal installments. (Chap. 944, Laws of 1867.)

Principals.

William M. Benson, A. M., 1865-67. Joseph W. Snow, 1868. Rev Wm. H. Rogers, 1869-70. D. N. Burke, A. B., 1871. Mary Wright, 1872. S. M. Doyle, A. B., 1873. George M. Forbes, 1874. Ralph W. Whelan, A. B., 1875. George M. Forbes, 1876. Albert M. Moss, A. B., 1877-78. Charles Goldsmith, 1880.

Argyle Academy. (Argyle, Washington Co.) Incorporated by the Regents, May 4, 1841.

Principals.

Daniel W. Wright, 1841–47.

Jos. McCracken and Charles H. Taylor, 1848.

Joseph McCracken, 1849.
Robert Cruikshank, 1850.

A. G. Cochran, A. B., 1851–53.

James S. Dobbin, A. B., 1854–56.

W. R. DeGarmo, 1857–58.

Joseph W. Merriam, A. M., 1859–60.

James Dobbin, A. M., 1861.

W. Wesley Eddy, A. B., 1892.

Miss Sarah L. Thompson, 1863.

cipals.

W. McLaren, 1864-67.
Grenville M. Ingalsbe, A. B., 1868-70
Andrew J. McNaught, 1871.
W. H. Sybrandt, 1872.
Geo. D. Sloeum, 1873.
Wm. L. Klein, B. S., 1874.
A. Hadley, A. B. C. E., 1875-76.
George A. Hoadley, A. M., C. E., 1877-79.
Merritt J. Oatman, 1880.
Hiram W. Hunt, A. M., 1881-82.
M. H. Bowman, A. B., 1883.

ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

(Not incorporated; see " Hedding Literary Institute.")

ASTORIA INSTITUTE. (Astoria, Queens Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents, February 13, 1844, upon application from the wardens and vestry of St. George's church in the village of Astoria (now a part of "Long Island City"). The trustees had erected a building at a cost of \$8,500. The sum of \$2,000 had been contributed by Alexander U. Stevens, John Jacob Astor and others, in 1839, for the establishment of an Academy, and joined in the application for a charter.

Principals.

John W. Brown, 1843.

Marshall Whiting and R. B. Hunter, 1848.

Marshall Whiting and John W. Brown, 1844-47.

ATTICA UNION FREE SCHOOL AND ACADEMY. (Attica, Wyoming Co.)
Organized under general act of June 18, 1853. Incorporated

by the Regents, January 10, 1867, An act to change and fix the number of trustees, (chap. 217, Laws of 1872.)

Principals.

Julietta Cooley, 1867. Rev. Granville C. Waterman, 1868. Lyman Gregory, 1869. Thomas B. Lovell, A. M., 1870.

AUBURN ACADEMY. (Auburn, Cayuga Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents, February 14, 1815. On the 20th of April, 1825, lot 88, in Sterling township was granted (except fifty acres in northwest corner), but by an amendment of April 8, 1826, the sum of \$1,002, with interest at six per cent since former act, was given in lieu of land. By another act of April 17, 1827, the sum of \$2,000 was granted, upon release of claims to land, and the act of 1826 was repealed. The quorum of trustees was reduced to five, April 18, 1838.

After being run for several years this Academy ceased to make reports. It was, however, reorganized under chapter 433, Laws of 1853, and continued until its building and property was transferred to the Common School system, for use as the Academic department under the name of the "Auburn Academic High School." ⁵

Noble D. Strong, A. M., 1822-23. John A. Savage, 1824. John C. Rudd, D. D., 1820-29. Oliver S. Taylor, 1830-31. Allen Fisk, 1833-35. William Hopkins, 1836-53. J. T. Cary, A. B., 1854-55. Principals.

George W. Lawton, A. M., 1860 George W. Lawton, A. M., 1861-64. Charles D. Lawston, A. M., 1861-64. Charles W. Bowen, A. M., 1865-66. Warren Higley, A. M., 1867-68. E. A. Charlton, A. M., 1869.

AUBURN ACADEMIC HIGH SCHOOL. (Auburn, Cayuga Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature, March 19, 1866 (Chap. 176, Laws of 1866). A Free School system under a Board of Education was established in 1850, but without a High School until 1866.

Principals.

Warren Higley, 1868-67. E. A. Charlton, A. M., 1868. John E. Meyer, A. M., 1870-78. Charles R. Williams, A. M., 1879. Byron Wells, A. M., 1880-81. E. T. Tomilson, A. M., 1882.

¹ Chap. 266, Laws of 1825.

⁷ Chap. 128, Laws of 1826.

² Chap. 329, Laws of 1827.

⁶ Chap. 331, Laws of 1838,

⁶ An account of this institution is given in Ifall's History of Auburn, p. 100. The building erected in 1811, by the "Auburn School Association" (merged in the Academy in 1815) was burned in 1816, but rebuilt on the same site in 1823

AUBURN FEMALE SEMINARY. (Auburn, Cayuga Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature, April 8, 1838 (Chap. 279, Laws of 1838). Admitted by Regents, February 11, 1840. Building burned in 1849, and rebuilt. Act amended and a new set of trustees appointed July 21, 1853 (Chap. 624, Laws of 1853).

John H. Wilson, 1839-41. Rev. J. M. Scribner, 1842-43.

Annie M. Sykes, 1849. Sophia E. Wilson, 1850. George Robertson, 1851. Principals.

George R. Rudd, 1844 47.
J. W. Walcott, A. B., 1848-49.

Augusta Academy. (Augusta, Oneida Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents, February 28, 1842. Discontinued about the year 1878.¹

Principals.

miss Mary E. Parker, 1863.
Miss Anna M. Parrnalee, 1864-5.
P. S. Newkirk, 1866.
Fanny M. Kellogg, 1867.
Charles G. Baldwin, 1868
M. Louise Hovey, 1869.
Jay M. Jewett, 1870.
W. H. De Shon, 1871.
Geo. W. Miles, 1872.
Charles E. Allen, 1873.
James Winne, 1875.
Sylvia A. Light, 1876.
Harmon J. Kneeland, 1877-78.

George Robertson, 1851.

William J. Knox, A. B., 1852.

O. W Skinner, 1853.

William J. Knox, A. B., 1854.

Joseph E. Tinker, 1855.

John Kilbourn, A. M., 1856-57.

O. H. Warren, 1859.

Miss Mary E. Parker, 1859.

Frank C. Gillett, 1860.

Miss Mary E. Parker, 1861.

Samuel S. Chase, A. B., 1862.

AURORA ACADEMY. (East Aurora, Erie Co.)

As one of the enterprises undertaken about fifty years ago, with the idea of combining labor with education, the Legislature on the 10th of April, 1833,² incorporated the

AURORA MANUAL LABÓR SEMINARY.

After proving unsuccessful under this form, it was changed by act of April 16, 1838,3 to the "Aurora Academy," and allowed to

¹ In 1834 the sum of about \$2,100 was raised for the establishment of an Academic school at Augusta Centre, and a commodious stone building was erected. The school went into successful operation, and in 1840, the sum of \$400 was raised for books and apparatus. The form of this building was peculiar, its front being semi-circular, while the rear wall was straight. In Jones' History of Oneida County, published in 1851, it is stated that Melville Adams, Rev. Benjamin Lockwood, Robert Bradshaw, J. Manross, Hewitt Bronson, G. L. Hall, Rev. Samuel Whaley, A. K. Eaton and C. Percival had been principals. Mr. Hall taught successfully during seven years.

² Chap. 301, Laws of 1832.

³ Chap. 228, Laws of 1838.

By an act passed May 1, 1864, (chap. 573) the Supervisor of Aurora was authorized to borrow on the credit of the town the sum of \$6,000 for rebuilding the Academy; to be repaid in equal annual installments by tax. This was not to be

share in the Literature Fund, upon complying with the rules of the Regents. Admitted January 29, 1839, and continued as an Academy until merged in Union Free School District No. 1, of Aurora, as the East Aurora Union School, Academic Department."

Hiram H. Barney, 1838-47. C. Littleffeld, A. B., 1849-51. James M. Harlow, A. M., 1852. H. L. Ward, A. M., 1853-59. George Conant, 1860-66. Charles W. Merritt, A. B., 1867-74. Mary Stratton, A. B., 1875. Principals.

Donald J. Sinclair, A. M., 1876. George A. Gary, 1876 77. Donald J. Sinclair, 1877. George A. Gary, 1878. Charles W. Merritt, A. M., 1880-81. Leslie W. Lake, 1882.

Ausable Forks Union School, Academic Department. (Ausable Forks, Clinton and Essex Counties.)

Admitted by the Regents November 16, 1883.

Avon Academy (Avon, Livingston Co.). Incorporated by the Legislature April 30, 1836.

Eunice Stevens, 1840. Joanna D. Appleton, 1841. Principals.

Wm. S. Curtis and Clarissa L. Curtis, 1842.

Mrs. Anna C. Strong, 1843-44.

Avon Union School Academic Department. (Avon, Livingston Co.)
Succeeded the Academy and admitted by the Regents July 12,
1881.

Principals.

Reuben J. Wallace, 1881.

Bainbridge Union School, Academic Department. (Bainbridge, Chenango Co.)

Organized under general act of May 2, 1864 (Chap. 555, Laws of 1864). Admitted by Regents January 8, 1874.

E. W. Rogers, 1874-78. A. G. Kilmer, 1876-79. Principals,
Willis D. Graves, 1880.

BALDWINSVILLE (FREE) ACADEMY. (Baldwinsville, Onondaga Co.) School District No. 2, of Lysander, and 18 of Van Buren, were by act of March 30, 1864, 2 erected into a Union Free School Dis-

done unless first approved at a special election appointed for the purpose; but no such election was held, and this sum was not raised by tax. A tax of \$1,500 was authorized April 21, 1868 (chap. 262) to complete building and pay off indebtedness, in accordance with a rive roce vote at a town meeting previously held.

¹Chap. 209, Laws of 1836. Admitted by Regents February 27, 1841.

⁹ Chap. 94, Laws of 1864.

trict, and on the 27th of July, 1864, the school was admitted by the Regents. On the 19th of April, 1867, the Board of Education was allowed to borrow \$17,500 for the erection of a school-house for the Academic Department.¹

L. A. Cheney, A. M., 1865-66.
W. A. Welch, 1867.
L. H. Cheney, A. M., 1868.

Principals.

Abner E. Lasher, 1869-76.

Robert J. Round, A. M., 1878-79.

BALL SEMINARY.

(See " Hoosick Falls Union School.")

BALLSTON ACADEMY. (Ballston, Saratoga Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents, March 21, 1808. Burned twice (the last time in 1866) and abandoned.

Principals.

Richard Warn, 1817.
Daniel Waterbury, 1818.
Artimus Bishop and G. W. L. Smith, 1819.
Wm. Robertson, 1820.

Joseph Myers and John Moore, 1821. John Moore and Theodorus Romaine, 1822. Theodorus Romaine, 1823. James Proudit, 1824.

Batavia Female Academy. (Batavia, Genesee Co.)

Incorporated by act of March 5, 1838.² Admitted by the Regents, February 5, 1839.

Eliza M. Mason, 1838-39. Clarissa Brittain, 1840. Principals.
Ruth Beardsley, 1841-42.

BATAVIA UNION SCHOOL. (Batavia, Genesee Co.)

First formed by a consolidation of districts in 1841. Organized November 3, 1853, under general act of June 18, 1853, as "Batavia Union Free School District No. 2." (Chap. 433, Laws of 1853). Admitted by Regents, February 26, 1861.

In October 1874, the district voted the further sum of \$5,000 for grading,

¹ Chap. 457, Laws of 1867.

² Chap. 55, Laws of 1858.

³ In 1872 plans for an extensive school building on the most approved arrangement were prepared by A. J. Warner, of Rochester, and the building was erectéd in 1872-74. It is eighty-five feet front, 115 feet deep and three stories high, each corner being flanked by a tower containing staircases for separate entrances of boys and girls. The internal arrangements, heating, ventilation, etc., are carefully planned, and with very successful result. The contract for erection fixed the cost at \$40,840. To this \$25,000 in addition was voted in October 1873. The building was opened September 1, 1874, with appropriate dedication exercises, and an address was delivered by Dr. S. B. Woolworth, Secretary of the Regents.

N. F. Wright, A. M., 1861-66.

Principals.

Gardner Fuller, A. M., 1867-84.

BATH-ON-THE-HUDSON UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT (Bath-on-the-Hudson, Rensselaer Co.).

Admitted by the Regents January 13, 1876. This was Union Free School District, No. 6, of North Greenbush.

John S. Powell, 1876-78.

Principals.

Hiram B. Wilkes, 1882---.

BEDFORD ACADEMY. (Bedford, Westchester Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature, April 8, 1826 (Chap. 129, Laws of 1826). Not admitted by the Regents.¹

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE. (Bedford, Westchester Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents, April 12, 1855. In 1858, Mr. Robert Bolton and lady opened this institute as a Young Ladies' Boarding and Day Seminary. They remained fourteen years. In 1871 or 1872, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips assumed the school, and within two years were succeeded by the Rev. J. J. Cone and lady, who remained about five years. Since 1880 it has not been in operation, and proceedings have been instituted within the past year for the sale of the property. Reports have not been made to the Regents.

planting and ornamenting the grounds. The whole was completed including all expenses, at a cost of \$75,026,97. The ordinary expenses of the school amount to nearly \$8,000 a year which is raised by tax upon property assessed in 1876 at about \$2,225,000. Prof. Fuller was in 1883 appointed Principal and Superintendent.

¹ This Academy was organized in 1807 a building erected in 1808, and a school begun June 6, 1809. It was kept as a proprietary school until 1826. The principals have been: Rev. Daniel Crocker, John Austin Crocker (son of the former), Benjamin C, Meigs, Thomas F, Davis, John Ingersoll, Peter Smith, Samuel Robinson, Rev. Charles F, Butler (1816-17), Samuel L. Holmes (1817-30), Hugh Stockton Banks (1830-35), —— Vredenburg, Joseph C, Howe, (1837-42), Rev. O. S. Stearnes, D. D. (1842-44), Horace Reed (1844-46), Odle Close, A. Williamson (1847-52), Jas. W, Husted (1852-56), Henry Jones (1856-59), Jared P, Hoyt (1859-60), Miss Elizabeth Reynolds (1860-62), Daniel L. Dusenberre (1862-70), Alexander G. Reynolds, George H, Sutton (1870-73), Rev. A. H. Sloat (1873-75), Samuel Jones Peck (1875-77), C. Le Roy Wheeler (1877-79), G. F. Williams, Jr. (1879-84), Present principal, Miss Mary E, Nash. (Hist. of Bedford Acad., prepared by five lady pupils, 1877).

BERNEVILLE ACADEMY AND FEMALE SEMINARY. (Berne, Albany Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature, March 8, 1833 (Chap. 51, Laws of 1833). Preparations were made for building, but a financial failure involving many persons prevented its erection, or any organization under this act.

BETHANY ACADEMY. (Bethany, Genesee Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature, March 29, 1841 (Chap. 76, Laws of 1841). Admitted by Regents, February 28, 1842). Discontinued from want of patronage about the year 1872.

Principals.

James M. Blakesly, 1841. Josiah Harty, 1842 44 Robert Finley, 1845. Perez Brown, 1845-47. S. V. Benchley, 1848. Charles Ray, A. B., 1850.
Perez Brown, A. B., 1851-52.
Rev. Hallock Armstrong, A. M., 1853-55.
Henry R. Thayer, A. B., 1856-57.
E. W. Marsh, 1864-65.

BINGHAMTON ACADEMY.

(See " Binghamton Central High School.")

BINGHAMTON CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL. (Binghamton, Broome Co.)

The "Binghamton Academy" was incorporated by the Regents, August 23, 1842, and conducted for many years as an Academy. It ceased August 6, 1861, by being merged in a Union School district created by an act passed April 19, 1861.¹ This act divided the city into five commissioners' districts, and provided for the election of one commissioner in each, after the first, who were named in the act.

These commissioners were empowered to organize a High School or Academy, in connection with the Common School system, and this when organized might, upon compliance with the rules of the Regents, be admitted to share in the Literature Fund. The Trustees of Binghamton Academy were authorized to convey their property to the Board of Education, and new buildings might be erected, by tax, when authorized by a vote of the tax-payers of the Union district.

By an act passed March 30, 1870,² the common council might borrow the sum of \$75,000 for the purpose of purchasing a site for a High School, and the erection and furnishing of buildings thereon. The further sum of \$25,000 might be borrowed, under act of April

¹ Chap. 322, Laws of 1861.

⁹ Chap. 126, Laws of 1870.

12, 1872, if approved at a special election to be held for that pur-

pose.

The present High School building was erected in 1871-2, and the Academic department is now known as the "Binghamton Central High School."

John H. Wilson, 1842-43. Eben M. Rollo, 1844-47. Gideon W. Davenport, 1848. Alionzo Phelps, A. M., 1849-52. Isaac G. Ogden, A. B., 1853-55. Frederick S. Lyon, A. M., 1856-58. Dewitt C. Vosburg, A. M., 1859-61. Principals.

D. H. Cruttenden, A. M., 1862-63.
George Jackson, A. M., 1864-71.
Edward S. Frisbee, 1872-75.
B. B. Clark, 1876.
Charles A. Fowler, A. B., 1876-79.
Eliot R. Payson, A. B., 1890.

Black River Conference Seminary.
See ("Ives Seminary.")

Black River Literary and Religious Institute. See ("Watertown High School.")

BLOOMING GROVE ACADEMY. (Blooming Grove, Orange Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents, April 1, 1811. After being closed for some eight years, the Academy was opened in 1869, and during four or five years it was quite successful. It had however a merely local influence, being a Parish Select School. A new graded school at Washingtonville has taken its place. The old Academy building remains, being used only occasionally for religious meetings, etc.

Nathaniel Webb, 1821.

J. Livingston Van Dozen, 1822.

Principals.
Hector Moffatt, 1823.

BOONVILLE UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Boonville, Oneida Co.)

Admitted by the Regents, July 12, 1881.

Charles J. Buell, LL. B., 1881-82.

Principals.
George V. Gorton, A. M., 1883.

Bridge Hampton Literary and Commercial Institute. (Bridge Hampton, Suffolk Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents, November 23, 1875.

Principal.

Lewis W. Hallock, A. B., 1876

BRIDGEWATER ACADEMY. (Bridgewater, Oneida Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature, April 8, 1826¹ (Chap. 123, Laws of 1826). Admitted by Regents, April 16, 1828. Discontinued about 1840, the building having become old and dilapidated and the patronage much reduced.

Andrew Thompson, 1828-29. Samuel Cammiel, 1830. Aaron P. Allen, 1831. W. Whiffen, 1833. Principals.

Hiram Wheeler, 1833. Thomas J. Ruger and Henry O. Southworth, 1836. Henry O. Southworth, 1837.

BROCKPORT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. (Brockport, Monroe Co.) Incorporated by the Regents, February 15, 1842. Established in the building begun by the "Brockport College" of 1836, but not otherwise connected with it.

Succeeded by the "Brockport Normal and Training School" in 1866.

Principals.

A. J. Ensign, A. B., 1856 David Burbank, A. M., L.L. D., 1857-61. Rev. P. J. Williams, A. M., 1862-63. M. McVicar, A. M., 1864.

Junus Bates, 1942-44. Oliver Morchouse, 1845-46 Jacob C. Tooker, 1847-48. J. G. K. Truair, A. M., 1849-52. N. P. Stanton, Jr., A. M., 1853-54.

Julius Bates, 1842-44.

BROOKFIELD ACADEMY.

(See Brookfield Union School, Academic Department.)

Brookfield Union School, Academic Department. (Brookfield, Madison Co.)

An Academy was incorporated by the Regents, April 17, 1847, and continued until merged in the "Brookfield Union School Academic Department." This was admitted by the Regents, January 9, 1880.

Principals.

Lodewick C. York, 1847.
Philander S. Woods, 1848.
Rdley Taylor, 1849.
Myron M. Goodenough, A. B., 1850-51.
Lodewick C. York, 1852-53.
Daniel M. Haggert, A. B., 1854-55.
A. R. Cornwall, 1856.
Ferris Scott, 1857-58.
G. Jeffrey, 1860-62.

R. W. Wickwine, 1863-64. Edwin Whitford, 1866-67. A. A. Richmond, 1868. Wm. D. Williams, 1869. Mrs. Julia Babcock, 1870. E Sophia Saunders, 1873. James H. Messenger, 1874-76. Lyman M. Blakeman, 1876.

¹ This building, erected in 1826, cost about \$2,500 and was provided with a respectable set of apparatus. For the first ten years this Academy averaged about 100 pupils, and maintained a high standing, when it declined and died out.

Another school (not incorporated) was instituted in December, 1847, under the name of the "Bridgewater Seminary." In May 1849 it was changed to the "Bridge water Female Seminary." which in 1850 had ninety pupils, and was under the charge of the Rev. D. W. Smith. (Jones' Hist. Oneida Co., p. 129).

Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute. (Brooklyn, Kings Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents, April 7, 1857. Allowed by act of March 10, 1857, to increase its capital stock to not over \$100,000, and to be entitled to all the rights of an Academy. The right of conferring the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, and Bachelor of Sciences, was conferred upon this institution in 1869.

John H. Raymond, LL. D., 1857-63

Principals.
David H. Cochran, Ph. D., LL. D., 1864.

Brooklyn Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies. (Brooklyn, Kings Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature, April 23, 1829 (Chap. 219, Laws of 1829). A stock company; shares, \$100. Capital, \$30,000. Not admitted by the Regents.

Brooklyn Female Academy. (Brooklyn, Kings Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature, May 8, 1845 (Chap. 147, Laws of 1845.) Admitted by Regents, January 14, 1847. Allowed to sell property to pay debts, February 12, 1853 (Chap. 5, Laws of 1853). Succeeded by the "Packer Collegiate Institute," March 19, 1853 (Chap. 23, Laws of 1853). The building was burned about 1853.

Principal.

Alonzo Crittenden, A. M., 1846-51.

BROOME ACADEMY. (Union, Broome Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature, April 30, 1839 (Chap. 331, Laws of 1839). Not organized.

Brownville Female Seminary. (Brownville, Jefferson Co.)

Formed in pursuance of articles dated October 15, 1849, by which subscriptions were invited at \$50 a share, for the purpose of raising \$3,000. Chartered by the Regents, November 28, 1849, and admitted to a participation in the Literature Fund, January 9, 1860. Did not report to the Regents. First preceptress, Miss Mary F. Bloomfield, who was succeeded by Miss II. M. Foster, and later by Rev. George B. Eastman. It was both a boarding and day school, and chiefly under Episcopal management. Discontinued.

¹ Chap. 88, Laws of 1857.

BUFFALO ACADEMY AND LITERARY INSTITUTE. (Buffalo, Eric Co.)

Reported under this name in 1829 and 1831. Probably the " Buffalo High School Association."

BUFFALO CENTRAL SCHOOL. (Buffalo, Erie Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 16, 1861 (Chap. 272, Laws of 1861). Admitted by Regents, January 9, 1862.

Principals.

Oliver Arey, 1861-64.

Ray T. Spencer, A. M., Ph. D., 1865.

BUFFALO FEMALE ACADEMY. (Buffalo, Erie Co.) Incorporated by the Regents, October 14, 1851.

Principals.

Charles E. West, LL. D., 1852-60.

Rev. Albert T. Chester, D. D., 1861.

BUFFALO FEMALE SEMINARY. (Buffalo, Eric Co.) Incorporated by the Legislature, April 23, 1831.1 Not admitted

by the Regents.

BUFFALO HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION. (See "Buffalo Literary and Scientific Institute.")

BUFFALO LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE. (Buffalo, Erie Co.)

In 1827 an academic school was organized in Buffalo, under the name of the "Buffalo High School Association," and incorporated by the Legislature on the 17th of April of that year.2 It was changed to the "Buffalo Literary and Scientific Academy," February 12, 1830,3 and continued until dissolved by an act passed April 21, 1846.4

> Principals. Cyrus M. Fay, 1840-45.

James M. Kay, 1829. Theodosius Burwell, 1831-33.

¹ Chap. 227, Laws of 1831, Report on petition for incorporation. Assem. Doc. No. 293, 1831.

² Chap. 330, Laws of 1827. Act amended April 25, 1829 (Chap. 232, Laws of 1829) with respect to forfeiture of shares.

³ Chap. 32, Laws of 1830.

⁴ Chap. 88, Laws of 1846.

Cambridge Union School, Academic Department. (Cambridge, Washington Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents, March 30, 1815, as the "Cambridge Washington, Academy." Merged in the "Cambridge Union School, Academic Department," and received under the Regents August 27, 1873.

David Chassell, 1817.
Rev. Alex. Bullions, 1818.
David Chassell, 1819.
Rev. Nathaniel S. Prine, 1821-22.
Rev. Nathaniel S. Prine and Ira Dickinson, 1823.
Rev. Nathaniel S. Prine, 1824-91.
William D. Beattie, 1833-38.
Addison Lyman, 1839-40.
Russell M. Wright, 1841.
Rev. Thomas C. McLawrey, 1848.
Ephraim H. Newton, 1843-47.
Rev. Andrew M. Beveridge, A. B., 1848-49.
Charles S. Robinson, A. B., 1850-1.

Principals.

Charles H, Gardner, A. B., 1852-53.
John H. Burtis, A. B., 1854.
Daniel M. Westfall, 1855.
Alden P. Beals, A. M., 1856-64.
1823. William S. Aumock, A. M., 1865-67.
Rev. George J. Taylor, 1868.
David March, Jr., 1869.
John P. Lansing, A. M., 1871.
Amelia Merriam, 1872.
James McCloy, 1874-75.
James L. King, 1873-77.
J. Merritt J. Oatman, 1873-79.
John G. Williams, A. M., 1880.

CAMBRIDGE WASHINGTON, ACADEMY.

(See "Cambridge Union School, Academic Department.")

CAMDEN UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Camden, Oneida Co.)

Admitted by the Regents, January 10, 1879.

John H. Kelly, 1879-81.

Principals.
Frank D. Budlong, 1882.

CANAJOHARIE ACADEMY.

(See " Canajoharie Union School, Academic Department."

Canajoharie Union School, Academic Department. (Canajoharie, Montgomery Co.)

The "Canajoharie Academy" was incorporated by the Legislature, April 13, 1826. Admitted by the Regents, February 26, 1828. The town allowed to raise the sum of \$2,500 by tax in aid of this Academy, April 12, 1867. Merged in the "Canajoharie Union School, Academic Department," which was organized August 22, 1876, occupying the former Academic building. Admitted by Regents, July 11, 1877.

Samuel S Caldwell, 1827-28. Abner Benedict, 1829 Adam B Inflock, 1839 Edward W. Canning, 1831. Welliam Parker, 1833-28. Charles Wadsworth, 1837-38. Adam B Bullock, 1838-40. Franklin Everett, 1841-43. Principals.

Daniel B. Hager, 1844-48.

T Bitth Bradley, 1849

Elias B Glen, A. B., 1850-51.

Murshall Ingalls, A. M., 1852-54

Jacob Wilson, A. M., 1865-67.

1. B. Chote, A. M., 1868-70.

R. P. Orr, A. M., 1878-80.

Charles F. Wheelock, B. S., 1881 ——.

¹ Chap. 167, Laws of 1826.

²Chap. 382, Laws of 1867.

CANANDAIGUA ACADEMY. (Canandaigua, Ontario Co.)

On the 28th of January, 1791, Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps, the owners of vast tracts of land in Ontario and other counties, gave 6,000 acres of land, for the establishing an Academy at Township 10, in the Second Range (now Canandaigua).

On the 4th of May, 1795, the Regents granted a charter to an Academy at Canandaigua, and by a subsequent deed dated January 1, 1799, explanatory of the former, the lands were expressly given to this Academy.

The subscriptions in lands and money, when converted into cash, amounted to \$4,581, although the land itself had been estimated by Mr. Oliver Phelps at \$25,000. An Academic school was opened in the spring of 1803, in a new building, and from that time onward the Academy has had uninterrupted existence.

In May, 1812, a committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature and urge the claims of the Academy to be erected into a College, but the journals of that year do not show that the application was made. In 1833–5 the building was remodeled and enlarged, covered with brick, raised one story, and extended by wings east and west, forming a large, finely proportioned and well arranged building for school and family purposes.

This revival of interest was awakened by Mr. Henry Howe, the principal, who remained in charge until 1849. In 1853, Mr. N. T. Clarke became principal, and continued until 1882. In a history of the Academy published in the catalogue of 1876, Mr. Clarke gives many details of the early years of the institution, and statistics of its operations during the long period of his connection with it. He

¹In this deed he declared, that it was the original intention and mutual agreement of the grantors "that part of the lands conveyed in the aforesaid deed should be exclusively appropriated to the purpose of promoting in the minds of the youth to be educated at said Academy, an ardent attachment to National liberty and the just rights of man; and also to the purpose of assisting to raise up humble merit depressed by poverty, to a condition of extensive usefulness to the community."

The sum of twenty dollars a year was accordingly set apart as a prize for the best oration on "The transcendent excellence of a genuine Representative Government, effectually securing equal liberty, founded on the rights of man." The residue of the profits arising from the lands was to be exclusively applied "toward educating such young men as having bright intellects and amiable dispositions, bid fair to be useful members of the community, but from the incompetency of their resources are unable, without assistance from the fund hereby appropriated, to acquire a suitable share of literary information to enable them to do extensive good to their fellow men."

estimated that more than 7,000 persons had been taught in the Academy, of whom more than 500 had gone from thence to College, or to higher professional schools. He presented a summary of the subsequent employments of the seventy-two teachers who had been associated with him, often as a first step to something higher.

The Academy in 1830 first organized a teachers' class, and since that time nearly five hundred young men had entered that department, and four-fifths of this number under Mr. Clarke's instruction.

At the beginning of the war in 1861, the greatest enthusiasm was felt among the students, and so many of them enlisted, that but few young men were left. Teachers and scholars went together, and in one class in particular, but one was left, but only because he was too young for enlistment. In 1866, two teachers and twenty-three pupils were returned soldiers.

Dudley Saltonstall, 1806-7. Rev. Eliphalet B. Coleman, 1808-9. Nathaniel Jacob, Jr., 1810-11. N. Jacob, Jr., and — Church, 1812-13. William Howes, 1813. Rev. Ezra Wilber, —.. Rev. Jas. Stevenson, 1818. Principals.

Ichabod Spencer.
George Wilson.
Henry Howe, 1828-49.
George Wilson and N. T. Clarke, 1849.
Marcus Willson, 1849-53.
Noah T. Clarke, A. M., Ph. D., 1853-82.
George R. Smith, A. M., 1883 —.

Canaseraga Union School, Academic Department. (Canaseraga, Allegany Co.)

Admitted by the Regents, January 9, 1880.

D. D. Babeock, 1880.

Principals.

Marvin L. Spooner, A. M., 1881.

CANASTOTA UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Canastota, Madison Co.)

Organized under general act of June 18, 1853. (Chap. 433, Laws of 1853). Admitted by Regents January 13, 1871.

Aaron White, A. M., 1871-79.

Principals.

James Winnie, A. M., 1880.

CANDOR FREE ACADEMY. (Candor, Tioga Co.)
Organized under act of May 2, 1864 (Chap. 555, Laws of 1864),
Admitted by Regents, January 12, 1871.

Principals.

Charles B. Van Wie, 1881. Henry H. Roberts, Ph. B., 1882.

Lemuel D. Vose, 1871-73, Leroy D. Farnham, 1874-79. George L. Graham, 1879-80.

CANISTEO ACADEMY. (Canisteo, Steuben Co.)

Incorporated by Regents, March 16, 1868. The town of Canisteo was authorized by act of May 5, 1868, to raise \$1,000 in aid of this Academy, and thereafter such sums as might be voted for this purpose.

Principals.

Rev. J. S. Bingham, 1871-73. Ira Sayles, A. M., 1874. wellington Lamont, A. M., 1875-76. D. M. Estee, A. M., 1876.

CANTON ACADEMY.

(See " Canton Union School, Academic Department.")

CANTON UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Canton, St. Lawrence Co.)

Preliminary measures begun May 16, 1831, for the organization of "Canton Academy." On the 8th of May 1835, a tax of \$500 upon the town was authorized to be invested in a mortgage, and the interest applied toward the support of a classical school, "heretofore known as the Canton Academy." A similar tax annually for three years was authorized April 4, 1837, the proceeds to be paid to Trustees of Gospel and School lot, for benefit of Academy. Incorporated by act of April 24, 1837. By act of April 12, 1842, the sum of \$250 a year might be raised. Admitted by the Regents, January 23, 1840.

Merged in the Canton Union School Academic Department under chapter 555, Laws of 1864.

George H. Wood, 1838-41.
David Black, 1841-42
Sanford Halbert, 1842-48.
Charles Williams, 1843-44.
Franklin Wood, 1844-48.
Edward W. Johnson, 1848-49.
Abel Wood, A. B., 1849-50.
Franklin Wood, A. M., 1850-52.
Edward M. Johnson, A. B., 1858-56.
J. B. Ellis, A. M., 1857.
E. W. Johnson, A. M., 1858-59.

Principals.

Lepads.

Henry F. C. Nichols, A. M., 1860-61.

James W. Grush, A. M., 1862-64.

Wm. A. Ball, 1865-66.

Wm. A. Ely, 1867-68.

H. R. Burrington, A. M., 1869-70.

John S. Miller, A. B., 1871.

W. W. Thompson, 1872.

A. P. Stowell, 1873-75.

N. W. Evans, 1876-78.

Frank McCloskey, A. M., 1879.

John E. Cheethan, 1880.

CARLISLE SEMINARY. (Carlisle, Schoharie Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents, October 23, 1853, and built by a stock company, at a cost of \$24,000. It was opened in November, 1853, and closed in March, 1855. It had accommodations for about 300 boarders.

¹ Chap. 610, Laws of 1868.

⁸ Chap. 151, Laws of 1837.

⁹ Chap. 241, Laws of 1835.

⁴Chap. 251, Laws of 1837.

⁵ Chap. 281, Laws of 1842.

CARTHAGE UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Carthage, Jefferson Co.)

Organized under general act of May 2, 1864 (Chap. 555, Laws of 1864). Admitted by Regents June 2, 1871. Continued as an academic school until the building was burned in the great fire in Carthage, October 20, 1884, which destroyed every school-house in the village.

Principals.

Melville Morse, 1872. Rev. J. Dunbar Houghton, A. M., 1873-75. A. H. Brown, 1875-79. B. W. Purcell, 1880.

A. H. Brown, 1881. Frank E. Arthur, A. B., 1882. Dayton P. Stowell, 1883.

CARY COLLEGIATE SEMINARY. (Oakfield, Genesee Co.) Incorporated by the Regents, May 16, 1849.

Principals.

Werden Reynolds, 1845.

Benjamin B. Hichards, 1846-47.
Carleton P. Maples, 1848.
Rev. Bela Fancher, 1849-50.
Elizur N. Manley, 1851.
Marion M. Baldwin, 1852-53.
Marion M. Baldwin and Donald G. Fraser, A. Rev. I. M. Brown, A. B., 1879-81
M., 1854-55.
Reginald H. Coe, A. B., 1882. Donald G. Fraser, A. M., 1856.

CASTILE UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Castile. Wyoming Co.)

Organized under general act of May 2, 1864. Admitted by Regents, October 31, 1873. Principals.

J. S Forbes, 1874. G. W. F. Buck, 1875.

J. S. Forbes, 1876. H. H. Snell, 1876.

CATSKILL ACADEMY. (Catskill, Greene Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents, March 12, 1804. Known at an early period as "Union Hall of Catskill."

Principals. (Imperfect List) Rev. Richard Bradford (of Oxford), 1804-5. Rev. John Reed, 1806. Hezekiah Woodruff, 1810. Ashbald Strong, 1812. Joseph Whiteby, 1813-14. John B. Whitesby, 1816.

CATSKILL CLASSICAL SCHOOL. (Catskill, Greene Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature, April 25, 1832.2 No reports received.

CATSKILL FEMALE SEMINARY. (Catskill, Greene Co.) Incorporated by the Legislature, March 24, 1820.3 Not organized.

¹Chap. 555, Laws of 1864.

² Chap. 284, Laws of 1832.

² Chap. 106, Laws of 1820.

CATSKILL FREE ACADEMY. (Catskill, Greene Co.)

Organized under chapter 433, Laws of 1853. Admitted by the Regents, January 10, 1868.

Principals.

S. B. Howe, A. B., 1867. Rev. W. C. McCarthy, A. M., 1868-69. Wm. P. McLaury, 1870-78. James Barkley, 1874-76. George W. Cawkins, A. M., 1876-81. James V. D. Ayers, A. M., 1882——.

CAYUGA ACADEMY.

(See " Cayuga Lake Academy.")

CAYUGA LAKE ACADEMY. (Aurora, Cayuga Co.)

Cayuga Academy was incorporated by the Regents, March 23, 1801. Received a grant of 275 acres from the North part of lot 86, in Scipio, March 21, 1806. Lot 36, in Aurelius, was granted to the Academies of Cayugn county in 1813. It being found that the latter had been given to Union College, lot 89, in Cato, was given March 25, 1814. Number of trustees reduced to nine, of whom three were to be chosen annually. The qualifications and quorum of trustees were defined May 26, 1853. Changed to "Cayuga Lake Academy," January 13, 1860.

Principals. (Imperfect list.)

Principals.

John Ely, 1803.

Rev. Hezekiah N. Woodruff, A. M., 1804-6.

Ephraim G. Swift, A. B., 1807.

John Kirby, 1808.

William Howes, 1811-13.

Solomon Strong, A. B., 1814-15.

Medad Pomeroy, A. B., 1817-18.

Daniel Page, 1819.

Salmon Strong, A. B., 1820-28.

Edwin Stevens, 1829.

Salem Town, 1839-34.

Lewis Bixby, 1837-38.

James T. Foster, 1839.

George W. Schenck, 1840.

Edward Cooper, 1841-42.

Imperfect list.)
George B. Glendening, 1843-44.
Charles J. Brundige, 1845-46.
R. M. Wanzer, 1847.
Isaac Gray, 1848-50.
Ira M. Simpson, 1851.
Charles L. Porter, A. M., 1852-53.
Westel Willoughby, A. B., 1854-55.
Rollin C. Welch, A. M., 1855.
Rov W. C. Boyce, A. M., 1857-58.
D. L. Parmiee, A. M., 1856-63.
Warren Higley, A. B., 1864-66.
J. W. Stevens, A. M., 1857-68.
Warren Higley, A. M., 1869.
Charles Kelsey, A. M., 1870-80.
Charles K. Hoyt, 1881.

Cazenovia Seminary. (Cazenovia, Madison Co.)

A Methodist institution under the name of the "Seminary of the Genesee Conference," was incorporated by the Legislature April 6, 1825.⁶ Admitted by Regents, January 29, 1829. Changed March 24, 1829, to "The Seminary of the Genesee and Oneida Confer-

¹ Chap. 73, Laws of 1806.

⁴Chap. 110, Laws of 1844.

² Chap. 199, Laws of 1812–13.

⁵ Chap. 260, Laws of 1853.

³ Chap. 71, Laws of 1814.

6 Chap. 86, Laws of 1825.

⁷Chap. 70, Laws of 1829. Efforts commenced in 1823, and in August, 1824, a school was opened in the old court-house of Madison county at Cazenovia, still used as the chapel. This had been sold to the Methodists in 1817, on the transfer of the county seat to Morrisville, and used for some years as their church. A dormitory building was erected in 1831.

ences:" in 1835 1 to "The Oneida Conference Seminary:" in 18702 to " The Central New York Conference Seminary," and in 18743 to "The Cazenovia Seminary."

In 1852, the building known as "Williams Hall" was rected, and named in memory of John Williams who was twenty-six years an active member of the Board of Trustees. In 1866, a building, formerly erected as a dormitory for ladies, was replaced by a larger and more attractive building, and in 1870, a still further enlargement was added for domestic department. In July, 1875, the institution celebrated its semi-centennial, and the proceedings published in a book entitled "The Fifty years of Cazenovia Seminary." 4

By an amendment of the charter, granted by the Regents July 7. 1875, the Trustees were made elective by the Central New York Conference in three classes, and for terms of three years.

Principals and some of the Teachers under former and present names.

(The names of the Principals are in Italics.)

Mathaniel Porter, A. M., 1824.

Augustus W. Smith, LL D. (afterward President Wesleyan University, Middletown), 1827.
D. D. Whedon, D. D., LL. D.
J. Wadsworth Tyler, A. M.
William C. Larrable, D. D.
John Johnston, LL. D. (afterward Professor in Wesleyan University, Middletown)
William H. Allen, LL. D. (afterward President Girard College).
George Peck, D. D.
Hendord Collarn.
Herman M. Johnson, D. D. (afterward President Dickinson College)
William R. Johnson, D. D. (afterward President Dickinson College)

Wesleyan University).

George Peck, D. D.
Hendord Collarn.
Herman M. Johnson, D. D. (afterward President Williamette University).

Herman M. Johnson, D. D. (afterward President Williamette University).

Herman M. Johnson, D. D. (afterward President Williamette University).

Herman M. Johnson, D. D. (afterward President Williamette University).

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Herman M. Johnson, D. D. (afterward President Williamette University).

Herman M. Johnson, D. D. (afterward President Williamette University).

Herman M. Johnson, D. D. (afterward Pr

CENTRAL NEW YORK CONFERENCE. (See " Cazenovia Seminary.")

CHAMBERLAIN INSTITUTE. (Randolph, Cattaraugus Co.)

The "Randolph Academy Association" was incorporated by the Regents January 24, 1851, as a stock company; shares, \$25. Changed, April 11, 18665 to the "Chamberlain Institute," and

¹ Chap. 242, Laws of 1835.

² This change was made by the Regents, August 3, 1870.

² Changed by the Regents, January 8, 1874.

⁴ A historical sketch of this institution will also be found in the Regents' Report of 1877, pp. 682-688.

⁵ Chap. 547, Laws of 1866.

named from Benjamin Chamberlain, who gave a substantial endow-

Principals.

Samuel G. Love, A. M., 1850-53. Rev. Fayette Durbin, A. M., 1853. Henry S. Welton, A. M., 1854-55. Rev. J. W. B. Clark, A. M., 1855-57. Rev. William H. Marsh, A. M., 1857-58. Rev. Otis R. Gibson, A. M., 1858-59. 1619us.

Samuel G. Love, A. M., 1859-64.

Rev. Charles H. Holloway, A. M., 1864-65.

Erastus Crosby, A. M., 1865-67.

Rev. A. S. Dobbs, A. M., 1867-68.

Ruggles E. Post. A. M., 1888-70.

Rev. James T. Edwards, A. M., D. D., 1870-84.

CHAMPLAIN ACADEMY.

(See "Champlain Union School, Academic Department.")

CHAMPLAIN UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Champlain, Clinton Co.)

The "Champlain Academy" was incorporated by the Regents, August 23, 1842. Merged in the "Champlain Union School, Academic Department," under chap. 555, Laws of 1864, and admitted by the Regents January 9, 1873, there being no interruption between them. The Union School was established in November, 1861, and the Academy, with the consent of its trustees, was conveyed to the Board of Education of Union Free School District No. 1.

¹ Mr. Chamberlain was born at Mt. Vernon, Maine, July 31, 1791, and died at Ellicottville, N. Y., February 10, 1868. He was a lumberman and lumber merchant, and possessed a very limited education, but was endowed by nature with a vigorous understanding. Like most marked men of strong wills, he was not without great faults of character, but his constant efforts in behalf of education, and his generous provisions to secure its benefits to the youth of our land, his love for the church of his choice, and frequent gifts to religious and benevolent enterprises, show him to have been a man of broad views and profound sympathies. The Rev. A. S. Dobbs was doubtless the means of bringing Mr. C's mind to a favorable view of an endowment. (Hist. Sketch of the Chamberlain Institute in Catalogue of 1875-76.)

The act of 1866 allowed the Eric Conference of the M. E. Church to appoint trustees, and fill vacancies as they occurred in classes. Mr. C. gave also to Allegany College (Meadville, Pa.), very liberally, his gifts to the College and to this Academy being nearly \$100,000 in his lifetime and \$400,000 by will. But a part of the latter was lost in the courts. (43 N. Y. Reports, p. 424.)

By an act passed April 27, 1869, this Academy was allowed to take property already bequeathed, the income of which did not exceed \$15,000 a year. The original Academy lot was about seven acres in extent. The citizens having bought thirty acres more, Judge Chamberlain built a large boarding hall at a cost of \$50,000. Of his endowment, about \$40,000 was finally secured by the school, but for the legal defects in title it would have had about \$200,000.

The boarding hall was burned March 16, 1872, with the library and cabinet: but within a year it was replaced by the citizens without using the invested fund, and it is better than before.

Principals.

Rev Azariah Hyde, 1843-44. Archibald Fleming, 1845-46. Daniel D. Garham, A. B., 1848-50. Joseph R. Dixon, A. B., 1851-53. John Bell, A. M., 1854-56. William W. Bass, A. M., 1857-61. James S. Debbin, 1862. D. K. Simonds, 1863

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W. W. Bass, A. M., 1864-66.
E. F. Toof, A. M., 1867.
George A. Mosher, A. B., 1868.
P. F. Burke, 1869.
George P. Collins, 1870.
S. H. Foster, 1871-72.
Herbert C. Adams, 1873-75.
B. T. Holcomb, 1876.

CHAUTAUQUA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. (Stockton, Chautauqua Co.) Incorporated by the Regents, April 21, 1857. (Not organized.)

CHATEAUGAY UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Chateaugay. Franklin Co.)

Admitted by Regents, July 12, 1881.

Principals.

Henry Wayland Hill, A. M., 1882.

CHERRY VALLEY ACADEMY. (Cherry Valley, Otsego Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents, February 8, 1796. Converted into a Female Seminary in 1850, under Charles G. Hazeltine; enlarged by the erection of dormitories, mortgaged heavily, and sold to satisfy the mortgage. A boys' school was taught along with the seminary, but the whole was discontinued in 1866 and the building is now a hotel.

The Academy was revived in 1881 in a different property held by Mrs. Catharine Roseboom, but has not yet been received under the visitation of the Regents.

Principals.

Samuel Clark, 1905.
Hutchens Patten, 1806.
William Hyslop, 1807.
Munson C Gaylord, 1810.
Eli F Cooley, 1811.
Alvin Stewart, 1812.
Ira Bellows, 1816.
John Ruger, 1816-18.
Alexander MeFarlane, 1819.
Francis Bowman, 1820-21.
Alfred E Campbell, 1821-23.
Harvey Hayes, 1823.
James S Cogswell, 1823-29.
Silas Totten, 1830.

cipals.
Zenas Bliss, 1831.
Dan Marvin, 1833.
Rev. John Smith, 1894-35.
Charles Kilbourn, 1896.
Charles Kilbourn and Bloomfield Wall, 1837.
Joseph R. Dixon. 1838-39.
J. W. Tayler, 1840-44.
James H. Carruth, 1845.
James H. Carruth and R. N. Austin, 1846.
R. N. Austin, 1847.
Alonzo Phelps, 1848.
Charles G. Hazeltine, A. M., 1849-60.
A. B. Campbell, 1862.
John L. Sawyer, 1863-65. John L. Sawyer, 1863-65.

[Since the revival of the Academy in 1881.] R P. Hallock, A. B., 1881-82. H. H. Sawyer, 1883. Rev. A. McMaster, A. M., 1884

CHESTER ACADEMY.

(See Chester Union School, Academic Department.)

CHESTER UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

The "Chester Academy" was incorporated by the Regents February 27, 1844. Merged in the "Chester Union School, Academic Department." Changed November 6, 1869, and occupying former academic premises.

William Bross, 1844-47. Rev. Phineas Robinson, A. M., 1848-56. Rev. H. Osborn, 1857-59. Edward Orton, A. M., 1860-65. Arthur Phinney, 1866-67. Henry P. Robinson, 1868. David R. Feagles, 1869.
Andrew H. Hart, 1870-73.
William Simpson, 1874-76.
James S. Eaton, 1877-79.
Benjamin C. Nevins, A. M., 1880-81.
John D. Brownell, 1882.

CHILI SEMINARY. (North Chili, Monroe Co.)
Incorporated by the Regents January 14, 1869.

George W. Anderson, 1870. B. T. Roberts, A. M., 1874-76. Benson H. Roberts, A. B., 1877-78. Principals.
Albert H. Stilwell, A. B., 1879-81.
Benson H. Roberts, A. M., 1882.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' ACADEMY, OF ALBANY. (Albany, N. Y.) Incorporated by the Regents August 3, 1869.

Brother Hugh, 1870-75. Brother Benedict, 1876. Principals.
Brother Severion, 1890.

CINCINNATUS ACADEMY. (Cincinnatus, Cortland Co.)
Incorporated provisionally by the Regents April 21, 1857. Charter declared absolute January 14, 1858.

A. P. Kelsey, A. B., 1857-59. Chester F. Short, A. M., 1860-63. Charless N. Stowers, A. B., 1863. Ambrose Blunt, A. B., 1864-65. Charles E. Babcock, A. B., 1868. Principals.

R. L. Thatcher, A. M., 1869-70.
George A. Haven, 1871.
E. C. Wheeler, 1872-77.
Rev. Edson Rodgers, M. A., 1878-82.
Myron E. Carmen, A. M., 1883.

CLARENCE ACADEMY.
(See "Parker Union School.")

CLARENCE CLASSICAL UNION SCHOOL. (See "Parker Union School.")

CLARKSON ACADEMY. (Clarkson, Monroe Co.) Incorporated by the Regents March 17, 1835.

Reuben Nason, 1835, Rev. Norris Bull, 1836-41. Rev. Abner Goodell, 1842-44. James C. Knapp, 1845-46. Principals.

Duncan E. Cameron, 1847-48.

Rev. Jeremiah Butler, A. B., 1850-53.

Alanson Wedge, A. M., 1854.

Edward Danforth, A. M., 1856.

CLARKSON HIGH SCHOOL. (Clarkson, Monroe Co.) Incorporated by the Legislature April 16, 1859.¹

¹Chap. 154, Laws of 1859. Amendatory acts were passed February 18, 1860 (chap. 38); April 11, 1866 (chap. 511); and May 24, 1876 (chap. 394). These chiefly related to the boundaries of the school district.

CLAVERACK ACADEMY. (Claverack, Columbia Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 25, 1831. Admitted by the Regents February 5, 1839. A private Academy was undertaken at Claverack in 1777, called "Washington Seminary," and a building completed in 1779, under the efforts of the Rev. John Gabriel Gebhard. Dudley Baldwin taught the Classics, and Abraham Fonda the English branches, while Dr. Gebhard had general supervision until his death. In 1780, N. Meigs was employed. He was succeeded by Andrew Mayfield Carshore, who taught more than twenty-five years. The school continued until 1825, and it was changed to a Common School.

In 1829 a new enterprise was started by the Rev. Richard Sluyter, resulting in the incorporation of Claverack Academy in 1831. Merged in the following institution in 1854:

Rev. William Mahon, 1831. Samuel Fisher, 1834. Samuel T. Andrews, 1835. Lemnel T. Osgood, 1837. Rev. Reuben Dederick, 1838. Rev. Jonathan Ford, 1839-41. Principals.

Samuel W. Fisher, 1842. William C. Hornfager, 1843-44. Henry P. Coon, 1845-46. Isaac Wortendyke, 1847-48. Gad Lyman, 1851. Rev. John Bell, 1853.

CLAVERACK ACADEMY AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE. (Claverack, Columbia Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents June 14, 1854. Succeeded the "Claverack Academy," a new building being erected in 1854.2

Principals.

William H. Bannister, A. M., Charles H. Gardiner, A. M., and Rev. Ira C. Boice, A. M., 1857, and since 1869 President. President, 1854.

The average number of students in this institution from 1855 to 1876, inclusive, was 391. During these years it received \$21,014.40 from the Regents.

¹The Academy of 1829 was built by a stock company, the shares being \$25, and the amount raised \$1,200. The building was two stories high, with three rooms on each floor. It had a library of 286 volumes and \$32 worth of apparatus. During twenty-five years the average income was \$522.23, and attendance 49.

¹ This building has a front of 158 feet, a depth of 40 feet, and wings on either side 50 feet. From the centre a chapel extends back 90 feet. The building is four stories high, with attic and basement finished, and cost \$35,220. The whole, with furniture, etc., cost \$51,151.29.

A second building was erected in 1864, 50 feet by 80 feet in size and two stories high, at a cost of \$6,000.

An extended historical sketch of this institution is given in the Regents' Report of 1877, pp. 657-681.

The first quarter of a century of the present corporation and the centennial of the original Seminary, was celebrated June 9 to 13, 1879.

On the 11th of March, 1869, the Regents conferred upon this institution the right to confer degrees upon young women, to the same extent as that enjoyed by other Female Colleges in the State. but only until completion of a full course of four years, and upon proper examinations.1

CLERMONT ACADEMY. (Clermont, Columbia Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 26, 1834.2 Admitted by the Regents February 26, 1839.

Principals.

Ephraim H. Hudson, 1838.

George W. Kretsinger, 1839.

CLIFTON SPRINGS FEMALE SEMINARY. (Clifton Springs, Ontario Co.) Incorporated by the Legislature May 11, 1868.3

CLINTON ACADEMY. (East Hampton, Suffolk Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents November 17, 1787 — oldest incorporated Academy in the State.4 Closed about 1881. The building is kept in repair by the rental of the lower floor for a town hall, the upper room being rented for an artist's studio. The trustees still maintain their organization, and a revival of the Academy is still in hope.

Principals. (Imperfect List.)

William Payne. Lyman Beecher, 1804. David Gardner and Richard Storrs, 1805. Ebenezer Phillips, 1807. Ebenezer Phillips, 1807.
Abraham Parsons, 1810-14.
Russell Greene, 1815.
Samuel Wade, 1816.
Isaac A. Hawley, 1817.
Nehemiah Brown, 1818-19.
David Gardiner, 1820-22.
David Gardiner, Jr. and David Barker, 1823.
James M. Hunting, 1824-25.
Joseph D. Condit, 1826-27.
Randolph Cammel, 1830-31.
Roger G. Ely, 1833.
Robert D. Gardner, 1834-35.
James M. Harlow, 1836.

Jarvis McDuffle, 1837.
Addison L. Hunt, 1838.
Ralph Dayton, 1838-40.
Henry G. L. Livingston, 1841-42.
Howland Dawes, 1843.
Elias T. White, 1844-45.
Charles D. Buck, 1846-47.
Charles S. Williams, 1848.
Thomas Jefferson King, A. B., 1800-51.
C. B. Dorrance, A. B., 1852.
C. S. Williams, A. B., 1855-56.
George R. Howell, A. B., 1855-56.
George R. Howell, A. B., 1856-53.
S. M. Gardner, 1864-66.
C. S. Joslyn, A. M., 1867-68. Jarvis McDuffie, 1837.

According to this ordinance this power is to cease whenever any dividends are made to the stockholders, the Board being of opinion that an institution empowered to confer degrees should not be a source of revenue or income to any donor to its funds. The Preparatory Departments are continued as before.

² Chap. 191, Laws of 1834.

⁸ Chap. 807, Laws of 1868.

⁴ In Thompson's Hist. of Long Island (2d ed. i. 323), the Rev. Samuel Buell and Mr. Wm. Payne are mentioned as the most active founders. The former was a grandfather of Dr. S. B. Woolworth, for many years Secretary of the Board of Regents; the latter became first teacher.

CLINTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL. (Clinton, Oneida Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature March 28, 1817 (Chap. 119, Laws of 1817). Admitted by the Regents February 26, 1828. Male and female departments separately organized and instructed. Female department known as "Houghton Seminary" now under a separate charter.

Principals.

Noah Cushman, 1827.
L. A. Sawyer, 1828.
Salmon Strong, 1829-39.
E. C. Williams, 1840.
E. C. Williams, Edward North, Wm. H. Paddock, 1841.
William H. Paddock, 1842.
Salmon Strong, 1843-46.
S. Strong, Rev. H. H. Kellogg, 1847-49.
Joseph W. Hubbard, Δ. B., 1850.

Cilbert Wilcoxin, 1851.

Henry S. Wilson, A. B., 1852.

Edward P. Powell, A. B., 1853.

H. P. Bristol, A. M., 1854.

Anna Chipman, 1859 61.

John C. Gallup, M. D., 1862-75.

Rev. Isaac O. Best, John C. Gallup, A. M.,

M. D., 1875-78.

Rev. Isaac O. Best, A. M., 1879.

CLINTON LIBERAL INSTITUTE. (Originally located at Clinton, Oneida Co.; now at Fort Plain, Montgomery Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 29, 1834.¹ Admitted by the Regents March 29, 1836, under the management of the Universalist denomination. Allowed by act of April 11, 1877,² to sell and purchase in a new location, and under this authority the institution was removed to Fort Plain, Montgomery county, the Trustees having purchased and enlarged the premises formerly belonging to the "Fort Plain Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute." The former name is retained since removal, to secure certain bequests. A large building occupied by the female department was sold for a small sum, and is used as a school for boys, under the name of "Kirkland Hall." A stone building reverted to an estate, having been given for school purposes.

 Principals.
 (Male Department.)

 Rev. C. B. Thämmel, 1836-87.
 B. Birdsall, 1843.

 Rev. Timothy Clowes, 1838-41.
 C. L. Feber, 1844.

 H. B. Soule, 1842.
 Thomas G. Sawyer, 1845-48.

¹ Chap. 206, Laws of 1834, amended May 7, 1844 (chap. 308); April 21, 1868 (chap. 266).

² Chap. 105, Laws of 1877. An act for classifying the Board of Trustees was passed May 25, 1878 (chap. 311).

The charter of this institution was modified January 8, 1874, by providing that vacancies in the Board of Trustees should be filled by the remaining members of the Board, instead of the Universalist Convention of the State of New York, and the power of that body in the management of the institution was declared null and void.

This amendment was however repealed by the Regents January 15, 1875, and the institution restored to its former relations.

(Female Department.)

Almira Meech, 1836-37.
Louisa M. Barker, 1838-40.
Mrs. A. B. Gordon, 1841.
Rev. Thomas J. Sawyer, A. M., D. D., 1849-51, Edward E. Spalding, A. B., 1865.
P. A. Towne, 1852.
Absalom G. Gaines, A. B., 1853.
Samuel Ramsey, 1854.
Rev. J. A. Aspinwall, 1855-56.
Miss H. M. Parkhurst, 1857-58.

(Female Department.)

A. White, A. B., 1859.
Wyman C. Tickett, A. B., 1866-67.
Edward E. Spalding, A. B., 1866-67.
Paul R. Kendall, 1868-69.
Arthur G. Lewis, A. B., 1870-72.
F. L. Backus, A. B., 1874-75.
Charles V. Parsell, A. M., 1880—77.

CLINTON SEMINARY. (Clinton, Oneida Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 15, 1842. Organized in 1842, and conducted two or three years by the Rev. H. H. Kellogg, as a Young Ladies' Seminary. In 1844, it was purchased by the Free Will Baptist denomination, and opened to both sexes. Under the new management, its accommodations were soon found too limited. and the premises of the "Oneida Institute" at Whitesboro were purchased (August 23, 1844) for its use. (See "Whitestown Seminary.")

John J. Butler, 1842.

Principals. John Fullerton, 1843-44.

CLOVER STREET SEMINARY. (Brighton, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 7, 1848.1 Admitted by the Regents February 23, 1849. Founded by Issaac Moore, to whom was given the power of filling vacancies in the Board of Trustees.

The institution became the property of Mrs. C. A. Brewster, who died October 13, 1855. A school was carried on by J. G. Cogswell, till the spring of 1857, when the premises were rented to Prof. Sawyer, who continued about a year. It was then sold on two mortgages amounting to \$3,500, and ceased to be an incorporated Semi-A boys' school was afterward taught a few years by a Mr. Drum, and finally given up. The building is now converted into a private dwelling.

Celestia A. Bloss, 1848. Mrs. Celestia A. Brewster, 1849-55.

Principals. Caroline A. Comstock, 1856. Edwin S. Gilbert, A. B., 1857.

CLYDE HIGH SCHOOL. (Clyde, Wayne Co.)

Incorporated by act of April 24, 1834.2 Placed under the visitation of the Regents, by act of May 15, 1876, and again July 12, 1881.

¹ Chap. 199, Laws of 1848.

² Chap. 175, Laws of 1834. Act amended April 12, 1842 (chap. 268); April 14, 1858 (chap. 192); and May 15, 1876 (chap. 332).

Hugh R. Jolly, 1881-82.

Principals.
Edward Hayward, A. M., 1883.

COBLESKILL UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Cobleskill, Schoharie Co.)

Organized under general act of May 2, 1864 (Chap. 555, Laws of 1864). Admitted by Regents June 10, 1873.

Andrew G. Kelmer, 1873-74, N. L. F. Bachman, 1875. Robert P. Orr, A. M., 1876. Principals.

Charles E. Boss, 1877-80.
P. F. Burke, A. M., 1881.

COLGATE ACADEMY. (Hamilton, Madison Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents June 17, 1853, as the "Grammar School of Madison University." A beautiful and commodious academic building was erected in 1873, at a cost (including grounds) of \$60,000, by James B. Colgate, Esq., of New York, in memory of whose parents the trustees changed the name in that year.

The building stands on spacious grounds adjoining the University and Seminary, but at a considerable distance from the University edifices and in close proximity with the village. It is 100 by 60 feet in size, and three stories high besides basement and Mansard roof. The Academy is under the control of the corporation of Madison University and forms a part of its general system of education. A partial endowment has been specially provided by James B. Colgate, of New York, and John B. Trevor, in about equal proportions, amounting to \$30,000. All expenditures above the income of this fund, and tuitions are provided for by the trustees of the University. The Academy has a classical and an English department. Several prizes are offered for highest standing at the time of final examinations.

I. M. Osborn, 1853-55. Philip P. Brown, Jr., A. B., 1856. A. M. Beebe, 1857. Philip P. Brown, Jr., A. M., 1858-62. L. M. Osborn, 1863-64. Principals.
N. L. Andrews, A. M., 1865-69.
James H. Taylor, 1870-72.
Rev. F. W. Towle, A. M., Ph. D., 1874-82.
James W. Ford, A. M., 1883.

Collegiate Institute of the City of New York. (New York.) Incorporated by the Legislature July 10, 1851 (Chap. 494, Laws of 1851). Not organized.

COLLINSVILLE INSTITUTE. (Collinsville, Lewis Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 2, 1837 (Chap. 314, Laws of 1837). A school was taught by A. W. Cummings, at Collinsville,

for one or two years, but no building was erected, and no funds were raised toward permanent establishment. A branch of this school was taught for one or two terms in Leyden.

COLUMBIA ACADEMY. (Kinderhook, Columbia Co.) Incorporated by the Regents March 13, 1797.

Rev. Daniel B. Warden,* 1801. Jonathan Carson, 1801. Oliver Bliss, Jr., 1802. Principals.

Jared Curtis, 1804.
Nathan Cary, 1805.
Lott Rew, 1805.
* Resigned July 25, 1801.

COOK ACADEMY. (Havana, Schuyler Co.)

Incorporated by Regents August 10, 1872. Property formerly owned by the "People's College."

Principals.
Albert C. Hill, A. M., 1880.

Charles Fairman, LL. D., 1874-75. A. C. Winters, A. M., 1876-79.

Cooper Institute. (New York.)

Incorporated by the Legislature February 15, 1857 (Chap. 31, Laws of 1857). Corporate name, "The Peter Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art." [See separate notes.]

Cooperstown Female Academy. (Cooperstown, Otsego Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature April 15, 1822.² Act continued from April 19, 1828,³ till 1st Tuesday in April, 1829.

Cooperstown Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute. (Cooperstown, Otsego Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents June 14, 1854. Established by a joint-stock company, shares \$50. Received a pledge of \$15,000 from the Methodists and \$20,000 from citizens in 1854, and opened November 15 of that year with sixteen professors and teachers. The Methodist denomination was to have the nomination of the Principal and a majority of the Trustees. Closed from the spring of 1858 till September, 1859, when it was sold to R. C. Flack, assisted by a loan of \$5,000 from the citizens of Cooperstown, without interest so long as a school was maintained.

¹The deed of the property known as the "Cooper Institute," was conveyed to six trustees, April 29, 1858, without reservation and upon conditions specified in the act. An interesting article upon the intentions and operation of this institution will be found in "The Chautauquan," vol. IV, No. 7, p. 398.

⁹ Chap. 183, Laws of 1822.

³ Chap. 282, Laws of 1828.

Principals.

Rev. J. L. G. McKown, 1854-55. Rev. P. D. Hammond, 1855-56. Messrs, Hammond and Pinney, 1856. Rev. C. R. Pomeroy, 1857-58. R. C. Flack, 1859.

Cooperstown Union School, Academic Department. (Cooperstown, Otsego Co.)

Organized under general act of May 2, 1864. Admitted by Regents January 9, 1873.

John G. Wright, A. M., 1873-

Principal.

CORNING FREE ACADEMY. (Corning, Steuben Co.)

Organized under a special act of the Legislature passed April 13, 1859.² Admitted by the Regents March 1, 1860. Powers of the Board of Education enlarged March 30, 1868.³

Principals.

Z L. Parker, 1860-64. Edwin Wildman, A. B., 1865. Henry C. Balcom, A. M., 1869-76. A. Gaylord Slocum, A. M., 1877—

CORNING INSTITUTE. (Corning, Steuben Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 23, 1867,4 for the purpose of establishing a Seminary for the education of both sexes, and for the maintenance of a public library and reading-room. The educational plans of this enterprise were not perfected, but a library and reading-room were established.

CORTLAND ACADEMY.

(See " Homer Union School, Academic Department.")

CORTLAND FEMALE SEMINARY. (Cortlandville, Cortland Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature April 18, 1828 (Chap. 256, Laws

CORTLANDVILLE ACADEMY. (Cortlandville, Cortland Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 31, 1843. The Trustees were authorized to convey to State land to be used as a site for Normal School, and to sell and cause removal of old buildings April 16, 1868, and the Cortland Normal and Training School" was established in its place.

of 1828).

¹ Chap. 555, Laws of 1864.

Chap. 298, Laws of 1859.

² Chap. 82, Laws of 1868. A description of the Corning Free Academy with engravings will be found in Regents' Report of 1871, p. 464.

⁴ Chap. 587, Laws of 1867.

⁵ Chap. 198, Laws of 1868.

Joseph R. Dickson, A. M., 1842-47. Walter C. Livingston, 1847-48. Lemuel S. Pomeroy, A. B., 1849. L. S. Pomeroy, A. M., 1850. James M. Burt, A. M., 1851-53. Principals.

John Dunlep, A. M., 1854-58. Henry Carver, A. M., 1859-64. Erastus C. Beach, A. M., 1865-66. H. M. Dodd, A. M., 1867. James J. Pease, A. M., 1868-69.

Coxsackie Academy. (Coxsackie, Greene Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 5, 1837. Admitted by the Regents February 5, 1839.

Principals.

John W. Schermerhorn, 1838. John G. Van Antwerp, 1839-42. Josiah Fuller, 1843. George W. Benson, 1845-47. Avery J. Smith, A. B., 1848-50. Charles C. Dwight, A. B., 1851. Elias E. Warner, A. B., 1852. David Thompson, A. B., 1853.

Coxsackie Union School, Academic Department. (Coxsackie, Greene Co.)

The "Coxsackie Academy," the second of this name, was incorporated by the Regents April 2, 1863, it being a renewal of the former charter.

Merged in the "Coxsackie Union School, Academic Department," in 1880. The present building stands on the same ground where it was first erected.

Alexander Reynolds, 1864. Hugh R. Tolley, 1865-68. E. G. Cheeseman, A. B., 1869. John B. Steele, Jr., A. M., 1871. E. D. Coonley, 1872-73. Principals.

Alexander Reynolds, 1874. R. A. McDuffle, 1875-77. Hudson A. Wood, A. M., 1878. John H. Kelley, 1882.

CROWN POINT UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Crown Point, Essex Co.)

Admitted by the Regents July 12. 1881.

Principal.

Thomas R. Kniel, A. M., 1882-83.

CUBA UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Cuba, Allegany Co.)

Admitted by the Regents July 12, 1881.

Principals.

W. W. Bean, 1881.

W. H. Kinney, A M., 1882.

Dansville Seminary. (Dansville, Livingston Co.)
Incorporated provisionally by the Regents January 14, 1858.
Charter made absolute January 13, 1860.

¹ Chap. 336, Laws of 1837.

Schuyler Seager, D. D., 1859-61. John J. Brown, A. M. 1862-64. Joseph Jones, A. B., 1865-6. J. H. Crumb, A. M., 1867. Henry R. Sanford, A. M., 1868-69. Albert R. Lewis, A. B., 1870. Principals.

J. C. Toley, 1872.

W. A. Truesdale, A. M., 1874.
S. H. Goodyear, A. M., 1875 80.
George S. Miller, 1881.
George W. Phillips, A. M., 1882.

DEAN ACADEMY. (Binghamton, Broome Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents August 7, 1872, and located for a time upon the premises formerly owned by the "Susquehanna Seminary." It was always a private institution. An effort was made at one time to raise an endowment for "Dean College," but it failed.

DE LANCEY INSTITUTE. (Westmoreland, Oneida Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents April 13, 1842. The trustees were authorized to sell property and pay debts April 9, 1852.² The balance to be divided among shareholders.

Rev. Stephen McHugh, 1842-43. Morris R. Barteau, A. G. Williams, 1845.

Principals.

Morris R. Barteau, 1846.
Oliver H. Staples, 1847.

DELAWARE ACADEMY. (Delhi, Delaware Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 2, 1820. By an act passed April 12, 1819,³ it was ordered that the sum of \$6,000 should be paid into the State treasury, on the sale of an undivided half of lands in the Leake Patent, Delaware county, forfeited by the attainder of Robert Leake. This sum was to be used by the Regents in the endowment of an Academy at Delhi, and was given to this Academy. By an act passed May 3, 1877,⁴ the sum of \$4,897.38 was directed to be paid to the trustees, it being part of the amount granted in 1819.

John A. Savage, 1821-23, Frederick A. Feu, A. M., 1824-25, Thomas Farrington, A. B., 1826. Stephen Johnston, 1827-30. W. J. Montieth, Rev Orange Clark, 1833, E. Harreson Cressey, 1831-25, Daniel Shepard, 1839-45.

Principals.

William R. Harper, 1846-47.

Merritt G. McKoon, A. M., 1848-53.

John L. Sawyer, A. M., 1854-63.

Rev. Silas Fitch, 1864-67.

Levi D. Miller, A. M., 1868-69.

William Wight, 1870-75.

Sherifl E. Smith, A. M., Ph. D., 1876-80.

James O. Griffin, 1881.

¹ Application was made for incorporation under the name of "Dean College," but the Regents refused to allow the term "College" to be applied to an Academic institution.

² Chap. 189, Laws of 1852.

³Chap. 170, Laws of 1819.

⁶ Chap 220, Laws of 1877.

DELAWARE LITERARY INSTITUTE. (Franklin, Delaware Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 23, 1835. Admitted by the Regents January 29, 1839. Quorum of trustees fixed at nine, April 21, 1840. Official acts of trustees confirmed. The sum of \$3,000 loaned to this Academy from the school fund, April 15, 1857.

Principals.

Rev. William Fraser, 1837-88.
Rev. Silas Fitch, Jr., 1838-46.
Rev. George C. Kerr, A. M., D. D., LL. D., E. M. Rollo, 1875-77.
Charles H. Verrill, A. M., Ph. D., 1878.
Oliver W. Treadwell, A. M., 1861-63.

DEPOSIT ACADEMY.

(See "Deposit Union School, Academic Department.")

Deposit Union School, Academic Department. (Deposit, Broome Co.)

The "Deposit Academy" was incorporated by the Regents April 9, 1867. It was merged in the Union School of that village, and the Academic Department was admitted by the Regents March 23, 1876.

C W. Gray, 1867. Ambrose Blunt, A. M., 1868-69. Louis H. Bahler, A. M., 1870. R. L. Thatcher, A. M., 1871-74. Principals.

Rev. Wm. W. Wetmore, A. M., 1875. Miss Mary A. Truesdall, 1876-78. T. B. Dunbar, A. M., 1879-81. Benjamin C. Novins, A. M., 1882.

DE RUTTER INSTITUTE.

(See " De Ruyter Union School, Academic Department.")

DE RUYTER UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (De Ruyter, Madison Co.)

The "De Ruyter Institute" was incorporated by the Legislature March 30, 1836.⁵ Admitted by Regents January 30, 1838. Charter amended March 23, 1840.⁶ The first organization having failed, a new charter was granted by the Regents December 3, 1847. In 1849 an effort was made to secure an Agricultural Department, but this was not perfected.⁷

¹ Chap. 140, Laws of 1835.

²Chap. 157, Laws of 1840

³ Chap. 537, Laws of 1853; chap. 110, Laws of 1875.

⁴ Chap. 493, Laws of 1857.

⁵ Chap. 83, Laws of 1836.

⁶ Chap. 68, Laws of 1840.

¹ Petition of Z. T. Bentley, S. G. Slain, Benj. Enos, and eighty-nine others, Assem. Doc. 78, 1849.

Merged in the "De Ruyter Union School, Academic Department," which was admitted by the Regents January 11, 1877.

Eben M. Rollo, 1837-38. Selomon Carpenter, 1839-40. Giles M. Langworthy, 1841. Morgan I. Wood, 1842 J. D. B. Stillman, 1843. James R. Irish, A. M., 1848. Gurdon Evans, M. A., 1850. Principals.

James R. Irish, A. M., 1851-53.

Heury L. Jones, A. M., 1854-58.

Rev. James R. Irish, A. M., 1859-63.

Rev. George E. Tomlinson, A. M., 1864-65.

Albert Whitford, A. M., 1866-67.

Rev. L. E. Livermore, A. M., 1868-78.

E. C. Wheeler, A. M., 1879.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE FOR ORPHAN AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN. (Niagara, Niagara Co.)

An institution incorporated April 15, 1853, to carry into effect the will of Samuel De Veaux, in the maintenance for a home for the support and education of destitute orphans. It is under Episcopal management, and does not report to the Regents, but makes an annual report to the Legislature.

DOVER ACADEMY. (Dover, Dutchess Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature May 9, 1835.²

Drew Seminary and Female College. (Carmel, Putnam Co.) Incorporated by the Legislature April 23, 1866,³ and opened in

Incorporated by the Legislature April 23, 1866, and opened in September of that year, in the building formerly belonging to the "Raymond Collegiate Institute, which had been purchased by Daniel Drew of New York city. It had been closed for some years before this purchase. Mr. Drew intended to provide an endowment, and to erect new buildings upon a very large scale, but financial embarrassment prevented him from carrying his plans into full effect. This Seminary has been conducted from the beginning by Prof. George Crosby Smith, A. M. It does not report to the Regents, nor does it claim the full title above mentioned, being known as "Drew Ladres' Seminary," and both boarding and day pupils are received.

DRYDEN UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Dryden, Tompkins Co.)

Organized under general act of May 2, 1864 (Chap. 555, Laws of 1864). Admitted by Regents January 9, 1873.

¹ Chap. 243, Laws of 1853. Act amended April 13, 1857 (chap. 385, Laws of 1857).

² Chap. 263, Laws of 1835.

^aChap 760, Laws of 1866

Francis J. Cheney, A. M., 1878-80. George W. Pye, A. B., 1881. Principals.
Herbert M. Lovell, 1882.

DUNDRE ACADEMY. (Dundee, Yates Co.) Incorporated by the Regents March 22, 1855.

Charles G. Winfield, 1855. H. M. Aller, 1856-58. Principals.

Hanford Stubble, 1861-62.

Rev. Edmund Chadwick, A. M., 1863-68.

Dundee Preparatory School. (Dundee, Yates Co.) Incorporated provisionally by the Regents May 24, 1882.

Principals.

John Kline, A. M., 1882.

DUNKIRK ACADEMY. (Dunkirk, Chautauqua Co.) Incorporated by the Legislature May 1, 1837.

DUNKIRK UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Received by the Regents June 2, 1871. Organized under chap.
555. Laws of 1864.

DUNKIRK UNION FREE SCHOOL.

Formed under an act of April 24, 1875.

David H. Carver, A. B., 1873-74. Mary A. Chilson, 1875. Wm. Haskins, B. S., B. L., 1876-77. Rachel L. Moore, B. S., 1878-80. Principals.

Wm. Hawkins, B. S., B. L., 1881.

Lee Moore, A. B., 1882.

John W. Babcock, A. B., ——.

East Aurora Union School, Academic Department. (East Aurora, Erie Co.)

Formed by the adoption of the "Aurora Academy" by the Board of Education of Union Free School District No. 1 of Aurora, with the consent of its Trustees. Admitted by the Regents July 8, 1884.

East Bloomfield Academy. East Bloomfield, Ontario Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature April 9, 1838.² Admitted by Regents January 23, 1840.

Stephen W. Clark, A. M., 1849-51, J. H. Kellom, A. M., 1852-56, A. H. Wenzel, A. B., 1857-58, Edward D. Bangs, 1850, Seneca M. Keeler, A. M., 1860, Rev. W. D. Taylor, A. M., 1861-63, Charles C. Eastman, 1864-65. Principals.

Elbridge R. Adams, 1866.
John C. Long, A. M., 1867-69
Elijah W. Plumlee, 1870-71.
Isaac Jennings, 1872.
Charlee E. Eastman, M. D., 1873-75
Miss J. A. Osborne, 1876.

¹ Chap. 295, Laws of 1837.

² Chap. 183, Laws of 1838.

EASTERN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Incorporated by the Legislature May 7, 1844, for the purpose of establishing a Seminary for the education of males, and to be subject to visitation by the Regents. Not organized.

East Genesee Conference Seminary.
(See "Ovid Union School, Academic Department.")

East Hamburgh Friends' Institute. (East Hamburgh, Eric Co.)
Incorporated by the Regents January 11, 1872.

Edward H. Cook, A. B., 1872-73. Hiram B. Farmer, LL. D., 1874-76 Principals.
Unice H. Nichols, 1877.

East Henrietta Union School, Academic Department. (Henrietta, Monroe Co.)

Organized under Chap. 555, Laws of 1864, and admitted by the Regents June 2, 1871. (See "Monroe Academy.")

East Springfield Academy. (East Springfield, Otsego Co.) Chartered provisionally July 13, 1881. Charter made absolute January 11, 1882.

Fred. Van Dusen, A. B., 1882.

Principals.
James Stoller, 1883.

EGBERTS INSTITUTE.

EGBERTS HIGH SCHOOL. (Cohoes, Albany Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 2, 1864.² Founded by Egbert Egberts, and designed to promote the education of young men of ten years old and upwards, in good morals, literature, science and arts: and allowed to confer testimonials but not degrees. To be subject to visitation of the Regents. Act amended March 29, 1865, by more fully defining the objects. Merged in the Cohoes Public School system as the "Egberts High School."

Oliver P. Steves, A. M., 1872-79.

Principals.
Alexander J. Robb, 1880-.

ELIZABETHTOWN UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Elizabethtown, Essex Co.)

Organized under general act of May 2, 1864 (Chap. 555, Laws of 1864). Admitted by Regents January 10, 1867.

¹ Chap. 208, Laws of 1844

² Chap. 526, Laws of 1864

J. G. Murphy, 1868. James S. Robinson, 1869. Principals.

John W. Chandler, Ph. D., 1870-82.

ELLENVILLE HIGH SCHOOL. (See "Ulster Female Seminary.")

ELLINGTON ACADEMY.

ELLINGTON UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Ellington Chautauqua Co.)

The Academy at this place was incorporated by the Regents February 11, 1853. Merged in the "Ellington Union School, Academic Department."

William C. J. Hall, A. B., 1852-53. Warren H. Marsh, A. B., 1854-56. J. C. Long, A. B., 1858-59. H. L. Ward, A. M., 1860-65. A. C. Moon, A. M., 1866. R. E. Post, 1867.

Principals.

Royales.
P. F. Burke, 1872-75.
William P. Spring, A. M., 1876.
Rovellus R. Rogers, A. B., 1877-81.
D. D. Van Allen, A. B., 1882.
F. W. Crossfield, 1883—.

ELMIRA ACADEMY.

ELMIRA FREE ACADEMY. (Elmira, Chemung Co.)

The "Elmira Academy" was incorporated by the Regents March 31, 1840. Merged in the "Elmira Free Academy;" incorporated by the Regents January 9, 1863, having been organized April 9, 1859, under section 23, chapter 113, Laws of 1859.

James L Alverson, 1840. Walter Ayrault, 1841. Daniel Marsh, 1842-43. J. G. Marchant, 1844. M. S. Converse, 1846. George C. Hyde, 1846.

Principals.

E. N. Barbour, 1847-50. Edward J Ford, A. B., 1851. Isaac M. Wellington, 1864-65. J. Dorman Steele, A. M., 1866-67. James R. Monks, A. M., 1873.

ELMIRA COLLEGIATE SEMINARY. (Elmira, Chemung Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents October 20 1853. Changed to "Elmira Female College," April 13, 1855.

Erasmus Hall. (Flatbush, Kings Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents November 17, 1787. An Academy allowed to be built, and the Trustees of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church were empowered to convey lands, April 29, 1788.² The school moneys granted in part of Flatbush, called "Old Town," under the general school act of 1813, were given to this Academy by

¹ Chap. 422, Laws of 1855.

² Chap. 54, Laws of 1786.

act of April 1, 1814, to be applied to the education of such poor children as might attend from that part. Reports were to be made to the school commissioners of Jamaica.

Principals. (Imperfect List.)

Principe

Brandt Schuyler Lupton, 1788.

Rev. John H. Livingston, 1788.

Albert Obleius. 1804.

Richard Fish, 1805.

J. G. Cooper, 1806-07.

R. W. Thompson, 1810-13.

Richard Thayer, 1814.

Jacob G. Cooper, 1816.

Andrew Craig, 1817-19.

Joseph Penny and John Mulligan, 1820.

Rev. Timothy Clones, LL. B., 1821-22.

J. W. Kellogg, A. M., 1823-31.

Imperfect List.)
Braidelt Schuyler.
J. W. Keilogg, A. M., 1833.
William H. Campbell, 1834-38
Rev. Joseph Penny, 1839-41.
Jonas Ferguson, 1842.
Rev. Richard D. Van Kleeck, A. M., 1843
Rev. William W. Howard, A. M., 1860-62.
Miss M. A. Randolph, 1843.
Rev. Eli T. Mack, A. M., 1864-74.
Jared Hasbrouck, A. M., 1875-77.
Rev. Robert Grier Strong, 1880.

ESSEX COUNTY ACADEMY. (Westport, Essex Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 1, 1834. Relief granted in case of a delayed report March 39, 1838.3 An act for the dissolution of the corporation and the conveyance of its real estate by the stockholders was passed April 23, 1867.4

> Principals. William Higby, 1843.

Rufus Chase, 1838-39. Orson Kellogg, 1840-42.

EVANS ACADEMY. (Peterboro', Madison Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents December 1, 1864, as "Peterboro Academy," January 28, 1853. Name changed by the Regents December 1, 1864, and named from William Evans, a native of Peterboro, but then of Jamaica Plain, Mass., who had given \$15,000 to the institution.

Leonard G. Calkins, A. B., 1852. Charles Wasshurre, A. B., 1853. Jonathan Copeland, 1854-56. James C. Climorson, 1857-58. Heary H. Avery, 1859. Heav J. H. Powell, A. M., 1860-61. M. E. Dayton, 1862. E. H. Grültth, 1853-64. Isaac Flagg, A. B., 1865.

Principals.

Flow. William F. Bridge, A. M., 1866-71.
Fisk Barnett, 1872.
E. R. Payson, A. M., 1878.
George H. Payson, A. M., 1874-75.
Elbert Place, A. B., 1876.
Byron Wells, A. B., 1877-79.
L. N. Southworth, 1880.
Willis Arnold Ingalls, B. S., 1881.

FABIUS SELECT SCHOOL. (Fabius, Onondaga Co.)

An incorporation granted by the Regents February 27, 1841, but without participation in the Literature Fund. The principal benefit expected was in facilitating the organization of the school, and the

¹ Chap. 79, Laws of 1814.

² Chap 232, Laws of 1834.

³ Chap. 131, Laws of 1838.

[&]quot;Chap 582, Laws of 1867

transaction of business by the trustees. The trustees allowed by act of April 7, 1849,1 to sell their real estate, and after paying debts, to divide the remainder among the shareholders in proportion to their interest.

FAIRFIELD ACADEMY. (Fairfield, Herkimer Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 15, 1803. A course of medical instruction was introduced at an early period, which in 1809 led to the establishment of a medical school, and in 1812 of a College, as elsewhere more fully noticed.2 The Academy was not interrupted by the erection of a Medical College building adjacent, and in 1841 the latter was fitted up for its use.

But in course of time the academic trustees became involved in debt, and their property liable to be sold. To protect a public interest, the surviving members of the Board of Trustees of the Medical College, on the 28th of August, 1874, passed a resolution rescinding their resolution allowing the premises to be used for academic purposes, and appointed a committee to take possession of the building, and hold it for the use of the College. At a meeting held at Little Falls, March 14, 1876, four members being present, they nominated seven persons to fill vacancies chiefly caused by death, and these were confirmed by the Regents March 31 of that year. The academic building has since been sold upon a mortgage, the corporation of "Fairfield Academy" extinguished, and the "Fairfield Seminary," a new corporation, established in its place

Rev. Caleb Alexander, 1804-12.
Rev. Bethel Judd, 1813.
Itev. Virgil H. Barber 1815-16.
Samuel Nichols, 1816.
Rev. Daniel McDonald, 1817-20.
David Chassell, 1821-23.
Charles Avery, 1824-27.
Rev. David Chassell, 1823-39.
Henry Bannister, 1840-41.
Orrin R. Howard, 1842-44.
Rev. David Chassell, 1845-46.
Rev. Avery Briggs, 1847-50.
Monroe Wood, A. M., 1850.

cipals.
J. R. Griffin, A. M., 1851–52.
Jsrael Holmes, A. M., 1853.
Rev. L. D. Stettins, A. M., 1854.
Rev. John B. Van Petten, A. M., 1855-61.
A. G. Cochran, A. M., 1832–63.
Rev. L. B. Barker, A. M., 1864–66.
Rev. John B. Van Petten, A. M., 1867–68.
Walter A. Brownell, A. M., 1869–71.
George S. Griffin, A. M., 1872.
Wm. H. Reese, A. M., 1873–76.
C. V. Purcell, 1877–79.
Rev. Charles E. Babcock, 1880–81.
A. K. Sutton, A. M., 1882.

¹ Chap. 267, Laws of 1849.

In 1811, an arrangement was undertaken through the efforts of the Rev. Amos G. Baldwin, an Episcopalian clergyman, to secure aid from Trinity Church and elsewhere, for the establishment of this school under the patronage of his denomination. Mr. Judd was the first principal appointed under these auspices, and the Rev. Mr. McDonald was the last. By an arrangement made January 8, 1821, this patronage was transferred to Geneva, and resulted in the foundation of "Geneva College." (See Hist. of Ontario County, Evarts, Ensign & Evarts, Pubs., 1876, p. 68.)

FAIRFIELD SEMINARY. (Fairfield, Herkimer Co.)

Application was made in 1882 for a charter, and a resolution was passed July 11, 1883, by the Regents, in which it was promised that a charter should be granted, upon condition that within two years the Academy be established and fully equipped, but that it should not be admitted to share in the Literature Fund until such conditions were fully complied with. Charter declared absolute November 16, 1883. This institution is established upon the premises of the old Fairfield Academy, and the former Medical College building is leased to the present corporation by the Trustees of the College (who still claim a legal existence) at a nominal rent.

Principal.

Rev. John B. Van Petten, A. M., 1883-

FAIRPORT UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Fairport, Monroe Co.)

Organized under general act of June 18, 1853. Admitted by Regents January 9, 1873.

Principals.

J. R. Gordon, A. M., 1874-78. J. R. Gordon, A. M., 1879. J. R. Gordon, A. M., 1880.

FALLEY SEMINARY OF THE BLACK RIVER CONFERENCE.

FALLEY SEMINARY. (Fulton, Oswego Co.)

The "Fulton Female Seminary" was incorporated by the Legislature May 25, 1836, and admitted by the Regents February 5, 1839. Changed to "Fulton Academy," April 11, 1842. Changed again by act of April 11, 1849, to "The Falley Seminary of the Black River Conference." Merged in the "Fulley Seminary," March 5, 1857. Named in honor of Mrs. M. E. Falley, who gave the institution \$3,000. Charter declared absolute January 14, 1858.

Maria C. Maynard, 1838-40. Aimra Henshaw, 1841. Edmond E. E. Bragdon, 1842-43. Benjamin II. C. Cadwell, 1844-46. Theodore S. Parsons, 1847. Edmund E. E. Bragdon, 1848-52. Principals.

John R. French, A. M., 1853. Rev. John W. Armstrong, A. M., 1854-55. Rev. J. Henry Mansfield, A. B., 1856. John P. Griffin, A. M., 1857-69. Rev. James Gilmour, A. M., 1870.

¹ Chap. 433, Laws of 1853.

Chap 447, Laws of 1836.

^{*}Chap 156, Laws of 1842.

⁴ Chap 349, Laws of 1849.

FARMERS HALL ACADEMY. (Goshen, Orange Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 26, 1790. The trustees of this Academy were empowered by act of April 12, 1822, to act as trustees of Common Schools in Goshen, if allowed by a vote of the people. This vote was to be renewed once in six years. This Academy was discontinued some fourteen years ago.

Principals. (Imperfect List.)

Egbert Janen, 1805.
John K. Joline, 1808.
Wm. Danielson, 1812.
Nathan Stark, 1813-14.
Joshua Boyd, 1821.
Nathan Stark, 1822.
Nathan Stark, 1822.
Nathan Stark, 1825.
Nathan Stark, 1825.
Nathan Stark, 1825.
Nathaniel Webb, 1826.
Wm. Beurdsley, 1827.
James H. Arnell, 1828.
Nathaniel Webb, 1837-39
N. Webb, and B. B. J. McMaster, 1840.
N. Webber and B. Y. Morse, 1841-42.
Stephen D. Bross; Julia Van Inwegen, 1843-44.
Henry Fitch; Julia Van Inwegen, 1845-46.

Imperfect List.)
David L. Towle; Julia Van Inwegen, 1847.
David L. Towle; Nathaniel Webb, 1848.
David L. Towle, A. M., 1849-50.
D. L. Tower, A. M., 1851-52.
D. L. Towle, A. M., 1856-55.
D. L. Towle, A. M., 1856.
Wm. H. Foster, 1875-5c.
Wm. P. Phillips, 1859.
C. W. Davenport, A. M., 1860.
Thomas Brugden, A. B., 1861.
Mrs. M. P. Bradley, 1862.
Miss M. E. Brown, 1862.
Daniel Wells, 1864.
L. S. B. Sawyer, A. M., 1865.
Sanford B. Cook, 1866-69.
Wm. Simpson, 1870.

FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY.

(See "Fayetteville Union School, Academic Department.")

FAYETTEVILLE SEMINARY. (Fayetteville, Onondaga Co.) Incorporated by the Regents April 21, 1857.

FAYETTEVILLE UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Fayetteville, Onondaga Co.)

The "Fayetteville Academy" was incorporated by the Legislature May 4, 1837. Admitted by Regents February 5, 1839.

Merged in the "Fayetteville Union School, Academic Department." Admitted by the Regents January, 1883.

Robert T. Conant, 1838-39. David Pease, Jr., 1840. H. King, 1841. Oren Hyde, 1842-43. Almon Gregory, 1844-45. William W. Marsh, 1846. Franklin Baker, 1847. Principals.

David Case, 1848. Orlo E. Sharp, 1849. Armon G. Williams, A. M., 1850-52. Robert D. Hamilton, 1853. Rev. Philips Payson, 1854. Charles D. Larkins, Ph. B., 1883.

FEMALE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART. (New York City.) Incorporated by the Legislature July 9, 1854.³
[Has not reported to the Regents.]

¹ Chap. 197, Laws of 1822.

² Chap. 317, Laws of 1837.

³ Chap. 439, Laws of 1854.

FFMALE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART. (Albany.)

Incorporated by the Legislature March 19, 1861.¹ [Has not reported to the Regents.]

Female Academy of the Sacred Heart. (Rochester, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 15, 1858.² [Has not reported to the Regents.]

Female Institution of the Visitation in the City of Brooklyn.

Incorporated for the education of females, and for industrial purposes, and subject to visitation by the common council of Brooklyn, but not by the Regents.

FISHKILL EDUCATION SOCIETY. (Fishkill, Dutchess Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature May 11, 1835.3

FISHRILL FEMALE SEMINARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. (Fishkill, Dutchess Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 15, 1857.4

FLUSHING HIGH SCHOOL [School Dist. No. 5.] (Flushing, Queens Co.)

By act of May 15, 1875, made subject to visitation by the Regents, and entitled to share in the Literature Fund. Admitted November 24, 1876.

Sherman Williams, 1879-82.

Principals.
'H F. Burt, A. M., 1883.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE. (Flushing, Queens Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 16, 1827.⁵ By the act of incorporation it was not to be subject to visitation by the Regents, nor entitled to share n the Literature Fund. Capital increased March 11, 1828,⁶ to 400 shares of \$50 each. The trustees were empowered March 30, 1831,⁷ to mortgage or convey all or any part of their estate.

¹ Chap. 57, Laws of 1861.

⁹ Chap. 224, Laws of 1858.

³ Chap. 277, Laws of 1835. See Report on Petition, Assem. Doc. 282, 1835.

⁴Chap. 603, Laws of 1857.

⁵ Chap. 321, Laws of 1827.

⁶ Chap. 61, Laws of 1828.

[†]Chap. 90, Laws of 1831

FONDA ACADEMY. (Fonda, Montgomery Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 15, 1845. Admitted by the Regents October 11, 1845. Premises of an old colonial church fitted up and used for academic purposes for a short period.

Principals.

John W. Major, 1846.

J. M. Carroll, 1847-48.

Forestville Free Academy. (Forestville, Chautauqua Co.)
Organized under general act of June 18, 1853.² Admitted by
Regents January 10, 1867.

Principals.

Theophilus L. Griswold, 1867. Levi D. Miller, A. M., 1871-73. Oliver E. Branch, 1874-75. Marcellus W. Darling, 1876. S. H. Albro, A. M., 1877. Henry A. Balcom, Ph. D., 1878. John T. Cothran, M. A., 1879-80. Henry W. Callihan, A. B., 1881. Alanson Wedge, 1882. George W. Ellis, A. M., 1883—.

FORT COVINGTON ACADEMY. (Fort Covington, Franklin Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 21, 1831.³ Allowed to build on the Public Square April 13, 1832.⁴ Admitted by the Regents October 21, 1831. Re-organized April 11, 1853, under a Board of Education.⁵ Time for meeting of Board of Education fixed by special act June 24, 1881.⁶

Principals.

Rev. John A. Savage, 1831.
Alexander W. Buel, —
Daniel Branch, 1833
Milton Bradley, 1835.
Rev. H. B. Dodge, 1836.
Ebenezer H. Squier, 1837–39.
— Millar, —
John Bradshaw, 1841–43.
James C. Spencer. —
Caleb S. Sanford, 1846-47.
Rev. Luther Humphrey, 1848-49.
George A. Atwood, 1850–51.
A. J. Brown, A. B., 1854–56.
George M. Wheeler, 1857.

neipals.

Rev. John Beil, A. M., 1858-61.

Rev. J. Spencer Blandin, 1862-62.

John B. Young, A. M., 1865-68.

James S. Howard, 1869.

George G. Ryan, 1870.

Walter H. Winchester, 1871-72.

James W. White. 1873.

G. W. F. Smith, 1874.

Joseph B. Erwin, 1875.

Walter H. Winchester, 1876

Millard F. Perry, 1877-80.

John H. Gardner, 1881.

Leslie R. Grover, A. B., 1882.

Warren J. Cheney, 1883.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Incorporated by the Regents July 8, 1854, as the "Washington County Seminary and Collegiate Institute." Name changed by the Regents January 13, 1865, to "Fort Edward Collegiate Institute." Allowed March 27, 1855, to increase capital stock to \$75,000.

¹ Chap. 188, Laws of 1845.

² Chap. 433, Laws of 1853.

⁸ Chap. 222, Laws of 1831.

⁴ Chap 127, Laws of 1832.

⁶ Chap. 155, Laws of 1853.

⁶ Chap. 104, Laws of 1881.

⁷ Chap 103, Laws of 1855.

Principal.

Rev. Joseph E. King, D. D., 1853---.

FORT EDWARD UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Fort Edward, Washington Co.)

Admitted by the Regents June 10, 1873.

Principals.

George A. Hoadley, A. M., C. E., 1880.

D. C. Farr, A. B., 1873-77. Earl P. Wright, 1878-79.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. (Fort Plain, Montgomery Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents October 20, 1853, and charter made absolute February 9, 1855. Allowed by act of April 2, 1858, to borrow money, not over \$4,000 in amount, and mortgage premises. Sold to the "Clinton Liberal Institute" and that institution removed from Clinton, Oneida county, under act of April 11, 1877.²

Principals.

Rev. James E. Latimer A. M., 1855-57.

William H. Banister, A. M., 1858-60.

Rev. Benjamin I. Diefendorf, A. M., 1861-65.

Rev. Merzill, 1872.

Rev. A. Graham, 1873.

Rev. A. Spaulding, A. M., 1868.

Rev. A. Spaulding, A. M., 1868.

FRANKLIN ACADEMY. (Malone, Franklin Co.)

A building was erected for academic purposes in 1806. At a special town meeting held in 1810, the clerk was directed to solicit a deed of the lot intended for the Academy, and a lot of four acres, exclusive of highways, was executed by Richard Harrison, the principal owner of the town, October 12, 1810, the location being on the west side of Salmon river, which divides the village by a deep, narrow valley. An application was made in 1811 for a charter, under the name of "Harrison Academy," but not granted on account of insufficient funds. A charter was promised March 11, 1811, whenever an income of \$100 a year was secured, but the measure failed, and the school was run upon private account for many years under the name of the "Harrison Academy."

In May, 1823, a subscription was attempted, but failed. In September, 1827, it was renewed and continued until a charter was obtained from the Regents April 28, 1831, limited to twenty years, and upon condition that whenever the fund ceased to yield a revenue of \$250 a year, the grant should be void.

¹Chap. 93, Laws of 1858.

² Chap 105, Laws of 1877.

An act for relief was passed April 17, 1832,¹ and February 25, 1836,² the sum of \$2,000 was loaned from the school fund for rebuilding, to be repaid in four installments by town tax. Another loan of \$1,200 was authorized from the same fund April 15, 1857,³ and to be repaid in like manner.

A new building was erected in 1836, near the old one. It was of stone, 36 by 64 feet and three stories high.

A second charter was applied for April 27, 1851, and granted, upon condition that the endowment should never be reduced below \$2,500, that the premises should be used for academic purposes only, and that before April 27, 1854, it should be reported free of debt.

School Districts 1, 14, 15 and 23 of Malone were consolidated April 19, 1858, under the name of "The Village School District of the Town of Malone," and placed under five trustees, one to be elected annually. This Board of Trustees was allowed to make arrangements with the Franklin Academy to teach certain branches of education upon such terms as might be deemed proper. The expense was limited to \$1,000 a year, April 7, 1863, and only residents of village admitted to academic privileges. Money might be raised by tax, and borrowed for building. A Board of Education formed January 24, 1867, composed of five elected trustees and five trustees of the Franklin Academy.

A loan of \$18,000 from the school fund, payable in sums of \$2,000 with interest by tax, was authorized April 5, 1867,⁷ and the town was allowed, February 28, 1868,⁸ to raise the further sum of \$10,000 by tax for school buildings. On the 7th of February, 1879,⁹ a loan of \$7,000 was allowed for a school-house, and May 8, 1880,¹⁰ tuition was made free to all residents of the district. A loan of \$15,000 was allowed March 16, 1881,¹¹ for rebuilding central school-house and March 3, 1882,¹² the school meeting was allowed to raise money for a public library and reading-room.

¹Chap. 170, Laws of 1832; relating to the recording of mortgages.

⁹ Chap. 29, Laws of 1836.

⁸ Chap. 625, Laws of 1857.

⁸ Chap. 14, Laws of 1868.

⁴Chap. 370, Laws of 1858.

⁹Chap. 102, Laws of 1879.

⁵ Chap. 88, Laws of 1863.
¹⁰ Chap. 197, Laws of 1880.

⁶ Chap. 7, Laws of 1867.

^o 11 Chap. 35, Laws of 1881.

¹⁹ Chap. 11, Laws of 1882.

Simeon Bicknell, 1833-36, Nathan S Boynton, 1837-38. Lorenzo Colvin, 1839-40. Worden Reynolds, 1841. Worden Reynolds, 1841. John Hatton. Elos L. Winslow, 1842. George H. Wood, A. M., 1843-49. Daniel D. Gorham, A. M., 1850-60.
David H. Crittenden, A. M., 1861.
John J. Gilbert, A. M., 1861-67.
Gilbert B. Manley, A. M., 1868-70.
William S. Aumock, A. M., 1870-76.
M. Eugene McClary, A. B., 1876.

Franklin Academy. (Prattsburgh.)

(See "Franklin Academy and Union School of Prattsburgh.")

Franklin Academy and Union School of Prattsburgh. (Prattsburgh, Steuben Co.)

The "Franklin Academy" was incorporated by the Regents April 28, 1831. By act of April 17, 1828, the sum of \$2,000 was released by the State, on a debt due to State from George McClure, the money to be expended, when received from the debt, for books and apparatus.

Merged in the "Franklin Academy and Union School of Prattsburgh." Admitted by the Regents May 13, 1880.

Principals.

ipals.

Sherrill E Smith, A. B., 1861-66.

N. W. Ayer, A. M., 1867.

Henry C. Whiting, A. B., 1868.

G. E. McMaster, 1869.

S. F. Bagg, 1870-71.

Paul E. Howes, 1872.

A. J. Osborne, 1873-74.

James Christie, A. M., 1875-77.

Wm. F. Galston, B. A., 1878.

Frank E. Wells, 1870-80.

Irving H. Rogers, 1881.

Roland S. Keyser, Ph. D., 1883—.

Wm. Beardsley, 1824-26.
Eli Eddy, 1828-29.
Seymour Gookins, 1830-31.
Oliver S. Taylor, 1838-34.
Samuel Schaffer, 1835-38.
Harace Woodruff, 1836-38.
Flavel S. Gaylord, 1839-45.
Curtis C. Balwin, 1846.
Seth B. Cole, A. M., 1847-54.
Charles L. Porter, A. M., 1855.
William H. Jackson, A. M., 1856-58.
Wm. Kritzer, A. M., 1859.
Wm. D. Taylor, A. B., 1800.

Fredonia Academy. (Fredonia, Chautaugua Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature November 25, 1824,2 The sum of \$350 a year, granted for five years, to aid in paying salaries, April 20, 1825.3 Number of Trustees reduced from thirteen to seven, February 9, 1829. Admitted by Regents February 23, 1830.

Superseded by the "Fredonia Normal and Training School," in 1866.5

Principals.

J. Addison Eastman, 1830. J. Addison Fastman, 1830. Addison Eastman and Henry Chauncey, 1831. Charles A. Seeley, A. B., 1839-50. Learry Chany, 1832-36. Learry Chany and Charles H. Palmer, 1837. David H. Cochran, A. M., 1851-53. David J. Pratt, A. M., 1854-63. Homer T. Fuller, A. B., 1894-67. Henry Chany, 1833-36. Henry Chany and Charles H. Palmer, 1837. Charles H. Palmer, 1838-43.

¹ Chap. 234, Laws of 1828.

²Chap. 319, Laws of 1824

³ Chap. 226, Laws of 1825.

⁴ Chap. 25, Laws of 1829.

⁵ Chap. 466, Laws of 1866.

FRIENDS' ACADEMY.

(See "Oakwood Seminary.")

FRIENDSHIP ACADEMY. (Friendship, Allegany Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 8, 1849. The town is authorized to issue bonds to the amount of \$,3000, and \$500 a year, and issue bonds for the benefit of this Academy, March 20, 1871. By another act passed June 14, 1873, the sum of \$4,000 might be raised for improvements and repairs. The clause allowing an annual tax, in the act of 1871, was repealed June 7, 1875.

Principals.

Jeremiah Hatch, Jr., A. M., 1849-53. Prosper Miller, A. M., 1854-68. Frank W. Stevens, 1869. W. H. Pitt, A. M., 1870. Prosper Miller, A. M., 1873---,

Fulton Academy; Fulton Female Seminary; Fulton Seminary. (See "Falley Seminary.")

Fulton Union School, Academic Department. (Fulton, Oswego Co.)

Admitted by the Regents May 18, 1880.

Principals.

William H. Coats, 1881.

Asa Boothby, A. M., 1882——.

GAINES ACADEMY. (Gaines, Orleans Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 14, 1827. Admitted by the Regents January 26, 1830.

The property of this Academy was sold about 1844, and a private school was taught two or three years upon the premises, when it was closed from want of support.

Principals.

David Gazley, 1829-30. Lewis S. Morgan, 1831-33. Illman A. Moore, 1833-36. J. Ketchum, Julius Bates, 1837. Julius Bates, 1838-41. Timothy F. Clary, 1842. James L. Alverson, 1847-48.

GALWAY ACADEMY. (Galway, Saratoga Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 26, 1836. Admitted by the Regents January 29, 1839. Capital stock may be increased

¹ Chap. 130, Laws of 1871.

³ Chap. 528, Laws of 1875.

² Chap. 775, Laws of 1873.

⁴ Chap. 272, Laws of 1827.

⁵ Chap. 528, Laws of 1836.

March 24, 1837, to \$3,500, within five years, as provided in act of incorporation.

Rev. Gilbert Morgan, 1838.

Principals.
Alexander Watson, 1839.

GALWAY ACADEMY.2 (Galway, Saratoga Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents October 11, 1845. Discontinued in 1850. The building was after a time occupied as a proprietary female seminary till 1863, when this was removed to Ballston. The building, after standing idle several years, was burned down November 30, 1871.

Paoli Dunkee, A. B., 1845-50. Rev. D. W. Smith, 1851-55. Mrs. M. A. Smith, 1856-57. Principals.

Rev. D. W. Smith, 1858.
P. N. Glidden, 1859.
Rev. D. W. Smith, 1860-64.

GENESEE AND WYOMING SEMINARY. (Alexander, Genesee Co.)

This was formerly the "Alexander Classical School." Incorporated by the Legislature May 6, 1834. Revived by act of April 20, 1836. Admitted by Regents February 5, 1839. The trustees not having sufficient funds to finish their building, it was mortgaged, and afterward sold to the Hon. Henry Hawkins, and in 1845 merged in the "Genesee and Wyoming Seminary." A new charter was granted by the Regents under this name, March 27, 1845.

Mr. Henry Hawkins, the purchaser, deeded the premises to the trustees, and gave an endowment of \$4,000 on condition that there be maintained a school of a certain grade at least twenty years. This condition was fulfilled, and several years more than the time required.

William Crocker, 1838-42.

Principals.
H. King, 1843.

Principal
Norman F. Wright, A. B., 1845-53.
Charles Hopkins, 1854.
Horace Briggs, A. M., 1854-61.
M. H. Slee, 1862-66.
J. S. Bothwell, A. M., 1867-68.

 Principals.
 (Under present name.)

 1845-53.
 Emily G. Thrall, 1872-74.

 Charles E. Polard, 1875.
 1.

 George M. Browne, 1876-77.
 Mrs. Julia Hughes Harris, 1879-81.

 George Conant, 1883.
 George Conant, 1883.

Genesee Conference Seminary. (Pike, Wyoming Co.)
Incorporated provisionally by the Regents February 1, 1856.

¹ Chap. 101, Laws of 1837.

² See Sylvester's Hist. of Saratoga Co., p. 362.

³ Chap. 297, Laws of 1834.

⁴ Chap. 162, Laws of 1836

Charter declared absolute January 14, 1858. Name changed to "Pike Seminary" by the Regents October 13, 1859.

Principal.

Rev Zenas Hurd, A. M., 1857-59.

GENESEE SEMINARY. (Batavia, Genesee Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 11, 1835. Organized and continued three or four years, its first principal being Miss ——Mason.

GENESEE MANUAL LABOR SEMINARY. (Bethany, Genesee Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 13, 1832.² Re-incorporated March 27, 1834.³ Official acts of the Secretary of the Board confirmed April 20, 1835.⁴

GENESEE VALLEY SEMINARY. (Belfast, Allegany Co.)

Incorported provisionally by the Regents January 8, 1857. Admitted to share in the Literature Fund January 9, 1862. Merged in the "Genesee Valley Seminary and Belfast Union School," which was admitted by the Regents January 10, 1879.

Rev. Samuel B. Throop, A. M., 1859-60. Rev. J. Hendrick, A. M., 1861-67. Rev. J. A. Fradenburgh, A. M. 1868. R. A. Waterbury, A. B., 1869-71. D. N. Burke, A. M., 1872. F. E. Wells, 1873. Principals.

Melvin E. Crowell, 1874-75.
C. D. Davie, A. B., 1876.
E. A. Parks, 1877.
J. E. Dewey, 1878.
Floyd M. Crandall, 1880-82.
Irvin H. Rogers, 1883.

GENESEE WESLEYAN SEMINARY. (Lima, Livingston Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 30, 1833,⁵ and again May 1, 1834.⁶ Act amended March 9, 1836,⁷ declaring the institutions subject to visitation by the Regents, and entitled to share in the Literature Fund.

By an act passed April 26, 1839, the sum of \$10,000 was allowed to be loaned for ten years. The sum of \$2,300 to be paid annually

¹Chap. 269, Laws of 1835.

⁹ Chap. 123, Laws of 1832.

⁸Chap. 53, Laws of 1834.

⁴Chap. 112, Laws of 1835

⁵ Chap. 304, Laws of 1833.

⁶ Chap. 225, Laws of 1834. Petition of Genesee Conf. of M. E. Church, Assem. Doc. 50, 1834.

⁷ Chap. 44, Laws of 1836.

^b Chap. 254, Laws of 1839.

for six years from the United States Deposit Fund, for payment of interest and principal of a bond and mortgage given to the State May 20, 1839. Act of May 3, 1844. A like sum granted for 1847 and 1848.

Genesee College, established upon the premises of G. W. Sem, at Lima, February 27, 1849,³ and the Seminary property occupied upon such terms, either absolute or conditional, as the trustees of the two may determine. The Seminary was not suspended by this arrangement but continued as before.

The College was allowed April 14, 1869, to remove to Syracuse and provision made for the separation of financial affairs. By an act passed May 21, 1873, the rights of the Western New York Conference, with respect to the Seminary and the College, were more fully defined.

Genesee College was further enabled, February 6, 1875,6 to contract with the Seminary to fulfill the obligations of the College, with respect to certain scholarships and other engagements relating to the Professorship of Agriculture. In this a grant of \$25,000 from the College Land Grant of 1862, which had been given to the College for the endowment of a Professorship of Agriculture, was retained by the Seminary.

By an act passed February 6, 1875, the corporation of the Seminary was empowered to hold an estate with an annual income of \$50,000, and might sell and dispose of the same. The powers of the trustees were enlarged with respect to regulations, by-laws, etc.

Samuel Luckey, 1836. Rev. Schuyler Seager, 1837-43. George Loomis, 1844-48. James L. Alverson, A. M., 1847-50. Rev. Moses Crow, A. B., 1851. Rev. Moses Crow, A. B., 1852. Rev. Moses Crow, D. D., 1853. Rev. Schuyler Seager, A. M., 1854-55 Principals.

Charles W. Bennett, A. M., 1856-59.
Zenas Hurd, A. M., 1860-61.
William Wells, A. M., 1862-64.
Charles W. Bennett, A. M., 1865-66.
Spencer R. Fuller, A. M., 1857-68.
Rev. Herbert T. Fisk, A. M., 1869-73.
Rev. George W. Bridgman, A. M., D. D., 1874.

GENESEO ACADEMY. (Geneseo, Livingston Co.)

Incorporated in 1827 s as the "Liwingston County High School

¹Chap. 253, Laws of 1844.

² Chap 258, Laws of 1847.

³ Chap. 52, Laws of 1849.

⁴Chap. 192, Laws of 1869. Minority report in Assembly, Assem. Doc. 99, 1869.

⁵ Chap. 558, Laws of 1873.

Chap. 12, Laws of 1875.

⁷Chap. 18, Laws of 1875.

⁶ Chap. 64, Laws of 1827. Act amended April 9, 1833 (chap. 122, Laws of 1833).

Association." Name changed by act of May 13, 1846. Superceded by the "Wadsworth Normal and Training School," in 1866.

Principals.

George Willson, 1833-34. Alvah Bennett, 1836-37. Samuel Treat, Jr., 1838-39. Samuel Treat, Jr., H. N. Robinson, 1840. Horatio N. Robinson, 1841-44. Charles H. Palmer, 1845. Dougall McCall, 1848-47. cipals.

William McLaren, 1848.

Rev. James H. Baird, A. B., 1849.

Franklin B. Francis, 1850.

Rev. James Nichols, A. M., 1851-56.

Rev. L. Leonard, A. M., 1857-58.

Rev. Charles Ray, A. M., 1867-54.

H. D. Gregory, Ph. D., A. M., 1875.

Geneva Academy. (Geneva, Ontario Co.) Incorporated by the Regents March 29, 1813.² Merged in "Geneva College" in 1825.

Principals.

Ransom Hubbell, 1815. Rev. John S. Cook, 1817. Rev. Daniel McDonald, D. D., 1821-24.

² As this institution became the germ of Geneva (now Hobart) College, the following document has interest in showing the first effort made in the establishment of an Academy, and six years before an academic charter was obtained:

Petition for the incorporation of Geneva Academy.

To the Honorable the Regents of the University of the State of New York:

The petition and application of the subscribers and benefactors of an Academy

in the village of Geneva, in the county of Ontario, humbly sheweth :

That your petitioners have erected and instituted an Academy in the village of Geneva, for the instruction of youth in the languages and other branches of useful learning, and that your petitioners have contributed more than one-half in value of the real and personal property and estate collected and appropriated for the use and benefit of said Academy. And your petitioners being fully personal that the object of the institution will be essentially promoted by an incorporation of the Academy:

Your petitioners beg leave further to represent, that the real estate belonging to their Academy consists of a lot of land fronting the public square in the said village of Geneva, on which they have erected a building twenty-five feet by thirty-eight feet, and one and a half stories high, and that they have for upwards of two years past employed a gentleman of abilities, regularly graduated at Princeton College, who together with an assistant has the superintendence of

upwards of sixty students.

Your petitioners therefore request that the said Academy may be incorporated, and subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University, and beg leave to nominate John Nicholas, E. H. Gordon, William Tappan, Septimus Evans, John Heslop, James Rees, Polydore B. Wisner, Herman H. Bogert, Robert Scot, Robert S. Rose, Robert Troup, Samuel Colt, Walter Grieve, Jedediah Chapman and David Cook Trustees of the said Academy, and that the said Trustees be called and distinguished by the name of "Trustees of the Geneva Academy."

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

John Nicholas,
Robert Troup,
Walter Grieve,
Robert Scot,
John Heslop,
James Rees,
Samuel Colt,
Jared W. Hallett,
H. H. Bogert,
Robert S. Rose,
Elijah H. Gordon,
Charles Gordon,

John Woods,
Robert Norris,
D. W. Lewis,
Jacob Backenston,
David Naglee,
David Cook,
Ezra Patterson,
Richard Larzelere,
Polydore B. Wisner,
Septimus Evans,
William Tappan.

¹ Chap. 309, Laws of 1846.

GENEVA CLASSICAL AND UNION SCHOOL. (Geneva, Ontario Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 15, 1853.¹ Admitted by Regents February 10, 1854. Further provision made in relation to election of trustees March 16, 1869.² The Board allowed to borrow money to complete building February 8, 1870.³

Principals.

James C. Dexter, 1858. James E. Dexter, 1854-55. C. M. Hutchens, 1856-57. B. J. Bristol, 1858-59. William H. Vrooman, A. M., 1860-79. Henry K. Clapp, A. M., 1880.

GENOA ACADEMY. (Genoa, Cayuga Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 4, 1847. Authorized April 16, 1852, to sell property and pay debts. Authorized April 3, 1868, to sell, transfer and convey to trustees of school district No. 6, of the town of Genoa.

Marion M. Baldwin, A. B., 1849-50.

Principals.

Samuel W. Dana, A. M., 1851-52.

GERMAN-AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MORRISANIA. (Morrisania, Westchester Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 2, 1865.

GILBERTSVILLE ACADEMY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. (Gilbertsville, Otsego Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents May 4, 1841.

Principals.

John G. K. Truair, 1841–46. Edward H. Johnston, 1847. Ivory Chamberlain, A. M., 1850. M. S. Converse, A. M., 1851. Rev. Abel Wood, A. M., 1852. Franklin Wood, A. M., 1853–54. Rev. Abel Wood, A. B., 1855–56. J. C. Donaldson, A. M., 1857-61.
A. McMaster, 1862-64.
Rev. James J. Pease, A. M., 1865-68.
David Keppel, 1869.
John Kelly, 1870.
Rev. Abel Wood, A. M., 1872.

GLENS FALLS ACADEMY. (Glens Falls, Warren Co.) Incorporated by the Regents January 12, 1842.

Principals.

Thomas Farnsworth, 1842. Ellridge Hosmer, 1843. Lelloy Satterlee, 1844-45. George Rugg, 1846. Jerome Rowe, 1847. Samuel W. Pope, 1848. William McLaren, 1849-50. Rev. Jason F. Walker, A. M., 1851-52. Warren S. Adams, A. B., 1853.

George Rugg, 1854-55.
Rev. John H. Babçock, 1856-57.
Edson Fobes, A. M., 1858-62.
Rev. J. A. Russell, A. M., 1864-67.
A. B. Abbott, A. B., 1868-71.
Christopher W. Hall, A. B., 1872.
W. A. Holman, A. B., 1873.
James S. Cooley, A. M., 1871-76.
Daniel C. Farr, A. M., 1879.

¹Chap. 252, Laws of 1853.

²Chap. 43, Laws of 1869.

³ Chap. 91, Laws of 1870.

⁴ Chap. 342, Laws of 1852.

⁵ Chap, 128, Laws of 1868.

GLOVERSVILLE UNION ACADEMY. (Gloversville, Fulton Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents January 11, 1855. Charter declared absolute January 13, 1859. Allowed by act of March 19, 1863, to give a mortgage of \$5,000 to pay outstanding debts. At least ten per cent of this must be paid annually, and no share allowed from the Literature Fund, if there is default in payment. The requirement as to ten per cent was released March 28, 1864, but that concerning participation in Literature Fund continued. Merged in the Gloversville Union School, as its Academic Department.

Fitz Henry Weld, A. M., 1858-64. George W. McClellan, 1865. Principals.
R. S. Bingham, A. M., 1866-67.
Henry A. Pratt, A. B., 1868.

GOUVERNEUR HIGH SCHOOL.

(See "Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary.")

Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary. (Gouverneur, St. Lawrence Co.)

A movement began March 31, 1826, toward the establishment of a High School, and \$540 were raised in shares of \$10. It was proposed to name the institution the "Gouverneur Union Academy." Incorporated by the Legislature April 5, 1828. Admitted by Regents February 19, 1827, as the "Gouverneur High School." Changed to "Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary," April 25, 1840. The sum of \$2,000 was allowed to be loaned to the town of Gouverneur to aid in rebuilding, March 9, 1839. Name changed to "Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary," April 25, 1840.

The patronage of the Methodist Episcopal denomination was transferred in 1868 from Gouverneur to Antwerp. An act was passed April 23, 1869,⁷ allowing the town of Gouverneur to levy a tax of \$20,000 for building and repairs. A supplementary act passed March 16, 1871,⁸ allowed the interest on this sum to be raised annually. Further provision was made with respect to this fund, May 13, 1876.⁹

The Academic building of this institution was burned January 1, 1839. It was rebuilt the next year at a cost of \$5,500.

¹ Chap. 35, Laws of 1863.

⁵ Chap. 64, Laws of 1839.

² Chap. 82, Laws of 1864.

⁶ Chap. 169, Laws of 1840.

⁸ Chap. 162, Laws of 1828.

⁷ Chap. 291, Laws of 1869.

⁴ Chap. 169, Laws of 1840.

⁸ Chap. 117, Laws of 1871.

⁹ Chap. 265, Laws of 1876.

Principals.

poration).
Rev. Joseph Hopkins, 1830-87.
Rev. Jesse T. Peck, 1887-40.
Loren B. Knox, 1840-42.
Rev. A. W. Cummings, 1842-44.
Rev. John W. Armstrong, 1844-50.

— Ruger and — Morgan (before incor-poration). William W. Clark, A. M., 1850-52. Rev. E. C. Bruce, A. M., 1858-60. Nev. Andrew Roe, A. M., 1893-90.
Rev. Andrew Roe, A. M., 1861-68.
Rev. George G. Daines, 1864-70.
M. H. Fitts, 1871-76.
H. W. Hunt, A. M., 1877-80.
Martin R. Sackett, A. M., 1881.

GOWANDA UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Gowanda, Cattaraugus Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 29, 1863.1 Admitted by the Regents July 9, 1878.

Fred. Dick, A. M., 1879-80. Rovellus R. Rogers, A. B., 1881.

Principals. Willard D. Ball, A. B., 1882. Frank S. Thorpe, A. M., 1883.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE. (New York city.) Incorporated by the Regents April 17, 1838.

Head Masters.

Matthew Cushing, A. M., 1763. Alexander Leslie, A. M. William Cochran, A. M., 1784.

John D. Ogilby, A. B., 1829-30. Charles Anthon, LL. D. (Rector) 1830-64.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF MADISON UNIVERSITY.

(See " Colgate Academy.")

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW YORK CENTRAL COLLEGE. (McGrawville, Cortland Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 14, 1858.

Principal.

Leonard G. Calkins, A. M., 1857-58.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. (New York city.)

Incorporated by the Regents April 17, 1838.

Principals.

Cyrus Mason, 1838-44.

E. A. Johnson, 1845-53.

Granville Academy. (Granville, Washington Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature March 31, 1828.2 Admitted by Regents April 16, 1830. About 1870 the building and lot were sold to the school district, and they are still used for school purposes.

⁷Chap. 252, Laws of 1863.

² Chap. 139, Laws of 1828.

John J. Collins, 1832. Eli T. Mack, 1834-36. John T. Walcott, 1837. Eli T. Mack, 1838-48. Salem Town, A. M., 1828-29. Hiram Bulkley, 1831. Eli T. Mack, A. B., 1849-50. Samuel Breck, A. B., 1851-52. Principals.

John M. W. Farnham, 1858. William N. Bacon, 1854. J. E. Taylor, A. B., 1856-57. Charles I. Mason, 1858. Hiram Orcutt, 1859. Lyman Walker, 1860. Charles L. Mason, 1861-64. C. F. Doud. 1865-70.

Granville Military Institute. (See "North Granville Ladies' Seminary.")

GREENBUSH AND SCHODACK ACADEMY. (East Greenbush, Rensselaer Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 25, 1831. Admitted by Regents February 27, 1841. Act of incorporation amended with respect to voting of shareholders, every \$25 to be allowed one vote, April 26, 1832.

Principals.

James Hoyt, 1840.

William C. Hornfager, 1841.

Peter S. Williamson, 1842.

H. G. Bulkley, 1848-45.

Gad Lyman, 1846-47.

Rev. William E. Waterbury, 1848-58.

Greene Union School, Academic Department. (Greene, Chenango Co.)

Organized under chapter 555, Laws of 1864. Admitted by the Regents March 11, 1874.

Principals.

E. T. De Bell, 1879-80. Willis Robert Hall, 1881-82. J. Welland Hendrick, A. M., 1883——

J. E. Bartoo, 1875.
A. J. Osborne, 1876.
E. W. Rogers, 1877.
C. M. Cunningham, 1878.

Greenville Academy. (Greenville, Greene Co.) Incorporated by the Regents February 27, 1816.

Principals.

Rev. Daniel Parker, A. M., 1816-17. Andrew Huntington, 1818-22. Joseph Hyde, 1828. Orsen Spencer, 1824. Egbert B. Wheeler, 1825-29. Tyrell Blair, 1838. Elijah Garfield, 1842-46. Lorenzo Hand, 1847-49. John W. Round, A. M., 1850. Lorenzo Hand, A. M., 1851. James H. Brainard, 1852. O. H. Wright, 1858-54. Legales.

James V. D. Ayers, 1855-56.

Bentley S. Foster, 1857.

James V. D. Ayers, A. M., 1858-60.

H. O. Abbott, A. B., 1861.

James V. D. Ayers, 1862-64.

David A. Bennett, A. B., 1865.

Alexander Reynolds, 1866-68.

D. Herbert Smith, 1869-70.

Philetus Phillips, A. M., 1871-72.

Edgar D. Coonley, 1873.

James V. D. Ayers, M. A., 1874-81.

Rev. W. F. Albrecht, 1882——.

¹ Chap. 272, Laws of 1831.

⁹ Chap. 331, Laws of 1832. Report on petition of Greenbush and Schodack Academy. Assem Doc. 218, 1836.

GREENWICH UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Greenwich, Washington Co.)

Formerly "Union Village Academy." Changed in 1868.

Principals.

Clarence J. Doughty, 1874-76. Warrington Somers, A. M., 1877-82. C. L. Morey, 1883.

GRIFFITH ACADEMY; GRIFFITH INSTITUTE. (Springville, Eric Co.)

Incorporated as "Springville Academy" by the Legislature March 19, 1827. Changed by the Regents to "Griffith Academy," and by the Legislature March 16, 1866, to "Griffith Institute," which are regarded as synonymous terms. Named from Archibald Griffith, who gave the institution an endowment. United with Union Free School District No. 1, of Concord, Eric county, and provision made with respect to funds by act of April 4, 1876. Admitted by the Regents April 12, 1879.

Principals.

Hiram H. Barney, 1831.
Lorenzo Parsons, 1838-38.
Edwin E. Williams, 1839-40.
Alexander C. Huestis, 1841-43.
Epbraim C. Hall, 1844-45.
J. W. Earle, 1846-49.
Moses Lane, A. M., 1850-52.
Ezekiel Cutler, Jr., A. B., 1853.
Eden Sprout, Jr., A. B., 1854.
William S. Aumock, A. M., 1855-58.

Rev. David Copeland, A. M., 1859-65.
Rev. Charles K. Pomeroy, A. M., 1860.
Rev. Andrew McIntire, 1867.
William H. Rogers, A. M., 1868-69.
Anderson R. Wightman, A. M., 1871-72.
Rev. William H. Rogers, A. M., 1878-78.
Jno. W. O'Brien, A. B., 1874-75.
Samuel W. Eddy, A. B., 1878-79.
G. W. Ellis, A. B., 1879-82.
Elbert W. Griffiths, 1888.

GROTON ACADEMY.

(See "Groton Union School, Academic Department.")

GROTON UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Groton, Tompkins Co.)

The "Groton Academy" was incorporated by the Legislature May 9, 1837. Admitted by Regents January 29, 1829. Merged in the "Groton Union School, Academic Department," which was organized under chapter 555, Laws of 1864, and admitted by the Regents June 10, 1873.

¹ Chap. 86, Laws of 1827.

²Chap. 168, Laws of 1866.

³Chap. 93, Laws of 1876.

¹Chap. 368, Laws of 1837.

Stephen W. Clark, 1838-40.
Samuel D. Carr, 1841.
Carleton Parker, 1842-48.
Samuel D. Carr, 1844-46.
James E. Dexter, 1847.
Mrs. D. E. Sackett, 1850.
Rev. R. H. Clare, A. B., 1851-52.
S. G. Williams, A. B., 1858-56.
Miss R. J. Woodbury, 1857.

Principals.

S. G. Williams, A. M., 1858-59.
Joseph E. Scott, A. B., 1860-61.
Marion M. Baldwin, A. M., 1862-72.
B. L. Robinson, 1878.
A. Norton Fitch, Ph. B., 1874.
A. M. Baldwin, Ph. B., 1875.
V. L. Davey, A. B., 1876-78.
R. S. Keyser, A. M., 1879-81.
Arch. C. McLachlan, A. B., 1882.

HALF MOON ACADEMY. (Half Moon, Saratoga Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 14, 1851. Stockholders allowed by act passed April 5, 1859, to sell their property and, after paying debts, to divide the remainder among the stockholders.

Principals.

E. W. Capron, A. B., 1850-51, Silas Smith, A. M., 1852-54, Samuel Hall, A. M., 1855-56, Rev. F. N. Barlow, 1864-66, Charles F. Brockway, 1867-69. Mastin L. Ferris, 1870-71. William H. Wing, 1872-78. Rev. R. Davies, 1874. Anna Smith, 1875. Emma Moody, 1876.

Hamburgh Union School, Academic Department. (Hamburgh Erie Co.)

Organized under chapter 555, Laws of 1864, and admitted by the Regents January 13, 1870.

Principals.

Charles W. Richards, 1870-73. A. R. Wightman, A. M., 1874-75 Fred Dick, A. B., 1876-77. D. W. Allen, 1878. John H. Philip, A. B., 1879-80. Philip A. Laing, 1881-82. Fayette Kelly, A. M., 1883. —

HAMILTON ACADEMY. (Hamilton, Madison Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 23, 1824. The trustees were authorized April 5, 1855, to raise \$20,000 to be issued in shares of from \$10 to \$100 each, for the purpose of rebuilding after a fire. The children of shareholders to receive free tuition.²

The Board of Education of consolidated districts 1, 14 and 17, were allowed by act of March 31, 1866,³ to adopt this Academy as their Academic Department.

Further provision was made by acts of April 27, 1869, and March 27, 1871, respecting the Union School in Hamilton.

¹ Chap. 124, Laws of 1859.

⁹ Chap. 156, Laws of 1855. Reports relating to this Academy were made as follows: Concerning apportionment, *Assem. Doc.* 304, 1830. An establishment of a teachers' department, *Senate Doc.* 58, 1840.

³Chap. 316, Laws of 1866.

⁴ Chap. 369, Laws of 1869.

⁵ Chap. 173, Laws of 1871.

Principals.

Zenas Morse, A. M., 1824-34. Alvin Lathrop, 1835. Joseph Phelps, Jr., 1836. Zenas Morse, A. M., 1837-46. Munroe Weed, A. M., 1847-49. Lucian Osborn, A. M., 1850-51. Clinton C. Buell, A. B., 1852-56. A. B. Campbell, A. M., 1856-59. Clinton C. Buell, A. M., 1859-60.

Hamilton Female Seminary. (Hamilton, Madison Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 17, 1856. Now conducted as a private school.

Principals.

C. C. Bush, A. M., 1856-59.

Mary A. Hastings, 1860-64.

HAMILTON-ONEIDA ACADEMY. (Kirkland, Oneida Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 29, 1793. Merged in Hamilton College in 1812. During the fourteen years of the existence of this Academy the students numbered from forty to sixty, including a number of young ladies. A building that was large and fine for its day was begun and occupied by the trustees of the Academy, but not entirely finished until after it became a College. (See "Hamilton College.")

Principals.

John Niles, 1798-1801. James Murdock (assistant), 1799. Robert Porter, 1801-05. Seth Norton, 1805-07.
James Watson Robbins, 1807-08.
Seth Norton, 1808-12.

Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution. (Hamilton, Madison Co.)

Incorporated in 1819 as the "Baptist Educational Society of the State of New York."

This society in 1820 established a Literary and Theological Seminary at Hamilton, which was afterward continued in three departments, viz.: Academic, Collegiate and Theological.

In 1840, it applied to the Legislature for a charter under the name of "The Hamilton University." It claimed at that time the following estate:

 Real estate
 \$32,920 00

 Permanent funds from subscription
 40,150 00

 Bank stock and other personal securities
 39,795 00

Total......\$112,865 00

¹ A further account of this Academy is given in our notice of Hamilton College. It is further stated in the historical address of President Fisher in the "Memorial of the Semi-Centennial of the Founding of Hamilton College."

The Assembly committee, in reporting upon this application, said:

"Upon comparing the course of instruction in this Seminary, as presented in their catalogue for the year 1839, with the course pursued in the different Colleges of this State, your committee find that there is no essential difference in the branches of study taught, or in the number of Professors and Tutors. The collegiate department, in the opinion of the committee, is now established upon the general principles which have obtained in other Colleges of this State, and is free from all sectarian objections. The institution has sustained itself by its own industry and resources for twenty years, until it has acquired a character and reputation which places it in an elevated rank among the literary institutions of the State. It has all the necessary buildings and requisite appurtenances of a College, and enjoys a full course of classical instruction. Your committee can therefore see no good reason why the ordinary collegiate privileges should not be extended to this Seminary, to enable the Faculty to confer degrees and discharge their high trusts and important duties with advantage to themselves, to the students and the public. The considerations in favor of sustaining the efforts made by the Trustees of this Seminary for the advancement of education, are deemed by your committee to be worthy of legislative action."1

A bill was accordingly introduced, but failed at the time, and the institution continued until merged in "Madison University" in 1846. An extended account of this institution is given in a volume entitled " The First Half Century of Madison University," 1819-1869, or the Jubilee Volume, containing sketches of eleven hundred living and decrased Alumni, etc., 1872, p. 503.

The institution, down to the end of 1839, admitted only candidates for the ministry to its privileges. From that period to the date of incorporation of the Madison University, other students were received. It did not report to the Regents before its . University charter was granted, but from the volume above cited, we are able to present the following list of instructors:

Rev. Daniel Hascal, Principal and Professor of Rhetoric, 1820-35.
Rev. Nathaniel Kendrick, President (did not formally accept, but virtually acted as such), 1836.

Zenas Morse, Teacher of Latin and Greek, 1820-25.
 Rev. Beriah N. Leach, D. D., Tutor, 1824-25.
 Rev. Chancellor Hartshorn, Tutor, 1825-26.
 Rev. Seth S. Whitman, A. M., Professor of Hebrew and Biblical Criticism, 1828-35.
 Rev. Barnas Sears, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Languages and subsequently of Biblical becomes 1820-36.

Theology, 1829-36.

Rev. Joel S. Bacon, D. D., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and afterward of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, 1833-37.

Rev. Asahel C. Kendrick, Professor of Languages, 1832-88.

Rev. Geo. W. Euton, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1833-37; Professor of Ecclesiastical and Civil History, 1837-50.

¹ Assem. Doc. 309, 1840.

Stephen W. Taylor, Principal Academic Department, 1834-38; Professor of Mathematics.

Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, 1838-45.

Rev. Thomas J. Conant, D. D., Professor of Hebrew and Biblical Criticism, 1835-50.

William Mather, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, 1838.

John F. Richardson, A. M., Classical Tutor, 1835-38; Professor of Latin Language and Literature, 1838-50.

Rev. John B. Maginnis, D. D., Professor of Biblical Theology, 1838-50.
Rev. John H. Raymond, LL. D., Tutor, 1837-40; Professor of Rhetoric and Belles

Rev. John H. Raymond, LL. D., Tutor, 1837-40; Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, 1840-50.

Rev. Philetus B. Spear, D. D., Tutor, 1837-42; Adjunct Professor Hebrew and Principal of Grammar School, 1842-50.

Anthony Lamb, Tutor in Greek, 1838-40.

Rev. Geo. R. Blies, D. D., Tutor in Greek, 1840-44.

Rev. B. F. Bronson, D. D., Tutor in Mathematics, 1845-46.

Rev. Samuel Granes, D. D., Tutor in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1845-47.

HANCOCK UNION SCHOOL. (Hancock, Delaware Co.)

By an act passed May 5, 1863,1 consolidated districts one and nine of Hancock were created a Union School under a Board of Education. This Board was allowed to establish a High School, and share in the Literature Fund, subject to the visitation and rules of the Regents. Admitted by the Regents January 11, 1878.

Principal.

Charles W. Skinner, 1881.

HARLEM LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC ACADEMY. (New York city.) Incorporated by the Legislature January 24, 1829.2

HARTFORD ACADEMY. (South Hartford, Washington Co.) Incorporated provisionally by the Regents January 12, 1866.

Principals.

Rev. L. W. Hallock, 1866-67. John McCarty, 1868. H. W. Hunt, A. B., 1871-72.

Andrew J. Qua, 1878-75. H. W. Barker, 1876. A. A. Gillett, 1876.

HARTWICK SEMINARY. (Hartwick, Otsego Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 17, 1816,3 and admitted by the Regents August 13, 1816. Established by aid of a bequest from Johan Christian Hartwick, and in a building previously erected by Dr. John G. Knauff, trustee of the Hartwick estate. had been taught before this act was passed. The trustees were empowered, April 5, 1817, to sell a part of their lands, excepting the Seminary lot. This institution is under Lutheran management, and has a Theological School associated with it.4

¹ Chap. 459, Laws of 1863.

² Chap. 12, Laws of 1829.

³ Chap. 166, Laws of 1816.

⁴ On the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of this institution, a memorial cele-

Rev. Ernest Lewis Hazelius, D. D., 1815-80.
Rev. George B. Miller, D. D., 1830-81.
[One year of interruption on account of construction of wings.]
Rev. William D. Strobel, D. D., 1840-44.
Henry T. Schmidt, D. D., 1844-48.
Rev. George B. Miller, D. D., 1848-50.
Rev. Levi Sternberg, A. M., D. D., 1851-64.
Rev. James Pitcher, A. M., 1874-82.

Haverling Union School, Academic Department. (Bath, Steuben Co.)

Organized under chapter 555, Laws of 1864. Admitted by Regents June 3, 1868. Named from Adam Haverling, who, about 1847, gave a site, and at his death an endowment of about \$8,000 for a public school. Its building (Dist. No. 5) cost about \$30,000.

Principals.

J. H. Crumb, 1868-69. Lewis M. Johnson, 1870. E. H. Latimer, A. M., 1871-78. L. D. Miller, A. M., 1874-88.

HEDDING LITERARY INSTITUTE. (Ashland, Greene Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents October 12, 1854. Begun in 1856, as a stock company, with A. Foot as manager, and Prof. Pierson as principal, and continued under this management about a year and a half. After being closed a year, it was bought by Henry J. Fox and —— Rutherford, who continued it under the name of the "Ashland Collegiate Institute" for two years and a half, or until January 17, 1861, when it was burned.

bration was held, and a large amount of information in relation to its history was published. The volume is entitled: "Memorial Volume of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of Hartwick Seminary, held August 21, 1866. Albany, Joel Munsell, 1867. 8vo., pp. 201. The volume contains engravings of the Seminary, and steel engravings of the portraits of Drs. Hazelius and Miller. The latter was Professor of Theology in the Theological Department from 1844 to 1867.

The amount of property transferred to the trustees by Dr. Knauff, of Albany, in 1816, about twenty years after the bequest of Mr. Hartwick was made, was as follows:

Real estate, estimated at		
Western Turnpike and Canal stock		
Bonds, mortgages and notes	11, 117	00
m.4-1	010 000	00

Total.... \$19, 209 00

This was irrespective of the Seminary lot and building, valued at \$4,980; eash subscription of inhabitants of the Patent for \$175, and a cash balance due from Dr. Knauff, of \$2,507, for which he gave assets valued at \$1,100. A year later William C. Bouck, the financial manager, reported the funds as amounting to \$19,765.56. The turnpike and canal stocks afterward became worthless. In 1866 the property in the hands of the Board amounted to \$18,104.41.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE. (Hempstead, Queens Co.) Incorporated by the Regents January 14, 1858.

HEMPSTEAD SEMINARY. (Hempstead, Queens Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature May 2, 1836. Admitted by the Regents January 29, 1839. Property sold to private owners, but still occupied as a school building.

Principals.

Gerardus B. Dockerty, 1838-43.

Nathaniel Dunn, 1844-47.

HENRIETTA UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Henrietta, Monroe Co.)

(See "East Henrietta Union School, Academic Department.")

Principal.

Mrs. E. S. Tompkins, 1882.

HERKIMER ACADEMY. (Herkimer, Herkimer Co.)
Incorporated by the Regents February 11, 1840. Closed about 1847, and the property sold.

Principals.

Elijah Garfield, 1839. Rev. David Chassels, 1840-41. C. Huntington, Jr., 1842. Rev. Gilbert Morgan, 1848-44. Robert Earll, 1845-46. Edward G. Hopkins, 1847.

HERKIMER UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Herkimer, Herkimer Co.)

Admitted by the Regents January 11, 1882.

HIGHLAND GROVE GYMNASIUM. (Fishkill, Dutchess Co.) Incorporated by the Legislature April, 1831.²

HIGH SCHOOL OF NEW YORK. (New York City.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 4, 1825,³ for the establishment of an institution of classical and useful learning at moderate rates on the monitorial plan. Not entitled to share in the Literature Fund nor the Common School Fund.

HOBART HALL ACADEMY. (Holland Patent, Oneida Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature March 16, 1839. Admitted by
the Regents January 23, 1840. Discontinued in 1857.

¹ Chap. 231, Laws of 1836.

^{*}Chap. 113, Laws of 1831. Report on petition of William S. Hyen, Assem. Doc. 199, 1831.

³ Chap. 75, Laws of 1825.

⁴ Chap. 69, Laws of 1839.

Rev. Stephen McHugh, 1839-41. Marcus A. Perry, 1842-46. S. H. De Loss Crane, 1847. John B. Sackett, 1848. Edward G. Seymour, 1849.

Principals.

Arnold Petre, A. B., 1850. Rev. James W. Braden, A. M., 1851-55. John G. Williams, 1856. Rev. James W. Braden, A. M., 1857.

HOLLAND PATENT ACADEMY. (Trenton, Oneida Co.) Incorporated by the Legislature April 24, 1834.1

Principal.

S. G. Hickok, 1834.

HOLLAND PATENT UNION SCHOOL. (Holland Patent, Oneida Co.) Organized August 26, 1870, under general act of May 2, 1864.2 Admitted by Regents June 2, 1871.

Principals.

C. H. Crawford, 1870. John G. Williams, A. M., 1872-78. James H. Brinsmaid, A. M., 1874-75. J. D. Van Allen, A. M., 1876-77.

Loren Barnes, A. B., 1851-53. Edward O. Hall, 1854-55. William L. French, 1856. Miss Phela A. Knight, 1857. Wm. D. Allis, A. M., 1858-62. Joseph Gile, A. M., 1868-64. P. J. Carmichael, 1865.

Ira Edwards, 1866-67.

James Winne, A. B., 1878-79. W. H. Bradford, 1880-82. Charles B. Van Wie, 1883.

HOLLEY ACADEMY. (Holley, Orleans Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 28, 1850. Merged in the "Holley Union School, Academic Department."

Principals.

George R. Smith, 1868.
Burr Lewis, A. M., 1869.
D. J. Sinclair, 1870.
Abel Stilson, 1871-75.
M. M. Baldwin, A. M., 1876-78.
A. W. Dyke, A. B., 1879.
Elmer J. Smith, 1880-81.
G. N. Kneeland, 1882.

HOMER UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Homer, Cortland

The "Cortland Academy" was incorporated by the Regents Feb-The Legislature had in 1813 given lot 85, in ruary 2, 1819. the township of Homer, to Academies in this county, and this lot was given to this academy. The trustees were allowed by act of February 4, 1822,3 to sell and invest the proceeds in mortgages.

An act was passed March 25, 1867,4 providing for the erection of a new building, by allowing the supervisor, town clerk, and treasurer of board of trustees to borrow \$20,000, to be paid in seven annual installments, with interest at seven per cent, subject to approval at

¹ Chap. 172, Laws of 1834.

⁸Chap. 10, Laws of 1822.

² Chap. 555, Laws of 1864.

⁴Chap. 149, Laws of 1867.

an election. The call for this election and all proceedings therein were legalized April 10, 1867. By an act passed March 28, 1873, scholars living within the corporate limits, after passing Regents' examinations, were entitled to free tuition, the expense being paid by village tax.

Merged in the "Homer Union School, Academic Department,"

which was admitted by the Regents October 13, 1873.

Principals.

Oren Catlin, —...
Ranney, —...
Noble D. Strong, 1819-20.
Charles Avery, A. M., 1822.
Charles Avery, A. M., and Caroline R. Hale, 1823.
Franklin Sherrill, 1824-25.
Oliver S. Taylor, M. D., 1826-29.

Samuel B. Woolworth, A. M., 1880-51.
Stephen W. Clark, A. M., 1852-65.
Edward P. Nichols, A. M., 1866-69.
Hermon H. Sanford, A. M., 1869-71.
Gilbert B. Manley, 1872-73.
Charles H. Verrill, A. M., 1874.
Ezra J. Peck, A. M., 1875.

Hoosick Falls Union School, Academic Department. (Hoosiek Falls, Rensselaer Co.)

An Academy named "Ball's Seminary" was incorporated by the Regents April 11, 1843, being named from L. Chandler Ball, who was much interested in the Academy, and gave liberally for its maintenance. The institution having declined and its expenses exceeding its income, its trustees, on the 18th of September, 1863, deeded the premises to School District No. 1, of Hoosick. This conveyance was legalized by act of May 2, 1864. Admitted by the Regents August 3, 1865.

The old Ball Seminary building was used till the fall of 1883, when the High School was removed into a new school building, erected at a cost of \$35,000, and the building is now used for intermediate classes.

Principals (of Ball's Seminary).

Frederick R. Lord, 1844-46. Henry E. Ruggles, 1847. Peter V. Veeder, 1848. John Bascom, A. B., 1849. Albert M. Pratt, A. B., 1850. Chas. H. Gardner, A. B., 1851. Ball's Seminary).
Chas. J. Hill, A. B., 1852-58.
Almon F. Reynolds, 1854-56.
Henry M. Alden, A. B., 1857.
H. W. Wells, A. B., 1858.
Germon H. Chatterton, A. B., 1859.
Agnes Gordon, 1860-62.

Principals (of Union School).

James L. Bothwell, A. B., 1865-67. Mrs. Julia M. Dewey, 1872.

James K. Hull, 1868.

Hornell Free Academy. (Hornellsville, Steuben Co.)
Organized by Legislature May 3, 1873. Admitted by Regents
January 9, 1874.

¹Chap. 324, Laws of 1867.

² Chap. 155, Laws of 1873.

³ Chap. 523, Laws of 1864.

⁴ Chap. 386, Laws of 1873.

A. S. Harrington, 1874. C. P. Murphy, 1875. De Lancy Freeborn, 1876-77. Frank L. Grant, 1888——.

Horseheads Union School, Academic Department. (Horseheads, Chemung Co.)

Admitted by Regents July 11, 1877.

Principals.

W. R. Prentice, A. M., 1879-81.

A. H. Lewis, A. M., 1882-

HOUGHTON SEMINARY. (Clinton, Oneida Co.)

This institution existed many years as the "Female Department of the Clinton Grammar School." It was incorporated by the Regents as a separate institution January 12, 1881. Provisional charter dated July 14, 1881. An absolute charter was granted January 11, 1882.

Principals.

J. C. Gallup, A. M., 1880.

A. Gardner Benedict, A. M., 1881---.

Hubbard's Corners, Madison Co.) Incorporated by the Regents February 14, 1850.

Principals.

Philander L. Woods, A. B., 1849. Samuel Burch, A. M., 1850-51. Samuel Bush, A. M., 1852-58.

HUDSON ACADEMY. (Hudson, Columbia Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 3, 1807. The Comptroller was directed April 18, 1836, to cancel a bond against this Academy, with interest thereon from March 3, 1813.

Principals.

Ashbel Strong, 1911.
Moses Smith, 1813-1816.
Ebenezer King, 1817.
Rev. Daniel Parker, 1818-19.
David J. Barrto, 1820.
Daniel J. Betts, 1821.
S. Fuller and J. Hoyt, 1822.
Amasa J. Parker, 1823-26.
Josiah W. Fairfield, A. M., 1827-30.
James W. Frisbie, 1838-34.
Chauncy C. Joslin, 1835.
Henry Hart, 1836-37.
Adam B. Bullock, 1838.

ncipals.
Lemuel C. Holcomb, 1840.
Jonathan Ford, 1841-48.
Jonathan Ford, A. B., 1849.
P. A. Studdiford, A. B., 1850.
H. H. Fancher, 1851-52.
James Macbeth, A. M., 1858-57.
Wm. P. Snyder, 1858-67.
Andrew I. Kittle, 1868.
James S. Fitch, 1869.
Rev. Abraham Mattice, A. M., 1870-73.
Rev. H. R. Schemerhorn, A. M., 1874-75.
Rev. Wm. D. Perry, A. M., 1876-82.
Charles Van T. Smith, A. M., 1883--.

HUDSON HIGH SCHOOL. (Hudson, Columbia Co.)

Admitted by Regeuts July 8, 1884, upon condition that the institution prove satisfactory upon examination. The application claimed that sufficient buildings had been provided with a library of 905 volumes, worth \$923.25, and apparatus worth \$552.45.

Hudson River Agricultural Seminary. (Stockport, Columbia Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 6, 1837.1

An application was received in 1836 for a loan to the "Hudson River Scientific and Agricultural Seminary."²

Huntington Union School, Academic Department. (Huntington, Suffolk Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature under general act of April 22, 1862.³ Admitted by Regents, January 9, 1863.

A. S. Higgins, Joseph Gile, A. M., 1865-67. Charles Cartis, A. M., 1868-69. Charles G. Holyoke, 1870-72. Principals.

Daniel O. Quimby, 1878.
Charles S. Peck, M. A., 1874-76.
Edward S. Hall, M. A., 1877.

ILION UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Ilion, Herkimer Co.)
Organized under general law of June 18, 1853. Admitted by
Regents August 7, 1872.

V. G. Curtis, A. B., 1878. Philo Mosher, 1874. Principals.
Addison B Poland, A. M., 1875.

INGHAM COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. (Le Roy, Genesee Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 6, 1852.⁵ Admitted by Regents January 28, 1853. Merged in "Ingham University," as its Academic Department, April 3, 1857.⁶

Principal.

Emily E. Ingham Stanton, 1853-56.

Ingham University, Academic Department. (Le Roy, Genesee Co.)
Changed from "Ingham Collegiate Institute," by the Legislature,
April 3, 1857.7 The Academic Department was admitted by the
Regents May 18, 1880.

Miss Emily E. Ingham Stanton, 1859, Mrs. M. H. Gallup, 1860. Miss Charlotte Parish, 1861. Miss Mary A. Brigham, 1862. Irinoipals.
Miss Emily E. Ingham Stanton, 1863-65.
Hubert J. Schmitz, Ph. D., 1880-82.
Mrs. E. K. Hooker, A. E., 1883.

¹Chap. 463, Laws of 1837.

² Senate Doc. 19, 1836.

² Chap. 450, Laws of 1862.

⁴ Chap. 433, Laws of 1853.

⁶ Chap. 151, Laws of 1852.

⁶Chap. 246, Laws of 1857.

¹Chap. 246, Laws of 1857.

ITHACA ACADEMY. (Ithaca, Tompkins Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature March 24, 1823.¹ By act of April 21, 1825,² the treasurers of Seneca and Tompkins counties were directed to sell lot 24 of Ulysses, and apply half of the proceeds to Ithaca Academy, and the other half to be kept for Seneca county, as the Legislature might afterward direct. The Ithaca Academy was directed April 17, 1826,³ to be placed under the care of the Regents in compliance with the law, and admitted to share in the Literature Fund from that date.

The trustees were empowered to sell real estate, and invest the proceeds in the purchase of land, and the erection of suitable buildings March 30, 1836.⁴ Merged in the "Ithaca High School."

By an act passed January 25, 1884,5 the trustees elected in 1869, or a majority of them, were empowered to call a meeting in manner specified, and elect twelve trustees. These trustees might, by a two-thirds vote, convey to the Board of Education of the village of Ithaca, for a nominal consideration merely, the title in fee of all the real estate of the Ithaca Academy, and with it all funds and property belonging to them. The official acts of the trustees were confirmed, and all valid debts were to be paid. This being done, the corporation of the Ithaca Academy was to be dissolved and cease.

Samuel Phinney, 1826. Daniel Parker, 1826. Samuel Phinney, 1827-28. John L. Hendrick, 1829-30. Wm. A. Irving, 1831-35. James F. Cogswell, 1836-38. William S. Burt, 1839-42.

Principals.

James Thompson, 1848-46.
Samuel D. Carr, A. M., 1847-59.
Samuel G. Williams, A. M., 1860-69.
Wesley C. Ginn, A. M., 1870-75.
Fox Holden, A. B., 1876-80.
Daniel O. Barto, 1831.

IVES SEMINARY. (Antwerp, Jefferson Co.)

Founded in 1856, as the "Antwerp Liberal Literary Institute." Incorporated provisionally by the Regents February 1, 1856. The town of Antwerp was authorized by act of April 6, 1857, to raise \$3,000 by tax for its endowment and did so. On the 16th of April of the same year, an equal sum was offered for loan upon mortgage from the Common School Fund, to be repaid in six equal annual payments at seven per cent interest, but the conditions were not

¹ Chap. 83, Laws of 1823.

² Chap. 308, Laws of 1825.

⁸ Chap. 263, Laws of 1826.

⁴Chap. 81, Laws of 1836.

⁵ Chap. 5, Laws of 1884.

⁶ Chap. 270, Laws of 1857.

¹Chap. 658, Laws of 1857

then performed. On the 14th of April, 1860,1 another act was passed for loaning \$3,000 upon terms similar to those of the former act, which were complied with, and the money expended in building. The charter was declared absolute April 11, 1861.

An act passed May 5, 1863, 2 canceled this mortgage upon condition that the premises should never be incumbered, or title impaired. and that they should be kept insured for at least \$6,000, the policy on one-half being assigned to the Commissioners of the Land Office, and one on the other half to the town. The provisional charter of 1856 was made absolute in 1861. After various propositions for the establishment of a Normal School, a Graded School, and a Protestant Episcopal Seminary, the institution was adopted by the Black River Conference and the patronage of that body was transferred from Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary in 1868. The name was changed April 22, 1870,3 to "The Black River Conference Seminary," and proceedings were confirmed. Again changed by act of April 10, 1873.4 to the "Northern New York Conference Seminary." to correspond with a name of the Conference that had been made,

The finances of the institution having become embarrassed, an effort was made to improve them, and the Hon. Willard Ives, of Watertown, headed a subscription list, with a gift of \$8,000. As a token of honor for this gift, the trustees applied to the Regents for a change of name to the " Ives Seminary," which was granted April 21. 1574. This institution has been adopted as "Gymnasium C." of the Syracuse University," and students are admitted there without further examination.

G. M. Manning, A. M., 1851-56. Rev. J. Winslow, A. M., 1867-68. Rev. G. G. Dains, A. M., 1868-69. Rev. E. C. Bruce, A. M., 1870-71. S. M. Coon, 1871-72. J. R. Gordon, A. M., 1872-73.

Principals.

Rev. G. G. Dains, 1878-75.
M. A. Vedder, A. M., 1876-78.
Rev. G. G. Dains, A. M., 1879.
Rev. Charles E. Hawkins, A. M., 1880-85.
James E. Ensigu, A. M., 1885.

JAMESTOWN ACADEMY. (Jamestown, Chautauqua Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 16, 1836.5 Admitted by the Regents February 15, 1839. Merged in the "Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute," under chapter 555, Laws of 1864.

¹ Chap. 393, Laws of 1860.

² Chap. 451, Laws of 1863,

³ Chap. 342, Laws of 1870.

⁴ Chap. 198, Laws of 1873.

Chap. 152, Laws of 1836. Amended by chap. 76, Laws of 1837.

George W. Parker, 1838.
G. W. Parker, Edward A. Dickinson, 1839.
Edward A. Dickinson, 1840-54.
Charles Jenison, A. B., 1855.

Edward A. Dickinson, 1840-64.
Samuel G. Love, A. M. 1866——.

Jane Grey School. (Mount Morris, Livingston Co.) Incorporated by Regents March 16, 1868. Discontinued several years ago from want of funds.

Principals.

Rev. Thomas L. Franklin, 1868-69. Mrs. W. R. Squires, 1870-75. J. Lindley, 1876.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY. (Jefferson, Schoharie Co.)

Incorporated by Legislature November 27, 1824. Admitted by Regents January 22, 1833. This Academy was built upon lands owned by Capt. — Judd, who gave its use so long as a school should be kept in a flourishing condition. This reverted many years since to the heirs of Mr. Judd. A large public school building has since been erected on the same site, but as a new enterprise.

Principals.

Horatio Waldo, 1834.

H. Waldo, Rev. Wm. Fraser, 1835.
Robert R. Wells, 1836-87.
Adam Craig, 1838.
Rev. William Salisbury, 1843-44.
Nathaniel Pine, 1845-46.
Charles Chapman, 1847.
Joseph Hale, 1849.
Rev. William Fraser, 1839-40.
Seth T. Wolcott, 1842.

JERAULD INSTITUTE. (Niagara Falls, Niagara Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature as a Young Ladies' Seminary,
April 24, 1868.² The trustees required to be communicants of St.
Peter's (Protestant Episcopal) Church of Niagara Falls.

JOHNSTOWN ACADEMY. (Johnstown, Fulton Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 27, 1794. The right of the State to lot 36 in Johnstown village (about half an acre) was released to this Academy April 6, 1796.³ The sum of \$1,600 granted from the State treasury April 5, 1826, ⁴ for erection and repairs.⁵ Merged in the "Johnstown Union School, Academic Department."

Chap. 327, Laws of 1824. Report on petition, Assem Doc. 260, 1833.

² Chap. 321, Laws of 1868.

³Chap. 50, Laws of 1796.

⁴Chap. 112, Laws of 1826; amended by chap. 207, Laws of 1827.

⁵ Sir William Johnson set apart a portion of the Kingsborough Patent for a free school. This reservation was allowed to be used for the benefit of this Academy. although the principal part of Sir William Johnson's estate, inherited by his son, Col. John Johnson, was forfeited by his attainder.

Rev. John Urquhart, 1805. Rev. John Urquhart, 1805.
Timothy Langdon, 1808.
David Huntington, 1811.
Wm. Blain, 1812.
Calvin Hale, 1818.
Benj. B. Wisner, 1814.
James R. Newland, 1816,
James McVeun, 1816-19.
Ehjah Griswold, Jr., 1819-20.
Erustus C. Benedict, 1829-22.
Rev. John McNiece, 1823-26.
Rev. John McGough, 1827.
Rev. Alva Bennett, 1828-29.
Gilbert, 1880. Gilbert, 1830. Elisha Foot, 1831. Rev. Albert Amerman, Rev. John G. Smart,

Rev. John G. Smart, 1834.
Peter Burke, 1835-38.
Peter Burke, Duncan McMartin, 1839.
H. J. Browne, 1840.
B. D. Crary, 1841-45.
George S. Ramsay, 1846.
Jesse A. Dennis, 1847.
William H. Bannister, 1848.
William H. Bannister, 1849-51.
William H. Bannister, A. M., 1852-54.
Peter Smeallie, A. M., 1855-65.
A. Whigam, 1866-68.
John B. Steele, Jr., A. M., 1869.
George T. Chace, 1871.
Rev. Joseph Thyne, 1872.
William S. Snyder, 1873. Rev. John G. Smart, 1884.

Jonesville Academy. (Jonesville, Saratoga Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 1, 1850.1 Admitted by the Regents October 26, 1850. Dissolved upon application of Roscius R. Kennedy, sole trustee, the property having ceased to be used for academic purposes.2

Principals.

Hiram A. Wilson, A. M., 1850-60. Lewis A. Austin, A. M., 1861. B. M. Hall, 1862-68. William W. Brim, 1864. Fenner E. King, A. M., 1865-67. Truman H. Kimpton, A. M., 1868-69.

JORDAN ACADEMY. (Jordan, Onondaga Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 12, 1842. Allowed by act of February 26, 1867,3 to consolidate with the Free School of District No. 5, in Elbridge. Tuitions at not less than \$4 a term was to be collected, but if the Board thought proper this might be remitted. The united institutions were to be named the Jordan Academy and Free School. The school-house in the former District, No. 6, was allowed to be sold, April 16, 1868.4

Principals.

Hosea Kittredge, 1842-43.
Henry Barnes, 1844-47.
Hugh B. Jolly, A. M., 1848-51.
Archibald McDougal, A. B., 1852.
Truman K. Wright, A. M., 1853-58.
William S. Aumock, A. M., 1859-60.
Bethuel Lounsbury, 1861-63.
Rev. Gustavus M. Pierce, A. M., 1864-65.

Rev. George G. Hapgood, A. M., 1866.

John G. Williams, A. M., 1869.

Ezra B. Funcher, 1870-73.

William Harkins, B. G., B. L., 1874.

Charles W. Bowen, 1875.

Nathan D. Bidwell,

Frederick Norman Wright,, A. B.,

KEESEVILLE ACADEMY. (Keeseville, Clinton Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 4, 1835. Admitted by the Regents February 5, 1839. Merged in the Keeseville Union School, Academic Department.

Chap. 124, Laws of 1850.

Chap. 43, Laws of 1867.

See Regents' minutes, January 13, 1871. 4 Chap. 223, Laws of 1868.

Elbridge Walbridge, 1888, J. N. Gregory, 1889-40. Rev. B. W. Smith, 1841-47. J. N. Gregory, A. M., 1848-51. Charles H. Dunn, Gilbert Thayer, Gilbert Thayer, S. N. S., A. M., 1858-58. C. W. Seaton, A. M., 1859-60. Louis Pollens, 1861-63.

Principals.

Hiram Carleton, 1864. Charles R. Ballard, 1865-67. William S. Aumock, A. M., 1868-69. E. F. Bullard, A. M., 1870-74. W. W. Landon, A. B., 1875-76. W. H. Boynton, A. B., 1877-78. W. N. Phelps, A. M., 1879-82. Walter Russell Newton, A. B., 1883.

KINDERHOOK ACADEMY. (Kinderhook, Columbia Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 3, 1824. Admitted by the Regents February 19, 1828.

Principals.

Silas Metcalf, A. M., 1827-47. Alexander Watson, A. M., 1848-58. Henry H. Poucher, 1854-55. Alexander Watson, 1856. E. S. Tupper, 1857. Rev. Edward Perkins, A. M., 1858-61. Alfred A. Post, 1862. J. S. Fancher, 1868.
D. H. Calkins, 1864-65.
Walter Scott, 1866.
J. B. Steele, Jr., A. M., 1867-70.
H. Van Shaeck, 1871-72.
George H. Cole, 1876.
John B. Alexander, 1882.

KINGSBORO' ACADEMY. (Kingsboro, Fulton Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 5, 1839. Trustees allowed to convey property to School District No. 22 of Johnstown, for fitting up of school-house, March 23, 1863.² Merged in the "Kingsboro' Union School, Academical Department." Admitted by the Regents January 11, 1882.

Principals.

Horace Sprague, 1888-42. Henry M. Robertson, 1848-46. Horace Sprague, 1847-57. E. A. Abba, 1858.

KINGSTON ACADEMY. (Kingston, Ulster Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 3, 1795. Allowed to transfer property to the Kingston Board of Education, April 23, 1864.³ An account is elsewhere given in this volume of the early attempts made for the incorporation of a College at Kingston, by the enlargement of the powers of this Academy.

KINGSTON FREE ACADEMY. (Kingston, Ulster Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 12, 1866. Academic Department of Union School organized under chapter 360, Laws of 1863. See, also, chapter 318, Laws of 1864.

¹ Chap. 161, Laws of 1824.

⁹ Chap. 37, Laws of 1863.

³ Chap. 318, Laws of 1864.

Rev. David B. Warden, 1804. Gardner B. Perry, 1808-11. Japez Munsel, 1812-16. Jaoez Munsel, 1812-16.
Malbon Kenvon, 1818.
Dwight Baldwin, 1821.
Daniel Parker, A. M., 1823-25.
Iva Harch, 1827.
Hiram P. Arnis, 1828-29.
John C. Jousin, 1830.
Rhodolphus B. Hubbard, 1830-31.
J. A. Blauvelt, 1825-40.

Rev. James Nichols, 1841. Rev. James Nichols, 1841.
Charles L. Hungerford, 1842-43.
Francis H. Wells, 1844-47.
William McGeorge, A. M., 1848-51.
David M. Kimball, A. M., 1852-56.
J. E. Pillsbury, A. M., 1857-59.
Rev. John Van Vleck, A. M., 1860-61.
John N. Pomeroy, A. M., 1862-64.
Joseph C. Wyckoff, 1865-69.
Charles Curtis, A. M., Ph. D., 1870-80.
Francis J. Cheney, A. M., 1881-83.

KNOXVILLE ACADEMY. (Knox, Albany Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 9, 1837.1 Admitted by Regents February 15, 1842. The building has been controlled by a Board of Trustees, and is rented to a school district for common school purposes.

Principals.

Michael P. Cavert, 1841-42.

Henry M. Robertson, Samuel Glen, 1843-45.

John P. Lansing, A. M., 1859-61.

James Thompson, 1865.

F. T. Patton, 1864.

George H. Quay, 1865-67.

David E. Kohler, 1868-69.

LA FAYETTE HIGH SCHOOL. (La Fayette, Onoudaga Co.) Incorporated by the Legislature April 23, 1836.2

LANCASTER ACADEMY. (Lancaster, Erie Co.) Incorporated by the Regents January 22, 1846.

Principals.

Seth B. Cole, 1845.

Amos A. Blanchard, 1846.

LANSINGBURGH ACADEMY. (Lansingburgh, Rensselaer Co.) Incorporated by the Regents February 8, 1796. Trustees allowed February 20, 1816,3 to subscribe one thousand shares to the capital stock of the Bank of Lansingburgh.4

Principals.

Thomas A. Thompson, 1803. Rev. Samuel Blatchford, 1804-07. Horace Galpin, 1811. John Bush, 1812-13. Norris Bull, 1814-15. George A. Summons, 1816-18. Hope G. Dana, 1819. Repe G. Dana, 1819. George A. Summons, 1820-24. Rev. Horaco Galpin, 1825. Alex. McCall, A. B., 1825-25. William Hadley, 1824. W. H. Hadley and E. B. Janes, 1835. Ernstus Rowley, 1826-37. Clark G. Pease, 1846-47.

Clark G. Pease, 1846-47.

Rev. Cyrus Bolster, A. B., 1848-50.

J. Hooker Magoffin, A. M., 1851-58.

Rev. John Smith, A. M., 1854.

Damel G. Mann, 1859.

Peter R. Furbeck, A. M., 1860-64.

Rev. Alden B. Whipple, Henry A. Pierce, 1865-67.

Rev. Alden Whipple, 1868-69. Rev. Alden Whipple, 1868-69. Mrs. Emma O'Donnell, 1870-72 Charles T. R. Smith, A. M., 1873

¹ Chap. 376, Laws of 1837.

²Chap. 176, Laws of 1836.

² Chap. 13, Laws of 1816.

⁴ For a detailed history of this Academy, see Sylvester's History of Rensselaer County, p. 309.

LAUREL BANK SEMINARY. (Deposit, Broome Co.) Incorporated by the Regents March 17, 1854.

LAWRENCEVILLE ACADEMY. (Lawrenceville, St. Lawrence Co.)
Incorporated provisionally by the Regents April 8, 1861. Charter
made perpetual January 9, 1862.

John B. Young, A. B., 1861-64. Hiram L. Wood, A. M., 1865-69. A. B. Shepard, A. B., 1870. Edwin A. McMath, A. B., 1871. C. Cunningham, 1872. Fitz James Hill, 1878. Principals.

W. W. Thompson, A. M., 1874-75.
Emmett M. Sharon, A. B., 1876.
Barney Whitney, A. M., 1877-81.
C. B. Cunningham, A. B., 1882.
D. D. Van Allen, A. M., 1883--.

Leavenworth Institute. (Wolcott, Wayne Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents July 14, 1859. Charter declared absolute January 10, 1861. Merged in the "Leavenworth Institute and Union School."

Named in memory of Isaac Leavenworth, who gave about 900 rods of land, and in addition to this, one-half of the capital used in the building — about \$3,000.

M. H. Slee, 1860. Rev. A. Blakely, A. M., 1861-68. Jonathan S. Slee, A. B., 1864. Lewis H. Clark, 1865. Amos H. Thompson, 1866. Alfred J. Hutton, 1867-68. C. T. R. Smith, A. B., 1869-70. Principals.

Lapaus.

J. W. Hoag, A. B., 1871-72.
A. M. Baldwin, Ph. B., 1873.

John T. Cothran, A. B., 1874-76.

Wm. R. Vosburgh, 1877.

Cyrus W. Waterman, 1878-81.

Edward Hayward, A. M., 1882.

Edgar B. Nichols, A. M., 1883.

LEONARDSVILLE UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Leonardsville, Madison Co.)

Admitted by the Regents May 24, 1882.

W. C. Phillips, 1882.

Principals.

W. L. Weeden, 1888---.

LE ROY ACADEMIC INSTITUTE. (Le Roy, Genesee Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 11, 1864. Town allowed to raise \$10,000 for the benefit of the institution, act of March 4, 1867.

Principals.

James K. Lombard, A. M., 1864-66. E. Harlow Russell, 1867-74. Alvin P. Chapin, 1875. Wilfred H. Monro, A. M., 1876-79. Frank M. Comstock, A. M., C. E., 1880LE ROY FEMALE SEMINARY. (Le Roy, Genesee Co.)
Incorporated by the Regents February 16, 1841. Merged in
"Ingham Collegiate Institute," 1853.

Principals.

Miss Emily E. Ingham, 1840-46.

Mrs. Emily E. Ingham Stanton, 1847-51.

Lewiston High School Academy. (Lewiston, Niagara Co.)
The ferry lot at Lewiston was by act of April 17, 1826, directed to be leased for ten years, and with the proceeds an academic building erected. Trustees were appointed to have charge of this, but when the Academy should be incorporated the trust was to be vested in them. Incorporated by the Regents April 16, 1828. Formed as a Lancasterian School. Discontinued about 1875, the building still remaining in possession of the trustees, being partly used as a dwelling and a part occasionally as a public hall.

Principals.

Ebenezer Allen, 1828. Jacob Quimby, 1880-31. Sullivan Caverno, 1838. Sherburne B. Piper, 1834. M. H. Fitts, 1835-87. Reuben H. Close, 1838-40. M. H. Fitts, 1841-47. Breed Bachellor, 1848.

LIBERTY NORMAL INSTITUTE. (Liberty, Sullivan Co.)

Buildings erected in 1847, at a cost of \$3,000. Incorporated by the Legislature April 12, 1848, John D. Watkins being sole corporator, with power to appoint his successor. Allowed to share in Literature Fund upon compliance with rules of Regents, by act of April 10, 1849. Admitted by Regents September 20, 1849. Dr. J. D. Watkins, by his last will and testament, appointed Hezekiah Watkins, sole trustee, pursuant to the law of 1848. A vacancy having occurred without provision for a succession, by the death of H. Watkins, the Legislature by act of May 31, 1884, appointed Russell T. Low, of Middletown, as sole trustee.

Principals.

John F. Stoddard, 1847-51.
Z. W. Davis, 1852.
Frederick L. Hanford, S. N. S., 1858.
John Felt, Jr. (Normal grad.), 1854-58.
Francis G. Snook, 1859-64.
Thomas Robinson, 1855-68.

Archibald Lybolt, 1869. Milo B. Hall, 1870-75. F. E. Wood, 1876-77. John Dyer, 1879-81. Reuben Fraser, 1882. Alva Seybolt, 1883.

¹ Chap. 268, Laws of 1826.

² This privilege formerly had value. In 1852 the building of a suspension bridge took off this business, but the bridge itself was wrecked in a storm some years later, and never rebuilt. But the travel diverted by railroad left the ferry of little account. The Lancasterian School was a failure.

⁵ Chap. 296, Laws of 1848.

⁴ Chap. 819, Laws of 1849.

LIMESTONE UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Limestone, Cattarangus Co.)

Admitted by the Regents January 10, 1879.

C. W. Robinson, 1879-80.

Principals. J. E. Dewey, 1881.

LISLE UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Lisle, Broome Co.) Organized under general law of May 2, 1864.1 Admitted by Regents June 10, 1873.

Principals,

Charles W. Smith, 1875. E. T. De Bell, 1876. F. J. Sherman, 1876.

F. J. Sherman, 1878-79. A. W. Dike, A. B., 1881. G. H. Stillwell, A. B., 1882.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION OF YORK. (York, Livingston

Incorporated by Legislature March 27, 1839.2

LITTLE FALLS UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Little Falls, Herkimer Co.)

Formerly the " Academy at Little Falls," which was incorporated by the Regents October 17, 1844. Changed to the present form in October, 1873.

Principals,

Merritt G. McKoon, 1845. Merritt G. McKoon, 1845.
Daniel Washburn, 1846-47.
Josiah A. Priest, 1848.
James H. Magoffin, A. M., 1849.
Rev. Avery Briggs, A. M., 1850.
Philo S. Casler, A. M., 1851-53.
Rev. Lawrence Mercereau, A. M., 1859-60.
Rwm. H. Walker, A. M., 1859-60.
Rev. John Ball, A. M., 1864-63.
Levi D. Miller, A. M., 1864-67. Hannibal Smith, A. B., 1868.
D. P. Blackstone, A. M., 1870.
Eugene E. Sheldon, A. B., 1871.
Rev. Wm. E. Bridge, A. M., 1872-75.
Charles M. Bowen.
Wm. W. Baker, A. B., 1876-79.
Wilford S. Petrie, A. B., LL. B., 1879-80.
Charles M. Parkhurst, 1880-83.
Laich R. Hunt 1883.

Leigh R. Hunt, 1883.

LIVERPOOL UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Liverpool, Onondaga Co).

Admitted by the Regents July 11, 1877.

Principal.

Milo C. Sharp, Ph. B., 1878.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION. (See "Geneseo Academy.")

¹ Chap. 555, Laws of 1864.

² Chap. 96, Laws of 1839.

LIVONIA ACADEMIC ASSOCIATION. (Livonia, Livingston Co.)

Authorized to sell their real estate by act of April 23, 1867, after which they were dissolved.

LOCKPORT ACADEMY. (Lockport, Niagara Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature May 26, 1841.² Never organized.

Lockport Union School, Academic Department. (Lockport, Niagara Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature March 18, 1850.³ Admitted by Regents October 26, 1850.

Principals.

Frederick R. Lord, A. B., 1850-51. Wm. P. Eaton, M. A., LL. D., 1855-56. Nathan Brittan, A. B., 1852. E. A. Charlton, A. M., 1857-60. B. M. Reynolds, A. M., 1861-66. M. H. Fitts, A. B., and Wm. P. Eaton, A. B. Asher P. Evans, A. M., 1867. 1854.

Lowville Academy. (Lowville, Lewis Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 21, 1808. Academy opened, in a building erected for a court-house, in the north end of the village. A lot of 640 acres in one of "the towns" of St. Lawrence county was given by the Legislature, in 1818. The Commissioners of the Land Office were directed to sell land and pay trustees \$3,000, when a substantial brick edifice worth \$8,000 had been built, and free of debt November 19, 1824. This was amended April 1, 1826, by directing payment in advance, a bond being required for the performance of conditions. An act passed February 26, 1828, allowed the whole of the avails of lot 56, in Canton, to be used in paying for buildings.

With this aid and funds raised by the trustees, a twelve-sided brick building was erected in 1825, in a more central site, and on a lot since owned and occupied by the Academy. It was arranged upon a plan secured by patent-right, in the name of John W. Martin, [of Martinsburgh,] and Stephen W. Taylor, April 16, 1825, and consisted of a series of "stalls" or partitions, arranged around the sides on the main story and in a gallery, so that each student could be seen by a teacher at a central point, while no student could be seen

¹ Chap. 572, Laws of 1867.

² Chap. 263, Laws of 1841.

⁸Chap. 77, Laws of 1850.

⁴Chap. 134, Laws of 1818. Report of Senate committee on petition for a grant, Senate Jour. 1816, p. 87.

⁵ Chap. 275, Laws of 1824.

⁶ Chap. 105, Laws of 1826.

⁷Chap 46, Laws of 1828.

by another. The "patent" was a failure from the beginning: partly from the difficulty of constructing a building of this size. without internal cross-ties, but chiefly from the unwillingness of young persons to be subjected to this close espionage.

The failure brought ridicule upon the inventors, and the institution languished under a succession of principals until 1836, when it was taken down, and a rectangular, well-proportioned edifice erected To aid in this an act passed March 31, 1836.2 loaned the town \$2,000, to be repaid in five installments by tax. In 1861. the premises were greatly enlarged, by the erection of a wing nearly as large as the main building on each end, a town tax being voted to aid. The institution was liberally aided by a bequest from James L. Leonard, Horatio N. Bush, and Mrs. Hannah Bostwick at a later period.

In 1864, Mrs. Bostwick bequeathed a fine residence, and funds amounting to about \$41,000 for an endowment, but this was lost in a suit at law, through a defect in the mode of conveyance. It was intended that this residence should be used as a separate school for young ladies, and it was so used, under the name of "Bostwick Seminary," about five years. This separation proved injurious, and the trustees willingly united their efforts upon one institution as soon as legal proceedings would allow, having been convinced that coeducation in an Academy is preferable to separate institutions.

Rev. Isaac Clinton, 1808-13. Russell Parish, 1818-14. David P. Mayhew, A. B., 1841-43.

Principals. David P. Mayhew and Franklin Moore, 1843-Russell Parish, 1818-14.

Rev. Isaac Clinton, 1814-17.

Stephen W. Taylor, 1817-31.

Eliam E. Barney and Cyrus M. Fay, 1831-33.

Eliam E. Barney and Cyrus M. Fay, 1831-33.

Rev. Charles W. Bennett, A. M., 1860-61.

William Root Adams, A. M., 1860-61.

William Root Adams, A. M., 1866-61.

Eliam E. Barton Wood, A. M., 1866-61.

Charles W. Bowen, A. M., 1866-67.

Charles W. Bowen, A. M., 1867-68.

A. Judson Barrett, A. M., 1865-1.

Joseph A. Prindle, A. M., 1871-2.

Rev. Granville C. Waterman, A. M., 1872-74.

William Root Adams, A. M., 1874—.

¹ The basement of the building was intended for a boarding hall, with tables radiating from a single point of observation; but this was not fully carried out. The first story was ten feet below the gallery, and thirteen above, and the attic for ladies' department ten feet high. Each cell had a desk and chair. The building was seventy feet between parallel sides, and cost \$8,200.

² Chap. 63, Laws of 1836; chap. 265, Laws of 1841.

³ The bequest of Mr. Leonard was \$5,000, but the Academy, as one of the residuary legatees of his estate, received about as much more. He also gave to the trustees \$10,000 in Arkansas State bonds, then regarded as of no value. As this volume is going through the press, these bonds have been sold for \$20,000, and the money paid will be invested in local mortgages, probably at five per cent. Mr. Bush's legacy was \$5,000. Mrs. Bostwick's was a house and grounds worth the sum of \$7,000.

LYONS ACADEMY. (Lyons, Wayne Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature March 29, 1837. Another act of incorporation was passed May 7, 1840, but no organization was effected.

Lyons Union School. (Lyons, Wayne Co.)

Organized under special act April 19, 1855.² Admitted by Regents January 8, 1857.

D. H. Devoe, A. B., 1856. Frances R. Snow, 1857-58. H. M. Smith, A. B., 1859-60. Wm. Kreutzer, A. M., 1861. James C. Van Benschoten, 1862. C. M. Hutchens, 1863-66. Principals.

Alexander D. Adams, 1867-69.
Edward A. Kingsley, A. M., 1870-73.

T. H. Roberts, 1874.
W. H. Lord, A. M., 1876-77.
Julius B. Frazer, 1878.
John H. Clark, A. M., 1879—...

MACEDON ACADEMY. (Macedon, Wayne Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 11, 1842. Admitted by Regents January 10, 1845.

Stephen Wood, 1844-47.

J. W. Stebbins, 1848.

Henry Wheeler, A. M., 1849.

Rev. Samuel Center, A. M., 1850-53.

Wm. M. McLaugblin, A. B., 1854-56.

Charles S. Halsey, A. B., 1847.

T. C. Ballantine, 1858.

Rev. Geo. H. Whiting, 1859.

Brainerd Kellogg, A. B., 1860.

Edwin B. Harvey, A. B., 1861-62.

Charles S. Halsey, A. M., 1868-65.

Gardner Fuller, A. M., 1868.

Principals.

H. George Miller, A. M., 1869. George C. Andrews, 1871. Richard H. Dennis, A. B., 1872. Hennetta W. Downing, 1873. Andrew J. Nellas, 1874. J. Edmon Massee, 1875-76. V. A. Crandall, B. S., 1877. Byron C. Mathews, A. B., 1878. D. D. Van Allen, A. M., 1879. Frederick A. Hyde, Ph. D., 1880. Charles H. Boynton, 1881-82. Frederick A. White, 1883—.

McGrawville Union School, Academic Department. (McGrawville, Cortland Co.)

Succeeded the "New York Central College," which was incorporated by the Regents May 4, 1861.

E. O. Hovey, A. M., 1865. H. S. Tarbell, A. M., 1866. Frank Place, A. M., 1807. A. M. Smealhe, A. B., 1868-69. George H. Tracy, A. B., 1870. R. A. Williams, 1871. Cyrus A. Peake, A. B., 1872-74. Principals.

John H. Kelly, 1875-76.

A. B. Davis, 1877-78.

F. W. Higgins, 1879-80.
J. W. Chapman, 1881.
Edmond K. Allen, A. B., 1882.
Charles S. Sanderson, 1883—

MADISON UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Madison, Madison Co.)

Admitted by the Regents January 11, 1882.

3 Chap. 210, Laws of 1842.

¹Chap. 240, Laws of 1837.

² Chap. 550, Laws of 1855.

Warren E. Knapp, 1882.

Principals. Arthur M. Preston, 1883----

Manlius Academy. (Manlius, Onondaga Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 13, 1835.1 Admitted by Regents January 29, 1839. Allowed by act of May 8, 1880, to convey academic property to the Board of Education of Union Free School District No. 6 of the town of Manlius, which was done, and the institution is now known as the "Manlius Union School, Academic Department." Admitted by the Regents July 8, 1879.

Calvin C. Bagley, 1838-46. Joseph R. Dixon, A. B., 1847-49. Ira W. Allen, A. B., 1859-51. M. M. Marsh, M. D., 1852-57. Burnet Estes, A. B., 1858. Augustus C. Van Duyn, 1859. Charles D. Vail, A. B., 1860.

Principals. Amelia M. Ainsworth, 1865.

Amelia M. Ainsworth, 1865.

Harrison J. Hickock, A. M., 1866-68.

John D. Wilson, 1879-80.

W. J. Jewell, 1881-82.

William H. Coates, 1888——.

Mansion Square Female Seminary. (Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co.)

Incorporated by Legislature March 15, 1849.2 Private school Wm. P. Gibbons, founder and corporator.

MARATHON ACADEMY. (Marathon, Cortland Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 2, 1866. Merged in the "Marathon Union School," and admitted by the Regents January 10, 1879.

M. L. Hawley, 1867-70. Charles O. Dewey, 1879.

Principals. Hamilton Ferry, 1880.

MARGARETVILLE UTILITARIAN SCHOOL. (Margaretville, Delaware

By act passed June 15, 1865,3 Orson M. Allaben, the supervisor, town clerk and assessors having one and two years to serve, and their successors were incorporated for the purpose of establishing a school for teaching the studies specified in detail — subject to annual visitation by the Superintendents of Public Instruction. They were to report annually to the Legislature.

This plan has not been carried into effect.

¹ Chap. 72, Laws of 1835.

⁹ Chap. 110, Laws of 1849.

³Chap. 774, Laws of 1865.

MARION ACADEMY. (Marion, Wayne Co.)

Incorporated by Legislature March 27, 1839. The board was organized, but a defect in the title of property prevented it from being successful. Simon Archer was Principal. Discontinued in 1848.

MARION COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. (Marion, Wayne Co.) Incorporated provisionally by the Regents July 6, 1855. Charter declared absolute January 14, 1858.

as. H. Dann, 1857-58.
Philo J. Williams, A. M., 1859-61.
Allen S. Russell, 1862.
R. T. Spencer, 1863.
George H. Miner, A. B., 1864.
Thomas B. Lovell, A. M., 1865-70.
E. G. Cheeseman, A. B., 1871-72.

Principals.

Wm. T. Mills, A. B., 1878. Wm. H. Sloam, A. M., 1874. I. Barnes Fraser, A. M., 1875-77. C. A. Congdon, A. M., 1878. D. Van Cruysingham, 1879. Charles E. Allen, 1880.

MARSHALL SEMINARY OF EASTON. (Easton, Washington Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents December 1, 1863. The trustees were authorized to sell and convey their real estate, and apply the proceeds to the payment of their debts, April 11, 1866.²

A. G. Cochran, 1868-65. Andrew J. Qua, 1866-68. Thomas D. Smedley, 1869-72. Charles Lipincott, 1878. A. W. Macy, 1874-77. Principals.

F. M. Pennock, 1878. Lucy N. Phillips, 1879-80. Fanny H. Mitchell, 1881. Charles W. Bowen, A. M., 1882. Wilson M. Tyler, 1888.

MARTIN INSTITUTE. (Martinsburgh, Lewis Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents January 13, 1870. This institution has never been fully organized. A select school has been kept many years, in the winter season, in the old Lewis county courthouse, which reverted to the Martin family upon the removal of the site to Lowville in 1864. It was intended to name the Academy from Charles L. Martin, who relinquished his share in the building for this use. The intention was expressed of raising by subscription, in shares of \$25, the sum of \$4,000, and at the time of application, in 1870, \$2,500 of this sum had been raised, and at least ten per cent paid in.

Principal.

Henry P. Mott, 1871-74.

Chap. 95, Laws of 1839.

⁹ Chap. 507, Laws of 1866.

MARY WARREN FREE INSTITUTE OF THE CITY OF TROY. (See "Warren Free Institute of the City of Troy.")

MARY WASHINGTON SCHOOL. (Mayville, Chautauqua Co.)

Incorporated by act of May 19, 1879, for the maintenance of a Scientific, Literary and Educational School or College. Trustees appointed by the Bishop and Standing Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Western New York.

Massena Union School, Academic Department. (Massena, St. Lawrence Co.)

Principals.

T. A. Kinney, A. M., 1871. H. L. Peck, A. B., 1872. W. F. Ball, 1878-75. J. A. Haig, A. B., 1876.C. N. Cobb, 1881.F. W. Jenniags, 1882.

MAYVILLE ACADEMY. (Mayville, Chautauqua Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 24, 1839.² Admitted by Regents February 5, 1839. After being closed several years, this institution was merged in the "Mayville Union School, Academic Department."

Principals.

John McN. Adams, 1838. George W. Huston 1839-41. F. A. Hall, 1842-44. Warren H. Marsh, 1845-46. Caleb B. Crumb, A. M., 1849-52. Rev. Jesse Elliot, A. B., 1854-55. Wm. C. Leonard, A. M., 1858-57. George W. Lawton, A. M., 1858-59. George W. Gunnison, A. M., 1861. William J. Bruce, 1862. Alanson Wedge, 1863-65. Thomas J. Pratt, 1869-75. William F. Ulery, A. M., 1876. W. H. Benedict, A. B., 1877. P. K. Pattison, 1878. Thomas J. Pratt, 1879-82.

MECHANICVILLE ACADEMY. (Mechanicville, Saratoga Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents July 11, 1861. Charter made absolute January 9, 1862.

Principals.

Charles C. Wetsell, 1861-68. Rev. Bernice D. Ames, A. M., 1869-75. Mrs. Sarah E. K. Ames, 1876.

•MEDINA ACADEMY. (Medina, Orleans Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 10, 1850.³ Admitted by Regents April 25, 1851. Merged in the "Medina Free Academy."

¹ Chap. 322, Laws of 1879. Amended February 11, 1882, chap. 1, Laws of 1882.

² Chap. 171, Laws of 1839.

³Chap. 321, Laws of 1850.

Thales Lindsley, A. M., 1851-53. Ira W. Buell, 1854. Marvin M. Baldwin, A. M., 1855-61. R. L. Thatcher, 1862. Levi D. Miller, 1868. Charles Fairman, 1864-67. Ira Edwards, 1868-69.

Miner H. Paddock, A. M., 1870-71. M. J. Keeler, 1874-75. John T. Cothran, 1877-78. Preston K. Pattison, A. B., 1879-80. John T. Cothran, 1881-82. Ralph H. Bowles, Jr., A. M., 1883.

MENDON ACADEMY. (Mendon, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 20, 1836. Admitted by Regents February 5, 1839.

E. Darwin Ransom, 1888. Samuel J. Mills, 1889. Franklin W. Olmstead, 1840-42. Edward O. Hall, 1843. Principals.

Franklin W. Olmstead, 1844-45. George R. Cowles, 1846. John W. E. Stebbins, 1847. E. Darwin Allen, 1848.

MEXICO ACADEMY. (Mexico, Oswego Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 13, 1826,² as the "Rensselaer Oswego Academy." Admitted by the Regents January 4, 1833. The site of a lot given by Roswell L. Colt, March 20, 1822, was confirmed to School District No. 5 in Mexico, by act of March 28, 1828.³ Name changed to "Mexico Academy" by act of May 14, 1845.

Mason W. Southworth, 1838.
George G. Hapgood, 1835-38.
Benjamm F. Diefendorf, 1839-41.
Russell Whiting, 1842-43.
George G. Hapgood, 1844.
George F. Hapgood, 1845-46.
William H. Gillespie, 1847.
Abner Davison, A. M., 1848-51.
Wm. H. Gillespie, A. M., 1856-59.
J. Dorman Steele, A. M., 1856-59.

Principals.

Bradford S. Potter, A. B., 1862.
A. B. Dunlap, 1868.
S. Hawley Adams, A. B., 1864-65.
Wm. M. McLaughhu, A. M., 1866-70.
Wm. H. Reese, A. B., 1871-72.
S. Mortimer Coon, A. M., 1878.
Charles E. Havens, A. M., 1875-78.
J. M. Gifford, A. M., 1879-81.
John H. Butler, 1882.
Henry R. Fancher, A. B., 1883—.

MIDDLEBURY ACADEMY. (Wyoming, Wayne Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 26, 1819. Sum of \$1,000 to be paid from sale of Literature lands, but a lot of land substituted the next year.

¹ Chap. 159, Laws of 1836.

⁹Chap. 168, Laws of 1826.

²Chap. 125, Laws of 1828. Further amended by chap. 276, Laws of 1845,

⁴Chap. 52, Laws of 1823. This act was suspended March 17, 1824, and the Literature Lot in Madrid was directed to be sold for the benefit of the Academy, to be paid \$1,000 in advance in heu of the grant of 1823, act of April 13, 1826 (chap. 176). The quorum fixed by chap. 28, Laws of 1829. Further acts of relief were passed April 26, 1834 (chap. 181), and April 25, 1837 (chap. 206).

Principals.

Seth Cushing, Jr., and Rev. Joshua Bradley, Albert B. Caswell, 1843.

A. M., 1822.

Rev. Eliphalet Spencer and Seth Cushing, Jr., David Burbank, A. M., 1847-51.
1823.

Rev. Eliphalet Spencer, 1824-26.
Rev. Eliphalet Spencer, 1824-26.
Rev. Eliphalet Spencer, 1824-26.
Rev. Norris Bull, 1838-34.
Rev. Norris Bull, 1838-34.
Rev. Joseph Elliott, 1835-36.
Rev. Joseph Elliott, 1835-36.
Rev. Joseph Elliott, 1838-39.
Rev. Joseph Elliott, 1838-89.
Rev. Beriah N. Leach, 1838-89.
Rev. Eliphalet Spencer and Seth Cushing, Jr., David Burbank, A. M., 1852-56.
J. M. Scarf, A. M., 1867-68.
John Russell, 1878.
Gelylon Otis, 1874.
H. G. Davis, A. M., 1875-81.
Rose M. Forbes, 1882.

MILLVILLE ACADEMY. (Millville, Orleans Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 25, 1840. Admitted by Regents February 16, 1841.

Principals.

James F. Cogswell, 1840-44. Samuel W. Pope, 1845-46. Roswell Brooks, 1847. C. T. Ford, 1848.

Rev. S. P. Barker, A. B., 1849-50. G. K. Cleveland, A. B., 1851. W. H. Rogers, A. B., 1852-58. Robert Blennerhasset, T. C. D., 1854-56.

Monroe Academy. (Henrietta, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents July 2, 1827, but this organization appears to have been lost. Incorporated again by the Regents February 7, 1843.

David B. Crane, 1827-30. Oliver Baker, 1881. William C. Burke, 1883. J. Smith Whitaker, 1885-88. Oliver S. Taylor, 1837. E. Darwin Ransom, 1838-42. George Freeman, 1848-45. Darius M. Linsley, 1846-48. E. R. Keyes, A. B., 1849. Ellery S. Treat, 1850. William Crocker, 1851-53. Principals.

Herman H. Haff, A. B., 1854. Herman H. Haff, A. B., 1854. J. M. Park, 1856. Wm. T. Smith, 1857-58. E. G. Hall, 1859-61. William H. Whitney, 1862-64. Rev. J. N. Fradenbergh, 1865. J. W. Davis, A. B., 1866. Frank H. Watkins, 1867. R. Blennerhasset, 1868. Jay K. Smith, A. B., 1869. J. W. Stone, 1870.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY.² (Monticello, Sullivan Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents April 1, 1852. An act of incorporation was passed by the Legislature May 1, 1865,3 naming trustees for the purpose of maintaining a seminary of learning.

Principals.

Henry Gallup, A. M., 1852-58. Miss Mary J. Knowles, 1854. D. Jerome Jones, 1855. James W. Breakey, 1856-57.

Rev. J. H. Northrup, A. M., 1858-61. John B. Nixon, A. M., 1862-64. Francis G. Snook, 1865-81.

1 Chap. 172, Laws of 1840. Time of annual meeting fixed April 11, 1842 (chap. 174).

² A respectable private seminary known as the "Sullivan County Institute," was established at Monticello, by Henry R. Low (since State senator), which led to the incorporation of this Academy in 1852. A stock company was formed and the sum of \$4,000 raised in sums ranging from \$50 to \$200. Prof. Snook eventually became proprietor. (Quintan's Hist. Sullivan Co., p. 634.)

³ Chap. 652, Laws of 1865.

MONTGOMERY ACADEMY. (Montgomery, Orange Co.)

Subscription begun in 1787, and £319 (\$795.50) raised. Incorporated by the Regents January 21, 1791. By an act passed March 24, 1815,¹ the trustees of this Academy were to be ex-officio trustees of School District No. 7, in the town of Montgomery, if this was approved of by the majority of taxable inhabitants, before it took effect. The quit-rents, including commutation for the future, due on a patent for 6,000 acres of land granted February 28, 1716, to Alexander Baird and others; on 7,000 acres granted October 17, 1720, to Jacobus Kipp and others; on 2,000 acres granted March 2, 1731, to James Wallace; and on 4,000 acres granted in 1750 to George Murray, were given to this Academy. Their payment was to be certified to the Comptroller, and if not paid before May 1, 1820, the lands were to be sold, and the avails paid to the trustees under an act passed April 9, 1819,² the object being to enable the trustees to erect a new building.

The first wooden building of 1787 was superseded by a brick edifice in 1818, costing over \$5,000. It is 60 by 40 feet, two stories high.

On the 28th of February, 1822,³ the sum of \$737.82 was appropriated, in full for these quit-rents, upon release of claim by the trustees.

Rev. Alexander Miller, 1791.
Nathaniel Howell, —.
Nathan H. White —.
Reuben Neely, —.
Wm. H. Weller, 1804-07.
James King, 1811.
Phineas Camp, Jr. 1812-18.
David Lyon, 1814.
Rev. Arthur Strausbury, 1815.
Absalom Buss, 1816.
Rev. James R. Wilbur, 1817.
Samuel R. Willson, 1818.
Rev. John McJempsey, 1819-28.

Principals.

Jacob C. Tooker, 1825-43.
Silas S. Harmon, A. B., 1844-50.
Joseph M. Wilkin, A. B., 1851-53.
Daniel Kerr Bull, 1854-55.
A. Lasher, 1856-57.
James T. Graham, A. M., 1858-62.
Rev. G. W. Gunnison, 1863.
John W. Stephens, 1864-66.
Theron N. Little, 1867.
Miles Beardsley, 1868-71.
Rev. R. J. Cone, 1872-73.
Benj. C. Nevins, A. M., 1874-80.
David C. Rouse, A. M., 1881.

Moravia Institute. (Moravia, Cayuga Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 23, 1870. Continued until December 23, 1868, when the institute was adopted by the Board of Education as its Academic department.

¹Chap. 90, Laws of 1815. This was repealed April 23, 1835 (chap 138).

² Chap. 122, Laws of 1819.

²Chap. 45, Laws of 1822.

Rev. Elbridge Hosmer, 1839-41. Samuel D. Carr, 1842-43. Rev. Elbridge Hosmer, 1844-47. Sanford B. Kinney, 1848. Watts C. Livingston, A. B., 1849. William Paret, A. B., 1850. Principals.

Andrew Merrell, M. D., 1851. Rev. John Leech, A. B., 1852-54. Robert Mitchell, A. B., 1855. Westel Willoughby, A. B., 1856-57. Rev. Martin Moody, 1858. Charles W. Holbrook, A. M., 1859.

Moravia Union School, Academic Department. (Moravia, Cayuga Co.)

Changed from "Moravia Institute," December 23, 1868.

Hosea Curtis, 1870-72. Charles O. Roundy, A. M., 1873-82. Principals.
Arthur M. Wright, A. B., 1883.

MORIAH ACADEMY. (Moriah, Essex Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 16, 1841. Changed to "Sherman Academy," in 1873.

(See "Sherman Academy.")

Principals.

James Horran, 1840. Vernon Wolcott, 1841. Miles D. Cooke, 1842. Orson Kellogg, 1848-44. Orlando Wooster, 1847-48. Putnam P. Bishop, 1854.

Morris Union School, Academic Department. (Morris, Otsego Co.)

Admitted by the Regents November 23, 1875.

Principals.

Willard D. Johnson, 1883.

Abram G. Miller, 1876-77. Sumner H. Babcock, 1878-82.

MORRISVILLE UNION SCHOOL (Morrisville, Madison Co.)

The trustees of School District No. 8, of Eaton, were allowed May 9, 1867, to divide the school into two or more departments, and to establish an Academic Department, but none has been admitted by the Regents.

Mount Morris Union School, Academic Department. (Mount Morris, Livingston Co.)

Organized under general act of June 18, 1853.² Admitted by Regents January 13, 1859.

¹ Chap. 820, Laws of 1867.

Rev. J. McMahon, 1858. George S. Hastings, 1859. F. A. Pierce, A. E., 1860. Howard M. Smith, A. M., 1861-62. Henry M. Morey, A. B., 1868. William M. Benson, A. B., 1864. J. A. Thomas, A. M., 1865. Jiba A. Colburn, 1866-67. Henry A. Balcam, A. M., 1868. Wm. H. Allen, A. B., 1869. Wm. P. Heston, A. B., 1870-71. Isaac O. Best, 1872. L. P. Bissell, 1878. Burr Lewis, A. M., 1874-76. E. E. Stringer, 1877-78. J. F. Forbes, A. M., 1879-80. Winfield S. Smith, 1881-82.

Mount Kisco Educational Institute. (Mount Kisco, town of Newcastle, Westchester Co.)

Incorporated by act of March 31, 1857.1

MOUNT PLEASANT ACADEMY. (Mount Pleasant, Westchester Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature March 24, 1820.² Not organized.

MOUNT PLEASANT ACADEMY. (Mount Pleasant, Westchester Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 27, 1824.³ A loan of \$1,000 made by the State to Matthew Faulkner, in 1815, upon security of a lot in Wallkill, was given to this Academy November 24, 1824, and the trustees were empowered to foreclose, sell and give title.

Relief was asked in 1835, from payment for stone taken from State quarry.⁴

Principals.

Andrew Thompson, 1827. Carroll M. Galiagan, 1828. Rev. Nathaniel S. Prince, 1830-85. Albert Wells, 1836-41. Rev. Orlando Harriman, 1842. Marlborough Churchill, 1848-45. C. F. Maurice, A. M., 1846-59. W. W. Benjamin, 1860-66. W. W. Benjamin and J. M. Phelpe, 1867. W. W. Benjamin, 1870-75.

MOUNT PLEASANT FEMALE SEMINARY. (Sing Sing, Westchester Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature May 10, 1836. 5

Munro Academy. (Elbridge, Onondaga Co.)

Named from Nathan Monroe, who endowed the Academy in 1835. Incorporated by the Regents April 23, 1839. Regents allowed to appoint twelve trustees, April 12, 1848.⁶ The trustees empowered to sell a portion of their real estate, July 5, 1853. They were allowed to borrow \$6,000 to pay debts, and to mortgage property to secure payment April 12, 1855.⁷ The name was by the same act

¹ Chap. 197, Laws of 1857.

² Chap. 107, Laws of 1820.

² Chap. 267, Laws of 1824.

⁴ Amem. Doc. 132, 1835.

⁵ Chap. 288, Laws of 1836.

⁶ Chap. 280, Laws of 1848.

¹Chap. 305, Laws of 1855.

changed to "Munro Collegiate Institute." By a further act passed April 6, 1860, trustees living out of the town of Elbridge were not to forfeit their office by failure to attend meetings of the Board.

A historical notice of this institution is given in the Regents' re-

port of 1877, p. 701.

Lemuel S. Pomeroy, 1834. Stephen A. Clark, 1840 45. Jeremiah W. Wolcott, 1846. John H. Wilson, A. M., 1847-50. Principals.

John H. Kellom, A. M., 1851-52. Rev. David Burbank, A. M., 1858-56. J. H. Wilson, A. M., 1857. Truman K. Wright, A. M., Ph. D., 1858.

Naples Academy. (Naples, Ontario Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents March 10, 1859. Charter declared absolute January 31, 1862. Merged in the "Naples Union School, Academic Department," July 12, 1881.

Principals.

Melville M. Merrell, A. M., 1862-66. Charles Jacobus, A. M., 1867-68. P. V. N. Myers, 1870. L. G. Thrall, 1871. A. J. Osborn, 1872. C. H. Davis, 1878-77. Hiram B. Farmer, LL. B., 1878-80. Percy F. Bugbee, M. A., 1881.

NASSAU ACADEMY. (Nassau, Rensselaer Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 11, 1835.2 This Academy is continued, but has not reported to the Regents for several years.

Principals.

John S. Powell, 1868-70. Albert B. Wiggin, A. M., 1871-75. Kate L. Hyser, 1876.

NEWARK UNION SCHOOL AND ACADEMY. (Newark, Wayne Co.)

Organized under general act of June 19, 1853. Admitted by Regents February 5, 1863.

J. Dorman Steele, A. M., 1863-66. Jacob Wilson, A. M., 1867-71. Orville B. Seagrave, 1872-73. A. W. Norton, A. B., 1874-76. Principals.
C. A. Peake, A. M., 1877.
Dr. Wm. S. Aumock, Ph. D., 1878-81.
Wayland G. Bassett, 1882.

NEW BERLIN ACADEMY. (New Berlin, Chenango Co.) Incorporated by the Regents February 13, 1844.

Principals.

Alonzo Phelps, 1844-47.
Moses E. Dunham, A. B., 1848-49.
Samuel Wright, A. B., 1850.
Caroline E. Backus, 1851-52.
Henry D. Burlingame, 1858-54.
E. R. Warriner, 1865.
James M. Sprague, 1866-75.

Irving P. Bishop, 1876.
James M. Sprague, A. M., 1877.
George Griffith, A. B., 1878.
Gilbert Jeffrey, 1879-80.
Henry P. Pease, 1881.
George Griffith, A. B., 1883.

¹ Chap. 177, Laws of 1860.

² Chap. 280, Laws of 1835.

³ Chap. 433, Laws of 1853.

NEWBURGH ACADEMY. (Newburgh, Orange Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 3, 1806. May sell part of lot, and, after debts are paid, may convey rest to Board of Education April 5, 1853. The powers of Newburgh Free School enlarged by act of April 6, 1869. Provision was made by act of May 13, 1884, for the erection of a new building for school purposes upon the lot of land on the glebe in the city of Newburgh, known as the "Academy Lot," to be maintained as the Academic Department of the Schools under the Board of Education in that city.

Principals.

Charles Baker, 1805, Richard W. Thompson, 1807. Rev. Jabez Munsell, 1810-12. Lewis Belden, 1812. Luther Halsey, Sen., 1813-19. L. Halsey and John Halsey, 1820-21. John Halsey and Abraham Halsey, 1822. George W. Benedict, 1828. Wm. S. Burt, 1825-27. Nathan Stark, 1828-81.
Albert Wells, 1838-35.
Samuel J. Prime, 1836.
John James Brown, 1837.
Edgar Perkins, 1838-41.
Nathaniel S. Prime 1842.
Alison J. Prime, 1843-44.
John E. Lyon, 1845.
Rev. Raymond R. Hall, D. D., 1847-52.

NEWBURGH FEMALE SEMINARY COMPANY. (Newburgh, Orange Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 5, 1866.³ Never organized, the amount of stock subscribed being insufficient for the undertaking.

New Lots Union School, Academic Department. (New Lots, Kings Co.)

Admitted by the Regents May 24, 1882.

Principal.

A. A. Ashman, A. M., 1882.

NEW PALTZ ACADEMY. (New Paltz, Ulster Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 12, 1833.⁴ Admitted by Regents April 29, 1836. By an act passed April 13, 1835,⁵ the then present trustees were to continue in office till May 1, 1836, and that afterwards an election was to be had annually. The capital might be increased, within ten years, to \$10,000. It was at first \$2,500.

Another charter to an institution of this name was granted by the Regents October 11, 1845. A loan of \$1,000 was allowed from the

¹ Chap. 118, p. 187, Laws of 1853.

³ Chap. 400, Laws of 1866.

⁹ Chap. 122, Laws of 1869.

⁴Chap. 143, Laws of 1833.

⁶ Chap. 73, Laws of 1835.

State April 7, 1856.¹ Released from the payment of this loan May 5, 1863.² upon condition that it should be used for educational purposes perpetually. The trustees allowed to sell, and buy a new site May 24, 1871.³

Charter amended in 1857, and again in 1884. By the latter amendment, the Board of Trustees was increased from 15 to 21, the election was to be made by the Board, instead of the stockholders, and they were divided into seven classes, one class of three being chosen annually.

In June, 1883, the friends of this Academy celebrated its semicentennial.

On the evening of February 29, 1884, the building was burned, and only about two-thirds of the library and apparatus were saved. A circular was issued a few days after, in which a vote was to be allowed for every \$25 subscribed in designating Trustees. A new building has since been erected, and is very nearly completed at date of writing, with accommodations for teachers and boarding students, steam-heating apparatus, and all modern conveniences for an Academy of the first class.

Rev. —— Qua, ——.*
Eliphaz Fay, 1834-41.
William Parker, 1841-48.
Eliphaz Fay, 1844-47.
—— Munsell, 1847-48.
Rev. Calvin Butler, A. M., 1849-51.
John B. Steele, Jr., A. M., 1851-54.
Rev. J. H. Sinclair, A. M., 1854-57.
Frederick R. Brace, A. M., 1857-59.

Principals.

John H. Post, A. B., 1860.

M. McN. Walsh, A. M., 1861.
David M. De Witt, A. M., 1861-62.

— Haywood, 1862.

Henry Gallup, A. M., 1868-65.
Jared Hasbrouck, A. M., 1865-68.
Dr. H. M. Bancher, Ph. D., 1869-81.
Frederick E. Partington, A. B., 1882—.

* Resigned to become President of Waterville College, Me.

NEWPORT UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Newport, Herkimer Co.)

Admitted by Regents July 8, 1884.

NEW ROCHELLE ACADEMY. (New Rochelle, Westchester Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature April 13, 1826.5

New Rochelle Union School, Academic Department. (New Rochelle, Westchester Co.)

Admitted by the Regents July 12, 1881.

¹ Chap. 115, Laws of 1856.

⁸ Chap. 169, Laws of 1871.

⁹ Chap. 481, Laws of 1863.

⁴ December 12, 1884.

⁵ Chap. 182, Laws of 1826.

Isaac E. Young, 1881---.

NEWTOWN FEMALE ACADEMY. (Newtown, Queens Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature March 15, 1822. By an amended act passed March 15, 1827, the President of the Board and three trustees might act as a quorum.

NEW WOODSTOCK ACADEMY. (New Woodstock [Cazenovia], Madison Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 2, 1834.3

NEW YORK CENTRAL ACADEMY.

(See "McGrawville Union School, Academic Department.")

NEW YORK CONFERENCE SEMINARY. (Charlotteville, Schoharie Co.) Incorporated by the Regents October 26, 1850.

Principals.

Rev. Alonzo Flack, A. M., 1851-54. Wm. L. Wood, A. M., 1857-59. Rev. Thomas La Monte, 1860. Thomas Lamonte, A. M., 1861. John M. Hartwell, A. M., 1862-68. Euos Y. Landis, A. B., 1864. Rev. S. G. Gale, A. M., 1865. Benj. P. Leggett, A. M., 1866. Rev. Solomon Sias, A. M., M. D., 1867-75.

New York Conference Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute. (Charlotteville, Schoharie Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 5, 1857.

NEW YORK FREE ACADEMY. (New York city.)

Incorporated May 7, 1847, by an act which submitted the question to a popular vote. This vote gave 19,404 for and 3,409 against the measure. An edifice in the Gothic style of the town halls of the Netherlands, 80 by 100 feet, was erected in Lexington avenue, corner of Twenty-third street, in 1848. The cost of buildings, furniture, apparatus and library, to January 1, 1860, was \$100,801.48, and the cost of maintenance to that date, \$33,238.17. The number of students, and of graduates in each year, down to 1866, when it was merged in the "College of the city of New York," was as follows:

¹ Chap. 53, Laws of 1822.

^a Chap. 254, Laws of 1834.

⁹ Chap. 69, Laws of 1827.

⁴Chap. 206, Laws of 1847.

Students.	Graduates.	Students. Gradu	ates.
1849 201	1858	885	25
1850 285	1859	505	30
1851	1860	704	46
1852 498	1861	677	49
1853 536	17 1862	685	35
1854 537	20 1863	769	37
1855., 688	32 1864	648	40
1856 875	20 1865	624	29
1857 805	21 1866	674	25

The New York Free Academy was changed to "The College of the City of New York" under the care of the Board of Education of that city, March 30, 1866, forming a part of the public school system of the city of New York.

The "Students' Aid Association of the New York Free Academy" was incorporated by act of May 1, 1865, for the purpose of granting pecuniary aid to students. Its name was changed March 30, 1867, to "The Students' Aid Association of the College of the City of New York."

Principal.

Horace Webster, LL. D., 1849-65.

New York High School. (New York.) Incorporated by the Legislature April 4, 1825.⁴

NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB. (New York.)
Incorporated by the Legislature April 15, 1817. Admitted by Re-

Incorporated by the Legislature April 15, 1817. Admitted by Regents April 15, 1830, under act first limited to five years from May 1, 1831, under the provisions of an act passed on that date. This was continued by an act passed April 30, 1836, which continued all acts then in force relative to the institution four years from April 1, 1837. A further extension was granted April 27, 1840, for five years from April 1, 1841, and again February 28, 1845, for five years from the date when it would expire. The question of a con-

¹ Chap. 264, Laws of 1866.

³ Chap. 229, Laws of 1867.

² Chap. 450, Laws of 1865.

⁴ Chap. 75, Laws of 1825.

⁵ Chap. 264, Laws of 1817.

⁶ Chap. 170, Laws of 1830. Report on petition of Directors, Legis. Doc. 192, 1830.

⁷ Chap. 228, Laws of 1836.

⁸ Chap. 174, Laws of 1840.

⁹ Chap. 14, Laws of 1845.

tinuance of this right came up for examination in January, 1869, and was referred to the Attorney-General for decision. It was decided that there was no provision of law authorizing its continuance.

Principals.

Harvey P. Peet, LL. D., 1849-67.

Isaac L. Best. A. M., 1868.

Nichols Union School, Academic Department. (Nichols, Tioga

Organized under general act of May 2, 1864.² Admitted by the Regents February 10, 1874.

Principals.

M. W. Ellsworth, 1874. Frank J. Vose, 1875-78. E. C. Barto, 1879-80. Theodore Winans, 1881-82. Leon O. Wiswell, 1888—.

NORTH BROOKFIELD UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (North Brookfield, Madison Co.)

Application made November 16, 1883, for admission, but suspended for want of funds. In the meantime, and for two years, the department was allowed to hold the regular examinations of the Regents, and to receive for its scholars the usual pass-cards and certificates.

NORTHERN NEW YORK CONFERENCE SEMINARY. (See " Ives Seminary.")

NORTH GRANVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY. (North Granville, Washington Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents February 10, 1854. Building erected in 1855. Merged in the "North Granville Ladies Seminary" in 1862.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY. (North Granville, Washington Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents December 2, 1862. Building burned April 14, 1871.

In 1872-3 new and elegant buildings were erected at a cost of over \$50,000, and started again as a Ladies' Seminary. It was incorporated provisionally by the Regents January 14, 1875; capital,

¹ Regents' Minutes (1860-69), p. 339.

² Chap. 555, Laws of 1864.

\$50,000. Application was made for a change of name to the "Granville Military Academy," March 20, 1878. Objections were raised in the Board, with reference to the term "Military." If strictly a military institution, the powers of the Regents would not apply. If military instruction was to be given, there was no objection to this, as it is given in many other Academies, and prominence ought not to be thus imparted on this account.

The school was started under the name proposed, and so continues as a proprietary military academy, not under the Regents.

Hiram Orcutt, A. M., 1857-60. Charles F. Doud, A. M., 1861-68. Principals.

W. W. Doud, A. M., 1869-75.

Wm. C. Wilcox, 1876.

NORTH HEBRON INSTITUTE. (North Hebron, Washington Co.) Incorporated by the Regents March 17, 1854.

Principals.

Rev. C. B. Barrett, A. B., 1854. Rev. Lewis Dwight, A. M., 1855-56. Rev. E. W. Brownell, A. M., 1857. Rev. William L. Bell, 1859. D. P. Lindsley, 1860-61. John McCarty, 1863-65. L. Hallock, 1866-67. Rev. Reuel Hanks, D. D., 1868.

NORTH SALEM ACADEMY. (North Salem, Westchester Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 19, 1790, and established in a building erected between 1770 and 1775 by Stephen DeLancey for his residence, but not finished as such, as he removed from the town soon after. In 1786, it was bought by a company, and finished as an Academy, which went into operation under the Rev. Amzi Lewis, before the charter was obtained, being the oldest Academy in Westchester county. It flourished several years under Mr. Lewis, but declined. In 1801, prosperity returned under the Rev. Mr. McNiece a Presbyterian preacher, and one who fled from Ireland in the Irish patriot troubles of 1795. Since that period it has had alternate prosperity and decline, and in some years there have been no reports.

By an act passed June 7, 1884, the trustees of the Academy were empowered to convey their property to the town of North Salem, for the purposes of a town hall, with power to the town board to sell, excepting the ground on which the Academy stands, the proceeds to be used in keeping the building in repair. Upon this the corporation of Academy trustees was to be dissolved.

Principals. (Not complete.)

Rev. Amzı Lewis, 1790.
Rev. — McNicce, 1801.
Abraham Purdy, A. M., 1807.
Rev. Herman Daggett, 1808.
Samuel Weed, 1813.
Rev. Herman Daggett, 1815. Ebenezer Close, 1820. Dr. Samuel D. Mead, 1821-22.

Rev. Hiram Jelliff, 1829-33.

John C. Jones, 1834-35. W. S. Tozer, 1836-37. John F. Jenkins, A. M., 1839-53. John C. D. Kruger, L.L. D., 1854. Alexander G. Reynolds, 1856. Alexander G. Reynolds, 1990. S. McNeil Keller, A. B., 1857. John F. Jenkins, A. M., 1858. Rev. A. H. Seeley, A. M., 1860-62.

NORTH TARRYTOWN UNION SCHOOL. (Tarrytown, Westchester Co.) [Union Academy and Free School, of District No. 1, of the town of Mount Pleasant.]

Received under visitation January 12, 1877.

Principal.

W. H. Dumond, 1877-82.

NORWICH ACADEMY. (Norwich, Chenanago Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 14, 1843. Merged in the "Norwich Union School, Academic Department,"

Principals.

Benjamin F. Taylor, 1848-44. Jarvis C. Howard, 1845-46. J. F. K. Truair, 1847-48. Rollo O. Page, A. B., 1849. Wilbam K. Paddock, A. M., 1850-52. Frederick Humphrey, A. B., 1853-54. David G. Barber, A. M., 1855-57.

Charles Hopkins, A. M., 1858. John Dunlap, A. M., 1859-61. Rev. M. L. Ward, A. M., 1862-70. John G. Williams, A. M., 1871. Hiram L. Ward, A. M., 1872-77. S. H. Albro, A. M., 1878.

Norwich Union Seminary. (Norwich, Chenango Co.) Incorporated by the Legislature March 16, 1837.1

NUNDA ACADEMY. (Nunda, Livingston Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 9, 1868. Merged in the "Nunda Union School, Academic Department." Admitted by the Regents January 11, 1878.

Principals.

D. J. Sinclair, A. M., 1874-75. Rev. W. H. Rogers, 1876. M. T. Dana, 1877-81. Joseph T. Colrew, 1882. Charles Fairman, 1868-69. E. E. Spaulding, A. M., 1870. D. P. Blackstone, A. M., 1871. W. H. Truesdale, A. M., 1872-73.

NUNDA LITERARY INSTITUTE. (Nunda, Livingston Co.) Incorporated by the Regents January 30, 1845.

Principals.

Amasa Buck, 1844-47. Lerey Safterlee, 1848. Horatto G. Winslow, A. B., 1849-52. Solon O. Thacher, 1868.

William D. Burnett, A. M., 1854. Judson A. Barrett, A. B., 1855-59. Archer B. Evans, A. M., 1860-62.

OAKWOOD SEMINARY. (Union Springs, Cayuga Co.)

An Academy was incorporated by the Regents January 13, 1860, under the name of the "Friends' Academy." It had been established in 1858 in an edifice which had been previously occupied by "Oakwood Seminary," an unincorporated Academy. This Academy was under the (Orthodox) Friends' Management, and was an Academy for the instruction of both sexes. The proceedings of an election were confirmed May 1, 1874. Name changed to "Oakwood Seminary," March 23, 1876.

Fowell B. Hill, 1859. William J. Beal, A. B., 1860-61. Thomas H. Burgess, 1862-63. Thomas J. Batty, 1864. Principals.

Frank S. Hall, 1865.

Henry K. Pinkham, 1866.

Thomas W. Lamb, 1867-69.

Elijah Cook, Jr., 1870-81.

OGDENSBURGH ACADEMY. (Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence Co.)

By an act passed April 26, 1833,² certain moneys in the hands of the supervisors and poor-masters of Oswegatchie were to be paid to five commissioners named. A further sum sufficient to make up \$2,000, was to be raised by tax upon the town, and with these funds a lot was to be purchased and a building erected for Academic purposes; but this tax was not to be laid, unless the sum of \$2,000 was raised from other sources for this use.

One room in the building was to be fitted up for the free use of the town for public meetings, etc. The school districts outside of Ogdensburgh village were to be credited in tuitions in proportion to tax paid. The money expected from taxes might be borrowed for present use. A ferry license was granted April 24, 1834, and on the 26th of April, 1835, an Academic charter was granted by the Legislature. The Academy was admitted by the Regents February 5, 1839. In the fall of 1834, Taylor Lewis, afterward a Professor in Union College, was employed as Principal. He was succeeded in the fall of 1837 by James II. Coffin, afterward Professor in Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

By an act passed April 13, 1857,4 the village and parts of districts 1 and 21, not in the village of Ogdensburgh, were formed into one

¹ Chap. 412, Laws of 1874.

² Chap. 249, Laws of 1833.

³Chap. 173, Laws of 1834. A subsequent act was passed March 23, 1844 (chap. 64), continuing a tax.

⁴Chapter 382, Laws of 1857. This act was amended April 2, 1859 (chap. 105): March 22, 1865 (chap. 166); February 19, 1866 (chap. 58); April 17, 1868 (chap. 249); April 26, 1869 (chap. 363); and March 27, 1871 (chap. 186.)

district under a board of education, and the Academy was included as a part of the village school system, to be organized as the "Ogdensburgh Educational Institute."

OGDENSBURGH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE. (Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence Co.)

Formerly the "Ogdensburgh Academy," from which it was changed April 13, 1857. The premises corner of State and Knox streets, being destroyed by fire, this institution was opened in School building No. 2, on Washington street, and remained there until discontinued in 1871.

A town hall having been vacated by the erection of a new building, the common council was empowered by act of March 18, 1881, to raise \$\$,000 for the purpose of fitting it up for use as a High or Graded School, to be known as the "Ogdensburgh (Free) Academy."

Admitted by the Regents January 11, 1882.

Principals.

Taylor Lewis, 1884-37.
James H. Coffin, 1837-40.
Rev. Johnson A. Brayton, 1840-43.
John Bradshaw, 1848-49.
Hart F. Lawrence and Roswell G. Pettibone, 1849.
Roswell G. Pettibone, 1850-63.
T. H. Brosnan, 1864-65.
R. B. Lowry, 1866.
J. S. Grinnell, 1867.

Harvey J. Porter, 1868.
A. B. Hepburn, A. M., 1870.
James O'Neil,
C. E. Hawkins, A. M., 1971.
W. H. Faulkner, 1872.
C. F. Ainsworth.
Mary E. Colleghan.
A. B. Shepard.
E. S. Lane, Barney Whitney, A. M., 1883.

OLEAN ACADEMY ASSOCIATION. (Olean, Cattarangus Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents April 11, 1853. Changed from "Olean Academy Association," June 3, 1853. The town was authorized April 14, 1857, to raise \$1,500 by tax, for the benefit of the Academy, the question being submitted to a vote. The Academy was discontinued October 3, 1868, and property sold to Union school.

OLEAN UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Admitted by the Regents January 11, 1877, having been formed October 13, 1868.

By an act passed May 16, 1882, the trustees of Union Free School District No. 1, in the town of Olean, were authorized to employ a Superintendent of Schools, to have charge of all the common schools of the district, with the privileges conferred upon cities and villages having a population of 5,000 or more, by section 6, title 3, chapter 555, Laws of 1864, and chapter 371, Laws of 1876.

Rev. Jona A. Woodruff, A. B., 1853-54. J. E. Pillsbury, A. M., 1855-56. Isaac G. Ogden, A. M., 1857. Fayette Royce, A. M., 1859-61. Napoleon Palmer, A. B., 1862. Rev. A. Jerome Faust, A. M., 1863. Gepuss.

E. Wildman, 1864.

J. W. Earle, A. M., 1865-70.

W. H. Truesdale, A. M., 1877-79.

A. Frank Jenks, 1880.

E. W. Griffith, 1881-82.

William M. Benson, A. M., 1883.

ONEIDA CONFERENCE SEMINARY. (See " Cazenovia Seminary.")

ONEIDA INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY. (Whitesboro, Oneida Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 14, 1829.

Started in 1826 in the town of Western, Oneida county. Removed in 1828 to Whitestown and located on a farm of 150 acres, which was tilled mainly by the students. It was found that onions could be raised with most advantage, and they became the principal crop. The school was continued in a modified form, the industrial feature being dropped, until about 1844.

Principals

Rev. George W. Gale, 1829-31.

Rev. Beriah Green, 1833-43.

ONEIDA SEMINARY. (Oneida, Madison Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents July 9, 1857. Charter declared absolute October 13, 1859.

Principals.

George H. Whitney, 1860. C. M. Livingston, A. M., 1861. Rev. E. M. Rollo, A. B., 1862-64. Marcus N. Horton, A. M., 1865. Charles E. Sweet, A. M., 1866-68. Rev. J. Dunbar Houghton, A. M., 1869-72.

ONEONTA UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Oneonta, Otsego Co.)

Received under visitation of Regents November 6, 1874.

Principal.

Nathaniel N. Bull, A. M., 1875.

Onondaga Academy. (Onondaga, Onondaga Co.)
Incorporated by the Regents April 10, 1813. Lot 9 in Lysander

¹The small boys of the village began to hail the students as "onion grabbers," and the term became so offensive that the pupils soon refused to engage in that employment, although the rich, alluvial soil of the farm was found peculiarly well suited to that crop. Although the educational facilities of this school were excellent, it fell into difficulties, and the entire property was transferred to the steward in payment of his claims.

(ex. 50 acres for survey) was granted April 15, 1814. Lot 100 in Lysander (ex. 50 acres) was directed to be sold and the balance in value of this and lot 9 was to be paid to Academy April 20, 1825. A loan of \$4,000 from the School Fund was authorized April 16, 1857. The funds obtained under the act of 1825 were allowed April 18, 1859, to be applied to the payment of debt, incurred in new buildings. School districts in Nos. 7 and 28, in Onondaga, were consolidated by act of April 28, 1866, under a Board of Education, and the Academy became a part of the common school system under the name of the "Onondaga (Free) Academy."

Principals. (Partial List.)

Rev. Caleb Alexander, 1814.
J. L. Hendrick, 1883-48.
George W. Thompson, 1844-47.
Clinton Clark, 1848.
James M. Burt, A. M., 1849-50.
John Dunlap, A. B., A. M., 1851-58.
Mrs. Sarah Smith, 1854.
D M. Linsey, A. M., 1855.

(Fattal List.)

B. F. Barker, A. B., 1856-57.
Alonzo Phelps, A. M., 1858.
Theodore D. Camp, 1859-63.
Jacob Wilson, A. M., 1864-66.
W. P. Goodell, 1867.
Wheaton A. Welch, 1868-71.
A. G. Harrington, 1872.
Oliver W. Sturdevant, A. M., 1873.

ONTARIO FEMALE SEMINARY. (Canandaigua, Ontario Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 14, 1825. Admitted by the Regents January 29, 1828. After an existence of fifty years, and during much of this time with distinguished success, it gradually declined, and was finally sold for debt and the building used for other purposes.

Principals.

Rev. Samuel Whittlesey, 1827. Edward G. Tyler, A. M., 1848-54.

Johnson A. Braton, 1828-23. Benjamin Richards, A. M., 1854-60.

Miss Hannah Upbam and Miss Arabella Smith, Edward G. Tyler and Benjamin Richards, 1860Associate Principals from 1830 till the death 63.

of Miss Smith in 1842. Benjamin Richards, A. M., 1868-76.

Miss Hannah Upbam, 1842-48.

ONTARIO HIGH SCHOOL. (Victor, Ontario Co.) Incorporated by the Legislature April 16, 1830.6

ORLEANS ACADEMY. (Orleans, Jefferson Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 5, 1851, upon condition that its debt should be paid, and an estate acquired of not less than \$2,500.

¹ Page 253, Laws of 1814.

⁹ Chap. 231, Laws of 1825.

² Chap. 676, Laws of 1857.

⁴ Chap. 429, Laws of 1859.

⁵ Chap. 149, Laws of 1825.

⁶ Chap. 113, Laws of 1830.

Rev. E. Sawver, 1853.

Principal.

OSWEGATCHIE ACADEMY. (Ogdensburgh, St., Lawrence Co.) 1

Oswego Academy. (West Oswego, Oswego Co.) Incorporated by the Legislature April 25, 1833.²

Oswego High School. (Oswego, Oswego Co.)
Organized under act of June 18, 1853.³ Admitted by Regents
January 13, 1859.

Principals.
E. J. Hamilton, A. M., Ph. D., 1858-72.
C. W. Richards, 1873——

OTSEGO ACADEMY.4 (Cooperstown, Otsego Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 8, 1796. Building erected in 1795, and burned March 31, 1809. A second institution of the same name was opened in 1841, and continued several years, but not under the visitation of the Regents.

Oliver Cory, ---

Principals.

Rev. Wm. Niell, 1806.

OVID ACADEMY. (Ovid, Seneca Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 13, 1826. Admitted by the Regents January 26, 1830. Act amended April 10, 1854, by limiting income to \$15,000, and allowing the Trustee to sell real estate. A loan of \$5,000 from the School Fund authorized April 16, 1857.

The "East Genesee Conference Seminary" was incorporated February 11, 1864, and established on the premises owned by the "Ovid Academy." Merged in the "Ovid Union School, Academic Department." Organized under the general act of May 2, 1864, and admitted by the Regents January 9, 1873.

¹ In the list of Academies published in 1874, we find this given as "incorporated by the Legislature April 26, 1813," but find no act of that date or any other, for the incorporation of an Academy with this name.

² Chap. 228, Laws of 1833.

⁸ Chap. 433, Laws of 1853.

⁴ See Livermore's Hist. of Cooperstown, pp. 39, 43, 108.

⁵ Chap. 172, Laws of 1826.

⁶ Chap. 180, Laws of 1854.

⁷ Chap. 672, Laws of 1857.

Wm. A. Irving, 1829-30.
Zenas Clapp, 1-81.
Zenas Clapp, William Eastman, 1833.
William Eastman, 1834-36.
William Eastman, Seymour Gookins, 1837.
Seymour Gookins, 1838.
Rev. Samuel White, 1839-40.
George C. Hyde, 1841.
Theodore M. Bishop, 1842-44.
Clement Leach, Jr., 1845-47.
George W. Franklin, A. M., 1848-51.

capais.

Rev. Amos Brown, A. B., 1852-57.

J. W. Chickering, A. M., 1858.

Charles M. Livingston, 1859.

Henry R. Lovell, A. M., 1860.

J. C. Donaldson, A. M., 1861-64.

Henry R. Sanford, A. M., 1866-67.

Rev. J. Easter, A. M., 1868-70.

C. W. Winchester, A. M., 1871-78.

Charles H. Crawford, 1873.

Rev. W. L. Hyde, A. M., 1874—.

OWEGO ACADEMY. (OWEGO, Tioga Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents April 16, 1828. The Board of Education of the Union School District was allowed to adopt the Academy as a part of their school system, January 23, 1869, and it has since been known as the "Owego Free Academy."

Principals.

Rev. Edward Fairchild, 1828-29.
Joseph M. Ely, A. B., 1830-31.
Michael Baldwin, 1833.
Chauncey Howard, 1835.
C. Howard, Robert Stansbury, 1836.
Isaac B. Headley, 1837-43.
Joseph M. Ely, 1844.
Elijah Powell, 1845-46.
Theodore F. Hay, 1847.

Wm. Smyth, A. M., 1848-53.
James M. Burt, A. M., 1854-56.
A. B. Wiggin, A. M., 1857-60.
Joseph A. Prindle, A. M., 1861-69.
Jno. Tenney, M. A., 1870-71.
T. L. Griswold, 1872-73.
Alex. J. Robb, 1874-79.
A. M. Drummond, A. M., 1880-81.
Henry A. Balcom, A. M., Ph. D., 1882——.

OXFORD ACADEMY. (Oxford, Chenango Co.)

An Academic building was erected upon a scale suited to the primitive conditions of the settlement in 1791-2, and a school was taught by Uri Tracy, a year and a half before any charter had been granted. The Oxford Academy was incorporated by the Regents January 27, 1794. Elisha Moody being the first teacher.

In 1797-99 a frame building was erected, 46 by 28 feet in size, with 18-foot posts, and so far completed that a school was commenced January 1, 1799, although it was still unfinished. About forty scholars attended, the studies being about the same as those now taught in country district schools. As another winter was approaching, a meeting was called, and about twenty persons agreed that a tax might be laid equally upon them to raise about \$350 for completing the building. It was finished in December, and the Rev John Camp was employed. But on the night of January 5-6, 1800, the building was destroyed by fire. No time was lost in making arrangements for rebuilding.² In consequence of the

¹ Chap. 6, Laws of 1869.

⁷ In a letter from Peter B. Garnsey to the Governor, dated February 27, 1800, he says: "The public spirit of the inhabitants for so landable a purpose has not, however, subsided. A new frame of at least equal dimensions has since been raised, and logs drawn to the saw mill, sufficient, as is supposed, for 3,000 feet of boards."

loss of their building, and to aid in rebuilding, the Legislature by an act passed April 7, 1800,¹ allowed the trustees to select one of the Literature lots, and to receive letters-patent for the same. The land might be sold, and the proceeds used for building.²

This third building was erected and a school begun, but the institution languished for several years, and no reports were made. The Rev. Eli Hyde was a teacher in the early part of this period.

In the beginning of 1821, the Board of Trustees was re-organized, the building repaired, and a new Academic school commenced. An act was passed in 1852,3 allowing lands to be sold, and increasing the number of trustees to fifteen.

A new Academic edifice was completed in 1854, and the dedication of this building was made an occasion of unusual interest, it being the sixtieth anniversary of the incorporation. These proceedings were printed in a beautiful memorial volume, entitled "The Oxford Academy Jubilee, held at Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y., August 1st and 2d, 1854," p. 132.

The village was authorized by act of April 27, 1868, to raise \$1,-500 by tax, to pay debts and make improvements.

Elisha Mosely, 1795.
David Prentice, 1820-24.
Wm. D. Beattie, 1825.
Daniel R. Marsh, 1826.
Rev. Edward Andrews, 1827-28
W. D. Beattie, 1829-81.
Merritt G. McKoon, 1833-43.
John Abbot, A. B., 1844-51.

Principals.

Charles E. Vandenburgh, A. B., 1852. Wm. Wright, A. B., 1853. James C. Van Benschoten, A. M., 1857-58. Oscar J. Curtis, A. M., 1859. D. G. Barber, A. M., 1860-70. Herbert J. Cook, 1871-72. F. B. Lewis, 1873-79. James A. Brown, A. B., 1880---.

OYSTER BAY ACADEMY. (Oyster Bay, Queens Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 15, 1803. The trustees of the Academy were allowed to act as trustees of the school district of village, if approved by a vote, April 12, 1823. The Academy built in 1802 was closed for academic use because the Common Schools superseded it. The building was used by the public schools for some years, and finally it came into the possession of the Episcopal church and was converted into a rectory.

¹ Chap. 112, Laws of 1800.

² Lot 51, Fayette township, was granted, and the trustees were to be paid a sum equal to that for which the land was sold, the money to be kept invested for the benefit of the Academy February 4, 1822.

³ April 14, 1852 (chap. 288). The "Oxford Academy Boarding Association" was incorporated April 17, 1854 (chap. 350, Laws of 1854).

⁴ Chap. 415, Laws of 1868.

⁵ Chap. 150, Laws of 1823.

Marmaduke Earl, 1804. M. E. Prim, 1805-97. Elias H. Ely, 1810. Marmaduke Earl, 1812-28. Charles G. Winfield, 1829-31. Gardner B. Dockerty, 1833-34. N. R. Wells, 1835.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. (Brooklyn, Kings Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature March 19, 1853. Admitted by Regents January 11, 1855. It was the successor of the "Brooklyn Female Academy."

Principals.

Alonzo Crittenden, A. M., Ph. D., 1856-82. Truman J. Backus, 1883.

Painted Post Union School, Academic Department. (Painted Post, Steuben Co.)

Admitted by the Regents July 9, 1878.

Principals.

E. W. Griffith, 1879-80. S. G. Burdick, 1881. J. M. Hall, 1882---

PALATINE BRIDGE UNION FREE SCHOOL. (Palatine Bridge, Montgomery Co.)

Organized under general act of June 18, 1853.² Admitted by Regents January 10, 1861.

Principals.

Herbert S. Leland, 1860-63. Albert Riggs, 1864. Leander Ford, 1865. Alfred Kendall, 1866-68. P. J. Loveland, 1870-71. R. P. Orr, A. M., 1872-76, Hiram L. Houston, A. M., 1877. Miron J. Michael, A. B., 1878-81. P. V. Marshall, A. B., 1882. C. N. Cobb, 1883.

PALMYRA ACADEMY. (Palmyra, Wayne Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature April 11, 1842. Never organized.

PALMTRA CLASSICAL UNION SCHOOL. (Palmyra, Wayne Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 7, 1857. Admitted by the Regents January 14, 1858. This had no connection with the "Palmyra High School," organized in 1829, and continued until 1857.

C. M. Hutchins, A. M., 1857-62
 J. Dunlap, A. M., 1862-66
 M. H. Fitts, A. M., 1867-68

Principals.

C. M. Hutchins, A. M., 1869-75.
H. F. Burt, A. M., 1876-82.
Ezra B. Fancher, A. M., 1883.

¹Chap. 33, Laws of 1853.

⁹ Chap. 453, Laws of 1853.

³ Chap. 201, Laws of 1842.

⁴Chap. 296, Laws of 1857.

PALMYRA HIGH SCHOOL. (Palmyra, Wayne Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature March 28, 1829. Admitted by the Regents July 2, 1833, and continued until 1848. It was discontinued when a Union School was organized.

Principals.

James F. Cogswell, 1838-85. James F. Cogswell and Joseph K. Wave, 1886.

PARKER UNION SCHOOL. (Clarence, Erie Co.)

The "Clarence Academy" was incorporated provisionally by the Regents October 12, 1854, and the charter declared absolute January 14, 1858. It was merged in the "Clarence Classical Union School," October 20, 1869. In 1872, Dr. Jared Parker, of Clarence, offered to give to the "Clarence Classical School" the sum of \$15,000 as a permanent fund, upon condition that the district would raise an equal amount, the whole to be put at interest, so that the school would be self sustaining and absolutely free. This offer was accepted, and on the 15th of April, 1878, an act was passed changing the name of the school to the "Parker Union Free School District No. 1 of the Town of Clarence." This act was not to work any change whatever in the Union Free School and its Board of Education, except in change of name. The sum of \$30,000 thus raised becomes a perpetual source of income to the district.

Principals.

Moses Lane, A. B., 1856. Lavalette Wilson, A. B., 1857. Joseph Gile, A. B., 1858-59. A. C. Ballard, A. M., 1860-61. W. E. Marvin, 1862-1864. C. B. Parsons, A. B., 1865. Duncan Thompson, Jr., 1866. John D. Hammond, A. B., 1867. Edward D. Renan, A. B., 1868. Donald J. Sinclair, A. B., 1869. Herman C. De Groat, 1870-80. John J. Morris, 1881—.

PARMA INSTITUTE. (Parma, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents March 10, 1859. A town tax of \$300 was authorized April 24, 1867, in accordance with a vote of the town, for the purchase of books and apparatus.

Principal.

Cora C. Clark, 1868-75.

PEEKSKILL ACADEMY. (Peekskill, Westchester Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 16, 1838.³ Admitted by Regents February 5, 1839. An election of Trustees confirmed March 1, 1839.⁴

¹ Chap. 81, Laws of 1829.

² Chap. 136, Laws of 1878.

³ Chap. 234, Laws of 1838.

⁴ Chap. 45, Laws of 1839.

Lyman Thompson, 1838-40. Andrew Huntington, 1841-42. Albert Wells, A. M., 1843-73. Charles J. Wright, A. M., 1874-75. Charles J. Wright, A. M., and Robert Donald, 1876-77. Charles J. Wright, A. M., 1878-82.

PEMBROKE AND DARIEN CLASSICAL SCHOOL. (Pembroke, Darien, Genesee Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 6, 1838. Inquiries have failed to give any information concerning this Academy, which if organized has long been extinct and is now forgotten.

PENFIELD SEMINARY. (Penfield, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents October 8, 1857. Charter declared absolute January 10, 1861. Allowed by act of April 15, 1871, to sell for not less than \$2,500 to the Trustees of School District No. 1 of the town of Penfield, and with the proceeds pay debts, and divide the surplus among the stockholders.²

Principals.

Alonzo J. Howe, A. M., 1860-62. A. B. Campbell, A. M., 1863. Thomas B. Lovell, A. B., 1864. Asher B. Evans, A. M., 1875. Martin K. Pasco, A. B., 1866. Harlem P. Gage, A. B., 1867-68. George L. Cole, A. B., 1869. J. A. Page, 1870.

PENN YAN ACADEMY.3 (Penn Yan, Yates Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 13, 1860. Established under the provisions of chapter 765, Laws of 1857, which created a Board of Education in Penn Yan, and authorized this Board to establish an Academy as a part of its common school system, subject to visitation by the Regents. These arrangements were perfected in 1859. By chapter 196, Laws of 1859, the Board was authorized to change the boundaries of the district.

¹ Chap. 171, Laws of 1838. Report on petition, Assem. Doc. 18, 1838.

⁹ Chap. 524, Laws of 1871.

^a The catalogue of Penn Yan Academy for 1883-84 contains an extended historical notice of the schools of Penn Yan, from the earliest period. The Academy had finished just a quarter of a century, and it was thought a proper time for reviewing the past. In speaking of the beginning of the Free School system in that village, this account says:

[&]quot;The inception of the present scheme was opposed with exceeding earnestness and even bitterness, as all change in human affairs is sure to be. In this case the fear of additional taxation seemed to furnish the chief motive of hostility. It is, therefore, a cheerful fact to state that so great have been the obvious benefits following the change, no argument of that kind could now have the slightest force to undo the present system, and bring back the old."

The Trustees have established a regular training class, more extended than that

Rev. Otts L. Gibson, A. M., 1859-61. Willard P. Gibson, A. M., 1862-63. Winsor Scofield, A. M., 1864-66. Cicero M. Hutchins, A. M., 1867-68. Rufus S. Green, A. B., 1869. Principals.

John T. Knox, 1870. Samuel D. Barr, 1871-78. Rudolphus C. Briggs, A. B., 1874-75. Francis D. Hodgson, A. M., 1876-88. Henry White Callahan, A. M., 1883—.

Perry Academy. (Perry, Wyoming Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents April 7, 1854. Merged in the "Perry Union School, Academic Department."

Principals.

Charles A. Dann, A. B., 1854. Andrew J. Rodman, 1855. Henry E. Daniels, A. B., 1856. Rollin C. Welch, A. M., 1857. Rev. M. R. Atkins, A. M., 1858-66. Rev. J. N. Fradenburgh, A. B., 1867. Rev. Lowell L. Rogers, A. B., 1868-69. Rev. E. Wildman, A. M., 1870. Ella S. Calligan, 1874-78. Irving P. Bishop, 1879——.

Perry Center Institute. (Perry Center, Wyoming Co.) Incorporated by the Regents January 31, 1843.

Principals.

Charles A. Huntington, 1842-44.

James B. Chase, 1845.

PETERBORO ACADEMY. (See "Evans Academy.")

PHELPS UNION AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL. (Phelps, Ontario Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 19, 1855. Admitted by Regents January 8, 1857. The Trustees allowed February 17, 1865, to collect by tax in District No. 8, of the town of Phelps, the money needed to make this a free school to all scholars resident in the district.

Principals.

Lewis Peck, 1856. Wm. M. Crosby, A. B., A. M., 1857-59. Ziba H. Potter, A. M., 1860. Ezra J. Peck, A. M., 1861. Rev. Ferris Scott, 1862. Lockwood Hoyt, A. M., 1863. John S. Cole, A. M., 1864. Ezra J. Peck, A. M., 1865. Hyland C. Kirk, 1871-74. Charles R. Dryer, 1875. Hyland C. Kirk, 1870——.

common in Academies, giving instruction in Common School teaching, and occupying one period a day in each term. This affords to those not having an opportunity for attending the Normal Schools, an excellent chance to obtain a regular training in methods, which can usually only be obtained in Normal Schools.

¹ Chap. 553, Laws of 1855.

² Chap. 54, Laws of 1865.

³ A historical sketch of this school is given in the Regents' Report of 1877, p. 694.

PHIPPS UNION SEMINARY. (Albion, Orleans Co.)
Incorporated by the Regents February 11, 1840, Henry L. Achilles,
of Rochester, the sole applicant for a charter.

Principals.

Caroline Achilles, 1889. Sophronia Phipps, 1840-46. Sophronia Hodge, 1847. Frederick Jones, 1848. Mrs. Caroline P. Achilles, 1849-66. George A. Starkweather, 1867-68. Mrs. Caroline P. Achilles, 1869. Selina F. Barrell, 1878. Mrs. Caroline P. Achilles, 1874-76.

PHENIX UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Phoenix, Oswego Co.)

Admitted by the Regents November 23, 1875.

Principal.

Byron C. Clapp, 1876---.

PIERMONT ACADEMY. (Piermont, Rockland Co.) Incorporated by the Regents March 15, 1842.

PIKE SEMINARY. (Pike, Wyoming Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents as "Genesee Conference Seminary," in 1856. Changed October 18, 1859. The town of Pike was authorized May 2, 1876, to raise \$5,000, in aid of an endowment, if approved by a majority of the electors at a special election. The town was to own one scholarship for every \$500 paid. The Trustees to accept this condition and to raise \$20,000 before the tax could be raised.

Rev. Charles Putnam, A. M., 1860-62. Rev. G. C. Waterman, 1862-67. D. M. Stewart, A. M., 1868-69. W. W. Bean, A. M., 1870. Principals.

Edwin S. Smith, 1871.

W. P. Morgan, A. M., 1872-74.

Irving B. Smith, A. M., 1875-81.

Rowley M. Barrus, A. M., 1882—

PLATTSBURGH ACADEMY. (Plattsburgh, Clinton Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 21, 1828.² Admitted by Regents March 4, 1829. An act was passed May 8, 1867,³ consolidating school districts 1, 2 and 5, of the town of Plattsburgh, into a free union school district, the government of which, as also of the Academy, was vested in a Board of Education. The Board was authorized May 21, 1874,⁴ to issue bonds not exceeding \$42,000 in amount, for a new school building. The Academic Department is known as the "Plattsburgh High School."

Chap. 401, Laws of 1876.

^{6.} Chap. 810, Laws of 1867.

² Chap. 332, Laws of 1828.

⁴ Chap. 528, Laws of 1874.

Spencer Hall, A. M., and Wm. Young, 1816.

Alexander H. Prescott, 1828-30.

Jonathan Blanchard, 1838.

Lucien O. Boynton, 1834.

Charles W. Rich, Rev. Rowland Coit, 1836.

Joseph Scott, 1837-40.

Arthur M. Foster, 1841-42.

Robert T. Conant, 1849-45.

John S. D. Taylor, A. M., 1846-56.

Pompey Academy. (Pompey, Onondaga Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 11, 1811.

Measures had been commenced in 1800 for the establishment of an Academy at Pompey, and several applications were made to the Regents before a charter was obtained. A building was erected and paid for in 1810, and the sum of \$1.450 left for an endowment. Lot 15, in Camillus, was given, by chapter 199, Laws of, 1813, to be sold and invested for the benefit of the Academy. It produced a fund of about \$4,000. A new Academic building was built in 1834.1

Principals.

Ely Burchard, 1811-1818.
Rev. Joshua Leonard, 1913-22.
Rev. Eleazer S. Barrows, 1822-28.
Rev. Andrew Huntington, 1828-34.
Samuel S. Stebbins, 1834-43.
Ensign Baker, 1943-46.
Truman K. Wright, A. B., 1846-52.
Charles H. Payon, A. B., 1852-54.
E. Delos Wells (Williams), 1854-55.
Rev. John F. Kendall, 1855-56.
Willam W. Waterman, 1856-57.
S. Marshall Ingalls, A. M., 1857-58.
Theodore Beard, A. B., 1858-59.
George W. Kellogg, A. B., 1859-60.
Joseph Dow, A. M., 1860-62.

Corporate

Lorenzo Fish, A. M., 1862-64.
Orson G. Dibble, 1864-67.

Edwin S. Butterfield, 1867-68.
Orson G. Dibble, 1868.
P. V. N. Myers, A. B., 1868-69.
Rev. Lemuel S. Pomeroy, A. M., 1869-70.
C. E. Havens, 1870-71.

Wm. H. Avery, 1871.
John L. Cook, 1872.
Fred. Dick, 1878.
Horace T. Henderson, 1874-5.
G. E. Ryan, 1876. Horace F. Reiderson, 1674-5. G. E. Ryan, 1876. J. H. Brinsmaid, A. M., 1877-80. Wilbur F. Barker, 1891. Robert C. Avery, 1882---.

PORT BYRON FREE SCHOOL AND ACADEMY. (Port Byron, Cayuga

Organized under general act of April 7, 1857.² Incorporated by Regents January 13, 1860.

Ceylon Otis, A. B., 1860-61. Truman K. Fuller, A. B., 1861-62. F. A. Williams, A. B., 1862-63. W. C. Phillips, A. B., 1864. A. H. Lewis, 1865. S. Montgomery, A. B., 1866. Joseph W. Davis, 1867.

Principals.

Henry L. Tallman, 1868-69. C. T. R. Smth, A. M., 1870-71. D. D. Van Allen, 1872-75. Cyrus A. Peake, 1876-75. Dr. Wm. S. Aumock, A. M., 1878. Albert W. Morehouse, A. M., 1879.—

An extended historical notice of this Academy is given in a volume entitled "Re-union and History of Pompey" (1875), pp. 138 to 173.

² Chap. 305, Laws of 1857.

PORT HENRY UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Port Henry, Essex Co.)

Admitted by the Regents January 11, 1878.

P. F. Burke, A. M., 1878-80,

Principals.

John H. Phillips, A. B., 1881----

PORT JERVIS UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Port Jervis, Orange Co.)

Organized under general law of June 18, 1853. Admitted by the Regents January 9, 1868.

Isaac M. Wellington, 1868. Edward A. Kingsley, 1869-70. Principals.
Albert B. Wilbur, A. M., 1871---.

PORTVILLE UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPATMENT. (Portville, Cattaraugus Co.)

Admitted by the Regents May 28, 1882.

Principal.

R. C. McLennan, 1882---.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. (Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature May 26, 1836.² Admitted by Regents February 5, 1839.

Principal.

Charles Bartlett, 1838-41.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY. (Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature May 10, 1836.³ Admitted by Regents February 28, 1837.

Rev. Joseph Wilson, 1837. Mrs. Isabella Holt, 1838. Sarah Curtis, 1839. Charles H. McClellan, 1843-48. Principals.

J. C. Tooker, A. M., 1849-55.

Mrs. Caroline W. Tooker, 1856-59.

Rev. D. G. Wright, A. M., 1860-64.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE SEMINARY. (Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature March 19, 1834.

¹ Chap. 433, Laws of 1853.

³ Chap. 286, Laws of 1836.

² Chap. 524, Laws of 1836.

⁴ Chap. 40, Laws of 1834.

POUGHKEEPSIE HIGH SCHOOL.

The "Academy of Dutchess County" (Pougheepsie, Dutchess Co.) was incorporated by the Regents February 1, 1792. Allowed, February 17, 1870, to sell property and give proceeds to Board of Education of the city of Poughkeepsie. The old Academy and lot were sold for a little over \$16,000, and the present Old Ladies' Home is now located upon the premises. With the proceeds of the sale, the lot of the present Library and High School building was bought (price \$12,000) and paid for by the Academy Trustees. With the residue (\$4,000) and money raised by the city tax, a building was erected. A High School had been established in 1856, and in 1872, the "Poughkeepsie High School" was organized and admitted.

Principals of Academy. (Imperfect List.)
Rev. Cornelius Brouers, 1802.
Philander Chase, 1804-5.
John Lawton, 1806-7.
Daniel H. Barnes, 1810-15.
Rev. John McJensey, 1817-18.
Dr. Stephen Hasbrouck, 1819-21.
Edwin Holmes, 1822-25.
Eliphaz Fay, 1827-31.
Lemuel C. Holcomb, 1838-35.

Jefferson Cooley, 1836.
William B. Wedgwood, 1887.
William Jenney, 1889-42.
William McGeorge, 1843-44.
Bayard R. Hall, 1845-46.
Rev. Peter S. Burcham, A. B., 1847-51.
William McGeorge, A. M., 1852-56, 1859-65.
Stewart Pelham, A. M., 1866-68.

The "Poughkeepsie High School" was made subject to visitation and control of the Regents the same as Academies, May 8, 1874,² and admitted January 15, 1875. The city school system was graded so that the scholars in eight years should pass from the first elements to full graduation, the last four years being in the Academic course. The attendance, graduation and cost of maintenancee of the Academic Department has been as follows:

Years.	Attendance.	Graduations.	Expenses.
1874	92	9	\$5, 239 12
1875	65	18	4, 191 15
1876	. 67	9	4, 077 00
1877	83	13	4, 223 65
1878	85	21	4, 474 51
1879		22	3, 850 82
1880		22	4, 150 45
1881	97	23	4, 190 03
1882		20	4, 280 84
1883	. 80	21	4, 337 06

Average annual cost per pupil, \$53.58. Total number of graduates, 1873 to 1884, inclusive, 202.

¹ Chap. 16, Laws of 1870.

² Chap. 380, Laws of 1874.

A. G. Randall, —, Fred. J. Jewell, A. M., Ph. D., 1875. Samuel W. Buck, A. B., 1876-

PRATISVILLE ACADEMY. (Prattsville, Greene Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 30, 1850. Merged in Common School District No. 2, October 14, 1859.

Principals.

H. Gallup, A. M., 1849-51.

J. C. Ford, A. B., 1852.

PREBLE HIGH School. (Preble, Cortland Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature April 24, 1834. Not organized.

Princetown Academy. (Princetown, Schenectady Co.) Incorporated by the Regents October 20, 1853.

PROSPECT ACADEMY. (Prospect, Oneida Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 24, 1851. Building burned in the winter or spring of 1879, and not since rebuilt.

Principals.

John B. Sackett, 1850-51.

Hiram L. Ward, A. B., 1852.

Dolphus S. Payne, 1858-54.

D. N. Morgan, 1856.

Frederick W. King, 1857.

Locke Etheridge, 1858.

James R. Vincent, 1859-64.

Milton Howe, A. B., 1865.

H. J. Cookingham, A. M., 1867-69.

Pulaski Academy. (Pulaski, Oswego Co.)

Incorporated under an act of the Legislature passed June 4, 1853,² by the Board of Education of the village of Pulaski. Admitted by Regents July 6, 1855. Subject to local board of education, District 25, 7, 30.

Henry L. Lamb, A. B., 1857-59. J. H. Hoose, 1860. Pulaski E. Smith, A. M., 1861-68. Harvey R. Butterworth, A. B., 1864-65.

Principals.
 Nathan B. Smith, A. M., 1866-68.
 H. W. Congdon, A. M., 1869.
 Sebastian Duffy, A. M., 1870-79.
 E. M. Wheeler, 1880.

PUTNAM UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Cambridge, Washington Co.)

Admitted by the Regents May 28, 1882.

Principal.

F. J. Baker, 1882.

^{&#}x27;Chap. 176, Laws of 1834.

RANDOLPH ACADEMY ASSOCIATION. (See "Chamberlain Institute.")

RAYMOND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. Carmel, Putnam Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents March 30, 1859. Organized and continued a short time, when it was closed and the building remained unused a few years. It was then purchased by Daniel Drew, and the Drew Seminary established upon the premises.

RED CREEK UNION ACADEMY. (Red Creek, Wayne Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature March 27, 1839. Admitted by Regents February 5, 1846. Sold on mortgage in 1868.

Principals.

Hugh B. Jolley, 1845-47. Rev. Eli C. Bruce, A. B., 1848-49. Rev. John B. Van Petten, 1850-51. Rev. O. N. Brooks, A. M., 1852. R. N. Mott, A. B., 1853-55. M. H. Slee, 1856-58. Rev. Charles S. Case, 1859-60. Rev. Wesley Mason, 1861. Henry R. Sanford, A. B., 1862. Sidney O. Barnes, A. M., 1863. Robert L. Thatcher, A. M., 1864-65.

RED CREEK UNION SEMINARY. (Red Creek, Wayne Co.) Incorporated by the Regents January 10, 1867.

Principals.

Walter A. Brownell, A. B., 1866-68. T. C. Claven, 1869. Ralph Hunt, 1870. T. C. Claven, B. S., 1871. F. E. Murpby, 1872. Alden Allen, A. M., 1878. F. E. Murphy, M. D., 1874. T. Sanderson, A. B., 1875. Cyrus W. Waterman, A. B., 1876. J. Byron Smith, 1877. Louis W. Baker, 1879——.

RED HOOK ACADEMY. (Red Hook, Dutchess Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 23, 1823.² Admitted by the Regents February 23, 1829. An appropriation made November 25, 1824,³ of \$1,000. Discontinued about forty years ago.

Principals.

Lyman Thompson, 1828-33. Jesse O. Norton, 1834. Stephen Reed, 1836-37. George W. Schenck, 1838-89. Robert W. Smith, 1840-41. Orel Cook, Jr., 1842.

REFUGEES' ACADEMY.

We designate by this title an institution proposed about 1793, for the education of the children of Canadian refugees. Several petitions, numerously signed, were addressed to the Legislature, asking for the

¹ Chap. 98, Laws of 1839.

² Chap. 264, Laws of 1823

³ Chap. 323, Laws of 1824; chap. 55, Laws of 1827.

establishment of a school for this class "in some quiet part of Dutchess county," but no progress was made in it, and so far as appears from the papers relating to it, no site was designated.

Rensselaer School. (Troy, Rensselaer Co., Founded in 1824 by the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany. Incorporated under the above name March 21, 1826. Changed to "Rensselaer Institute," May 9, 1835.

Rensselaer Institute. (Troy, Rensselaer Co.) Changed from "Rensselaer School," May 9, 1835.² Again changed to "Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute," April 6, 1861.

[See a separate historical account of this institution under the name last mentioned.]

George H. Cook, 1845-46.

Principals.

B. Franklin Greene, 1847-48

Rensselaer Oswego Academy.")

Rensselaerville Academy. (Rensselaerville, Albany Co.) Incorporated by the Regents January 30, 1845.

Principals.

Henry Gallup, 1844-48.
Julius R. Pomeroy, A. B., 1849.
William W. Allen, A. B., 1850.
B. Franklin Greene, 1851.
Augustus J. Cornell, 1852-58.
Henry Gallup, A. M., 1854-55.
Isaac G. Collins, A. B., 1856.

Bethuel Lounsbury, 1857-59. Homer S. Waterbury, 1860-64. John Jones, A. B., 1874-76. Rev. Algernon Marcellus, A. M., 1877. Andrew J. McMillan, 1873. Benj. F. Eaton, A. M., 1879.

RHINEBECK ACADEMY. (Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co.)
Incorporated by the Regents February 23, 1841. After some years this Academy became a private institution.

Samuel F. Bell, 1840. C. Marcellus Dow, 1841. Stephen Schuyler, 1842. Michael P. Cavert, 1843-47. Principals.

Wm. R. Harper, A. M., 1848-51. Samuel D. Lord, A. B., 1852. S. E. Brownell, A. B., 1853-54. Charles W. Davenport, A. M., 1855-56.

RHINEBECK UNION SCHOOL. (Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co.)
Organized February 5, 1866, under general act of May 2, 1864.³
The Academic Department was formed January 1, 1874, and admitted by the Regents January 8, 1874.

¹Chap. 83, Laws of 1826.

⁹ Chap. 254, Laws of 1835.

³Chap. 555, Laws of 1864, and chap 647, Laws of 1865

Frank B. Wells, 1876.

RICHBURGH ACADEMY. (Richburgh, Allegany Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents April 12, 1850. Discontinued about 1866. Re-organized in 1882, as a Union Free School, and now conducted as a graded school.

Herman Perry, A. M., 1850-52. Joseph A. Badger, 1853-56. D. D. McGibeny, 1857-58. Rev. John P. Hunting, 1859. Principals.

Henry L. Jones, A. M., 1860.
Gordon Evans, 1861.
A. M. Olney, 1862-63.
Eli J. Rogers, A. M., 1864-69.

RICHMONDVILLE UNION SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. (Richmondville, Schoharie Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents February 10, 1854. Built by a stock company in 1852, at a cost of \$24,000, including grounds, buildings and furniture. It was burned December 13, 1853, and immediately rebuilt, at a cost of \$34,000, but again burned June 30, 1854. Before rebuilding, an act was passed April 4, 1853, allowing the corporation to increase its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

RIDGEBURY ACADEMY. (Ridgebury, Orange Co.)

Incorporated by Legislature April 30, 1839.² Admitted by Regents February 11, 1840. Burned in November, 1845. It was not a success financially.

William Bross, 1989-43. Joel Blackmer, 1844. Principals.

John H. Kedzie, 1845.

David L. Towle, 1845.

RIGA ACADEMY. (Riga, Monroe Co.) Incorporated by the Regents May 11, 1846.

Franklin W. Olmstead, 1846. George W. Thompson, 1847-48. R. D. H. Allen, A. B., 1849. John B. Taylor, A. B., 1850-51. R. K. Sanford, A. M., 1852. Principals.
 Alanson Wedge, A. M., 1858.
 R. C. Brant, A. B., 1856.
 E. A. Jones, 1859-61.
 C. E. Richards, A. B., 1868-64.

RIVERDALE INSTITUTE. (Yonkers, Westchester Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents April 10, 1863. Information received by the Regents August 1, 1871, that the property of this institution had been sold, and the school closed.

¹ Chap. 94, Laws of 1853.

² Chap. 298, Laws of 1839.

Rev. Edward M. Pecke, M. A., 1866-69.

ROCHESTER ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND ART. (Rochester, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 16, 1860.¹ Not reporting to the Regents.

ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF PRACTICAL EDUCATION. (Rochester, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 14, 1832.² Intended "for the cultivation of all the branches of a literary and scientific education in connection with a more extensive application to the practical business of life than is usual in existing institutions, and by uniting manual labor with study, to promote a vigorous constitution."

ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF GENERAL EDUCATION. (Rochester, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 19, 1828.3

ROCHESTER FEMALE ACADEMY. (Rochester, Monroe Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature April 12, 1837. Admitted by Regents February 5, 1839.

Principals.

Miss Araminta D. Doolittle, 1849-52. Mrs. C. M. Curtis, 1857-58. Rev. James Nichols, A. M., 1859-68. Mrs. Sarah J. Nichols, 1864——.

ROCHESTER CURISTIAN BROTHERS' ACADEMY AND SEMINARY. (Rochester, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature July 18, 1857, under general law.

ROCHESTER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 1. (Rochester, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 26, 1839. By an act passed April 11, 1851, the trustees were allowed to sell and divide the proceeds, after paying debts, among the founders and benefactors. They might dispose of apparatus and other personal property, and the proceeds of any sale, or of any policies of insurance, as they might be authorized to do by the Regents.

¹ Chap. 435, Laws of 1860.

³Chap. 288, Laws of 1828.

⁹ Chap. 142, Laws of 1832.

⁴ Chap. 231, Laws of 1837.

⁵ Chap. 142, Laws of 1851.

Rev. Chester Dewey, 1833-48.

Principals.
N. W. Benedict, A. M., 1849-51.

ROCHESTER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 2. (Rochester, Monroe Co.) Incorporated by the Regents January 13, 1865.

ROCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL IN THE COUNTY OF MONROE. (Rochester, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated by act of March 15, 1827, for the purpose of establishing an Academy; income limited to \$3,000. Allowed to raise \$3,000, in manner provided, by a district tax, and to anticipate this tax by a loan, February 23, 1831. By an act passed April 20, 1836, the mayor and assistants, as commissioners of Common Schools, were allowed to divide the district then attached to the Rochester High School into two or more Common School districts. This was not to affect the continuance of the corporation created in 1827, nor to divest it of any of its corporate property.

Principals.

Rev. Gilbert Morgan, 1888. Daniel Marsh, 1885. Rev. Chester Dewey, 1886-87.

ROCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL, No. 1. (Rochester, Monroe Co.)

Received under the visitation of Regents July 3, 1852. Organized ⁴ April 8, 1861. Admitted by Regents July 3, 1862. Merged in Rochester Collegiate Institute, No. 1.

ROCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL, No. 2. (Rochester, Monroe Co.)
Incorporated by Legislature March 15, 1827. Admitted by Regents April 19, 1831.

[Same as "Rochester Free Academy."]

ROCHESTER FREE ACADEMY. (Rochester, Monroe Co.)
[Same as Rochester High School, No. 2.]

Incorporated by the Legislature April 8, 1861.6 Admitted by

¹ Chap. 70, Laws of 1827. Amended with respect to assessments, mortgages, etc., March 28, 1828 (chap. 131), and April 30, 1829 (chap. 332).

² Chap 51, Laws of 1831.

⁴ Under § 154, chap. 143, Laws of 1861.

³ Chap. 165, Laws of 1836.

⁵ Chap 70, Laws of 1827.

^{6 § 154,} chap. 143, Laws of 1861.

the Regents July 3, 1862. May issue bonds, \$75,000, for building April 3, 1872. May issue bonds, \$125,000, June 10, 1873.

Edward Webster, A. M., 1864.

Principals.

Rev. Nehemiah W. Benedict, D. D., 1865-

ROCKLAND ACADEMY. (Nyack, Rockland Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents January 11, 1878.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE. (Orangetown, Rockland Co.) Incorporated by the Regents October 12, 1855.

Principal.

Rev. L. Delos Mansfield, 1868-70.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE INSTITUTE. (Rockville Centre, Queens Co.) Incorporated under general law September 27, 1871.

ROGERSVILLE UNION SEMINARY. (South Dansville, Steuben Co.) Incorporated by the Regents January 28, 1853. The Comptroller authorized April 14, 1857,³ to loan \$3,500 from the Common School Fund, payments to be made by six equal annual installments.

Rev. Wm. S. Hall, A. M., 1854-56. Rev. Isanah McMahon, A. M., 1857. Wm. S. Hall, A. M., 1858. Edwin Wildman, 1859-60. J. Easter, 1861-62. J. W. Ryan, 1868. F. M. Kreidler, 1864. W. A. Dawson, A. M., 1865-68. Rev. D. D. Van Allen, A. M., 1869. Principals.

W. A. Dawson, A. M., 1870-71.

William L. Haskall, D. D., 1872.

N. R. Hill, 1873.

D. D. Babcock, 1874-75.

E. L. Mason, A. B., 1876.

E. L. Mason and B. S. Partridge, 1877.

Lewis McHenry, 1878-80.

Duane D. Babcock, 181-82.

Fred. Edwin Woods, 1853.

—.

Rome Academy. (Rome, Oneida Co.)

Incorporated by Legislature April 28, 1835. Revived January 28, 1848. Merged in the "Rome Free Academy," and received under the Regents March 15, 1849.

Rev. S. R. Brown, A. B., 1949-50. Franklin Moore, A. M., 1851-62. Oren Root, Jr., 1863-65. E. O. Hovey, A. M., 1866-68. K. S. Putnam, A. M., 1869. Principals.

George H. Barton, A. B., 1870-72. A. G. Benedict, A. M., 1878-79. P. H. Miner, A. M., 1880-82. T. H. Roberts, 1883——.

¹Chap. 166, Laws of 1872, amended April 10, 1872, with respect to the purchase of a site

² Chap. 687, Laws of 1873.

² Chap. 423, Laws of 1857.

⁴ Chap. 168, Laws of 1835.

⁵ Chap. 10, Laws of 1848

ROYALTON CENTRE ACADEMY. (Royalton, Niagara Co.)

Incorporated by Legislature April 9, 1839. An academic school had been organized some two years before the date of incorporation, with Donald G. Fraser, A. B., and G. N. Hopkins, A. B., as principal and assistant. There were other teachers, but names are not remembered by our correspondent. The school was well attended for three or four years, but did not report to the Regents. From that time, a select school was taught in the building by various persons free of rent until about 1848. Prior to 1850, the corporation by order of court sold the building, and no school was afterward kept therein.

RURAL ACADEMY. (Montgomery, Orange Co.)
Incorporated by the Regents April 1, 1852. Not organized.

Rural Seminary. (East Pembroke, Genesee Co.) Incorporated by the Regents April 17, 1856.

Principals.

J. A. McFarland, A. M., 1857-59. Joseph Gile, A. B., 1860. A. Truman Mason, A. B., 1861-62. C. B. Parsons, A. B., 1863. H. H. Hollister, A. B., 1864. John W. Griebel, A. B., 1865. Chas. W. Maccarthy, A. B., 1866. George M. Jones, A. B., 1887-68. Alfred B. Robinson, A. B., 1869. Charles W. Stickle, A. M., 1870-71.
Joseph D. Fisher, 1872-73.
Eugene S. Loomis, 1874-75.
Seward Robson, A. B., 1866.
John W. Kales, 1877.
Wilbur Barker, 1878-81.
James A. Le Seur, 1882.
Luella E. Scarff, A. B., 1883——.

RUSH ACADEMY OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION'S CON-

NECTION. (Twelfth Township, Essex Co.)
Incorporated by the Regents December 1, 1864. Not organized.
Proposed to be named from Christopher Rush, of New York city.

RUSHFORD ACADEMY. (Rushford, Allegany Co.) Incorporated by the Regents March 4, 1852.

Ira Sayles, A. M., 1852-57. G. W. F. Buck, A. M., 1858-65. Principals.

Andrew McIntyre, A. M., 1866.
Ira Sayles, A. M., 1867.

RUSHFORD UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Rushford, Allegany Co.)

Principals.

W. W. Bean, 1875-76. F. J. Diamond, 1877. Marvin L. Spooner, A. M., 1879-80. H. J Van Norman, 1881-82. G. W. McKee, 1883—. RUSHVILLE UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Rushville, Yates Co.)

Principals.

J. H. Gordon, A. B., 1871-72. J. K. Smith, 1878. Ebin W. Hunt, 1874-75.
A. D. Whitney, A. B., 1876---

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE. (New York city.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 10, 1838. Admitted by Regents January 23, 1840. Merged in "Rutgers Female College" April 11, 1867.

Principals.

Chas. E. West, A. M., 1839-50. Rev. D. C. Van Norman, A. M., 1851-57. Charles H. Gardner, 1858. Henry W. Pierce, Jr., A. M., LL. D., 1859-66.

RYE ACADEMY. (Rye, Westchester Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 13, 1826.³ Inquiries fail to bring any information concerning this Academy, which was certainly not organized.

SAG HARBOR INSTITUTE. (Sag Harbor, Suffolk Co.) Incorporated by the Regents January 20, 1848.

Principals.

George W. Goodale, A. B., 1849-51. Charles S. Williams, A. B., 1852-53. John K. Hill, A. B., 1854-55. Heury A. Reeves, A. B., 1856. Geo. W. Dickins, 1857. Wm. H. Gleason, A. M., 1858. L. Keene, Jr., 1861. Charles B. Ruggles, 1862. T. Sanderson, 1878.

Sag Harbor Union School, Academic Department. (Sag Harbor, Suffolk Co.)

Board of Education allowed to establish Academic Department April 22, 1862.4

St. Joseph's Academy and Industrial Female School of Lockport. (Lockport, Niagara Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature February 19, 1866.⁵ [Has not reported to the Regents.]

St. Lawrence Academy. Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co.)
Incorporated by the Regents March 25, 1816, lot 56 in Potsdam

¹ Chap. 192, Laws of 1838.

³ Chap. 164, Laws of 1826.

² Chap. 328, Laws of 1867.

⁴ Chap 441, Laws of 1862.

^{65.} Laws of 1866.

given to this Academy April 15, 1816,¹ but not to be leased longer than thirty-one years. A site allowed to be conveyed on the Public Square April 20, 1825.² The Commissioners of the Land Office were directed to sell enough from the Literature lands to raise \$2,500, and to pay to the trustees, upon its being shown that a substantial brick or stone building, worth \$3,000 or more, had been built, and was free of incumbrance. A tax of \$500 a year for two years was allowed April 28, 1835,³ for new building. The sum of \$2,000 was loaned April 1, 1841,⁴ for ten years to aid in building. The sum of \$2,000 granted from United States Deposit Fund, April 10, 1849.⁵ Number of trustees allowed to be increased to not over twenty-four, June 20, 1851.⁶ The town allowed to raise \$1,500 by tax for repairs and improvement, February 3, 1857.⁵ The premises were conveyed to the Potsdam Normal and Training School under act of 1866.

Principals.

Rev. James Johnson, 1812.
Nahum Nixon, 1816. (2 years interval.)
Levi Silliman Ives, 1819-21.
Charles Orvis, 1823.
Rev. Daniel Banks, A. M., 1824-27.
Joseph Hopkins, 1827.
Rev. Asa Brainerd, 1828-47.

William H. Parker, 1847-49.
William F. Bascom, 1849-52.
Rev. Elijah W. Plumb, A. M., 1853.
Henry B. Buckham, A. B., 1854.
Rev. Elijah W. Plumb, A. M., D. D., 1855-64.
A. P. Bissell, A. M., 1865.
George H. Sweet, A. M., 1866-68.

St. Mary's Academy and Female Industrial School of Buffalo. (Buffalo, Erie Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 29, 1863.⁸ Under supervision of Common Council of Buffalo, but not of Regents.

St. Mary's Catholic Institute. (Amsterdam, Montgomery Co.) Incorporated provisionally by the Regents August 7, 1883.

St. Paul's College Point, Queens Co.)

The corner stone of a college edifice was laid October 15, 1836, but the main building was not completed. By an act passed May 9,

¹ Chap. 148, Laws of 1816. By act of April 5, 1828, these lands might be sold, and the proceeds invested to pay teachers' wages.

² Chap. 260, Laws of 1825, amended April 1, 1826 (chap. 103).

³ Chap. 169, Laws of 1835.

⁴ Chap. 85, Laws of 1841. By act of July 11, 1851, a part of mortgage released.

⁵ Chap. 301, Laws of 1849.

⁹ Chap. 8, Laws of 1857.

⁶ Chap. 233, Laws of 1851.
8 Chap. 261, Laws of 1863.

1840,¹ the owners of the literary institution commonly known as "St. Paul's College," in the town of Flushing, N. Y., were incorporated under this name, but without the power of granting degrees. Buildings were erected, and an Episcopal Seminary was conducted as a proprietary school for several years. It was not subject to visitation by the Regents. It was under the care of the Rev. Dr. Muhlenburgh.

Salamanca Union School, Academic Department. (Salamanca, Cattaraugus Co.)

Admitted by the Regents July 12, 1881.

SAND LAKE ACADEMY. (Sand Lake, Rensselaer Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 19, 1846. Discontinued about 1874 or 5.

Principals.

kev. John Sessions, 1845-47. William H. Scram, A. M., 1848-53. Alvah G. Ogden, A. M., 1855-56.

SANDY CREEK UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Sandy Creek, Oswego Co.)

Organized under general act of June 18, 1853.² Admitted by Regents October 31, 1873.

Principals.

B. C. Whipple, 1874. John G. Williams, A. M., 1875-76. J. Edmon Massee, A. M., 1877—.

SANDY HILL ACADEMY. (Sandy Hill, Washington Co.)

The inhabitants of the village of Sandy Hill were authorized May 26, 1836 to vote on the question of raising by tax the sum of \$3,000 for a site and academic building.³

SANDY HILL UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Sandy Hill, Washington Co.)

Organized under general act of May 2, 1864. Admitted by Regents June 2, 1871.

Wm. McLaren, A. M., 1871-76.

Principals.

James H. Dunkee, 1877 ----.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY. (Ballston Spa, Saratoga Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents December 1, 1864. A stock company with \$12,000 capital.

¹Chap. 250, Laws of 1840.

² Chap. 523, Laws of 1836.

⁷ Chap. 433, Laws of 1853.

⁴ Chap. 555, Laws of 1864.

Rev. D. W. Smith, 1865-67.

Saratoga Academy and Scientific Institute. (Saratoga Springs, Saratoga Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 28, 1835, as a stock company; estate limited to \$2,500; shares \$25. Capital increased May 26, 1836, to \$10,000. Allowed to begin with \$3,000, April 15, 1837.

Saratoga Springs Union School, Academic Department. (Saratoga Springs, Saratoga Co.)

Organized under act of April 12, 1867.⁴ Admitted by Regents January 9, 1868.

Rev. John N. Crocker, 1868-71. Levi S. Packard, 1872-82. Principals.
Percy L. Klock. A. B., 1883----

SAUGERTIES ACADEMY. (Saugerties, Ulster Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents April 7, 1854. The charter and organization of this Academy were lost over twenty years ago. A High School was begun in a new building in 1866, but it has not been placed under the Regents.

Principals.

Wm. Wight, A. M., 1857-58. George W. Squires, A. B., 1859. Duncan Thompson, Jr., 1860-61. Mrs. H. W. Bliven, 1862-65.

SAUQUOIT ACADEMY. (Sauquoit, Oneida Co.) Incorporated by the Regents April 6, 1849.

Principals.

G. W. Davenport, A. B., 1849.
M. Earl Dunham, A. M., 1850-52.
Henry S. Welton, A. B., 1853.
C. E. Billington, A. B., 1854.
M. Earl Dunham, A. M., 1855-57.
Rev. R. Le Grand Thatcher, A. B., 1858.
Norman M. McQueen, 1859.
Frederic Baylies, A. B., 1860.
R. S. Bingham, A. B., 1861.
D. P. Blackstone, A. M., 1862-63.

John H. Cunningham, 1864-65.
Aaron White, M. A., 1866-70.
L. Parsons Bissell, A. B., 1871-72.
H. W. Hunt, A. M., 1878.
D. W. Horning, A. B., 1874.
B. F. Miller, 1875-76.
L. J. Kimball, 1877.
P. W. Maitby, 1878.
Timothy H. Roberts, A. M., 1879-82.
Mrs. T. H. Roberts, A. M., 1883.

¹Chap. 167, Laws of 1835.

² Chap. 529, Laws of 1836.

³Chap. 203, Laws of 1837. Further amendments were passed May 3, 1839 (chap. 325), with respect to biennial elections, and May 6, 1840 (chap. 219), which reduced the number of trustees from 15 to 9.

⁴ Chap. 353, Laws of 1867.

SCHAGHTICOKE SEMINARY. (Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co.) Incorporated by the Legislature March 4, 1836.¹

SCHENECTADY ACADEMY. (Schenectady, Schenectady Co.)
Incorporated by the Regents January 29, 1793. Merged in Union College in 1795.

Principal.

Col. John Taylor, 1798-95.

SCHENECTADY ACADEMY. (Schenectady, Schenectady Co)

Incorporated by Legislature April 17, 1818.² Reviving charter formerly supposed to be merged in "Union College," April 25, 1831.³ Act of 1831 allowed Trustees of College to reorganize Academy and allow certain privileges of libraries and lectures. Manual labor might be introduced at the discretion of the Board of Trustees.

Principals.

Daniel Barnes, 1817-18. Nathan N. Whiting, 1819-20. Benjamin F. Joslin, 1821. Ichabod S. Spencer, 1822-25. W. D. Beattie, 1826-28. A. W. Henderson, 1831. Urania E. Sheldon,

SCHENECTADY LYCEUM AND ACADEMY. (Schenectady, Schenectady Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature March 21, 1837. Admitted by Regents February 5, 1839. Originally intended for the education of young men only, and required to take one pupil a year from each town in Schenectady county, from the Common Schools, free of tuition. Act amended March 28, 1839, so as to admit students of both sexes.

Principals.

Robert M. Brown, 1838-89. Wm. L. Aiken, A. B., 1847. Giles Manwaring, Jr., Anna E. Bazley, 1840-41. David H. Cruttenden, Anna E. Bazley, 1842. Jacob H. Aiken, 1850-52. Jacob H. Aiken, 1858. Giles F. Yates, 1843-45. Wm. Kelley, 1846.

SCHENECTADY YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY. (Schenectady, Schenectady Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 28, 1837.6 Admitted by Regents February 5, 1839.

¹ Chap. 253, Laws of 1836.

³ Chap. 192, Laws of 1818.

³ Chap. 278, Laws of 1831.

⁴Chap. 95, Laws of 1837.

⁸ Chap. 109, Laws of 1889.

⁶ Chap. 283, Laws of 1837.

Urania E. Sheldon, 1833. E. A. Huntington, 1834. Ezra A. Huntington, Urania E. Sheldon, 1835-87. Rob't M. Brown, Rev. Jas. E. Lewis, 1837.

SCHENECTADY UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Schenectady, Schenectady, Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 9, 1854. Admitted by Regents October 13, 1856.

Principals.

Charles B. Goff, A. B., 1856-57. Benjamin Stanton, A. M., 1858-63. Henry Whitehorne, A. M., 1864-68. Samuel B. Howe, A. M., 1869-78. Charles S. Halsey, A. M., 1879—...

Schenevus Union School, Academic Department. (Schenevus, Otsego Co.)

Admitted by the Regents January 9, 1880.

Principal.

R. S. Thomas, 1882---

SCHOHARIE ACADEMY.2 (Schoharie, Schoharie Co.)

Incorporated by Legislature April 28, 1837.³ Admitted by Regents February 5, 1839. Merged in the Schoharie Union School, Academic Department, which was organized under general act of May 2, 1864,⁴ and admitted by the Regents October 31, 1873.

Principals.

Michael P. Cavert, A. M., 1854.
A. J. Jutkins, 1855-56.
Rev. John S. Parsons, A. M., 1857-60.
Rev. William Sharts, 1861-62.
Lorenzo S. B. Sawyer, A. B., 1868-65.
Edward A. Babcock, 1866.
George W. Briggs, A. M., 1867-69.
Oren C. Sikes, A. B., 1870-72.

Horatio Waldo, Jr., 1836. Alfred Miller, 1837-88. Levi Sternberg, 1889. George Kerr, 1839. Henry Gallup, 1840-48. Rev. Avery Briggs, 1843-48. George W. Briggs, A. B., 1848-50. Lemuel H. Waters, A. M., 1851. John F. Severance, A. B., 1852-54.

SCHUYLERVILLE ACADEMY. (Schuylerville, Saratoga Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 23, 1840. Merged in the "Schuylerville Union School, Academic Department," which was admitted by the Regents March 20, 1878.

¹ Chap. 178, Laws of 1854.

 $^{^2\,\}mathrm{See}$ Regents' report of 1877, p. 689, for a more extended notice of this Academy.

³ Chap. 283, Laws of 1837.

⁴ Chap. 555, Laws of 1864.

John Giles, Jr., 1839-40. James Dinsmoor, 1841. Daniel Giles, 1842. John K. Davis, 1848. George D. Stewart, 1844-47. William T. Goodnough, A. B., 1848-52. Fenner E. King, 1853. Rev. Henry Baker, A. B., 1854-56. Rev. A. G. Cochran, A. M., 1857-61. Almon F. Reynolds, 1862-64. Rev. John Vrooman, 1865-67. C. J. Doughty, 1879. George W. Gillette, Ph. D., 1880——.

Scientific and Military Academy of the Western District. (Whitesborough, Oneida Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 17, 1826. Admitted by Regents January 9, 1829. Allowed to receive the property of the Whitesborough Academy. The Commissary-General was authorized to issue 100 stands of arms and accoutrements for the use of this institution, to be returned when called for. Empowered to give instruction in the military, agricultural and other branches of the arts and sciences. The principal officer in charge was to be styled the "Intendant," and to have the full rank of a colonel of militia. The students were to be styled "cadets." There was to be an annual examination and review, notice of which was to be advertised in at least two newspapers in Oneida county, one in Albany and one in New York city.

SEMINARY OF OUR LADY OF ANGELS. (Suspension Bridge, Niagara Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 20, 1863,² with authority given to the Regents, whenever the state of literature and the value of property might in their opinion justify, and upon the petition of the Trustees, to erect the same into a College.

A Seminary of the same name, formed February 27, 1861, under the general act of 1848 for the formation of benevolent, charitable, scientific and missionary societies, was empowered by act of May 15, 1877, to convey its property to this institution. By an act passed March 12, 1883, the Legislature conferred the right of maintaining any department of learning that is taught in any College or University in the State, and of locating and maintaining the same in the county of Erie. Changed by the Regents August 7, 1883, to "Niagara University."

SEMINARY OF THE GENESEE CONFERENCE.

(See " Cazenovia Seminary.")

^{&#}x27; Chap. 367, Laws of 1826.

² Chap. 190, Laws of 1863.

³ Chap. 273, Laws of 1877.

⁴ Chap. 92, Laws of 1883.

SEMINARY OF THE GENESEE AND ONEIDA CONFERENCES.
(See "Cazenovia Seminary.")

SENECA FALLS ACADEMY. (Seneca Falls, Seneca Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 27, 1837. Admitted by Regents February 5, 1839. Merged in the "Seneca Falls (Free) Academy" under chap. 389, Laws of 1867.

Cotton M. Crittenden, 1838-43. Rutger Van Brunt, 1844. Orin Root, A. M., 1845-49. Charles A. Avery, A. B., 1850-58. Myron H. Beach, A. B., 1854-55. Samuel G. W.:lliams, A. B., 1856-57. Rev. John M. Guion, A. M., 1858-59. Charles D. Vail, A. B., 1860-61. Principals.
Charles D. Vail and N. Palmer, 1862.
Napoleon Palmer, 1863.
George M. Jones, 1864-65.
Charles A. Wetmore, 1866-68.
Francis D. Hodgson, A. M., 1869-74.
E. B. Fancher, A. B., 1875-82.
George N. Sawyer, 1883—.

SEWARD FEMALE SEMINARY OF ROCHESTER. (Rochester, Monroe Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature April 5, 1839. Admitted by Regents February 11, 1840.

Sarah T. Seward, 1889-40. Sarah T. Gould, 1841. Harriet L. Williams, 1842-43. Principals.

Lucilia Tracy, 1846-52.

J. H. Wilson, A. B., 1858.

SEYMOUR SMITH ACADEMY. (Pine Plains, Dutchess Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents April 21, 1874. Founded upon a bequest made by Seymour Smith, late of Germantown, Dutchess county, who by his will dated March 11, 1861, had devised all his estate in the town of Pine Plains for the establishment of an Academy. By an act passed in 1864, the town had been authorized to receive the bequest, which at the time of incorporation had accumulated to \$11,800. Charter made absolute April 11, 1879.

Principal.

Rev. A. Mattice, 1879----

SHERBURNE UNION ACADEMY. (Sherburne, Chenango Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 23, 1840. Merged in the "Sherburne Union School, Academic Department" under chap. 555, Laws of 1864, and admitted by the Regents August 6, 1867.

¹ Chap. 267, Laws of 1837.

² Chap. 130, Laws of 1839.

Rev. Phineas Robinson, 1839-42. Samuel S. Stebbins, 1844. James Ellis, Jr., 1846. J. La F. Cushman, 1846. Theodore M. Bishop, 1847-48. J. Fayette Pettibone, A. B., 1849. James A. Robinson, A. B., 1850. B. B. Caruth, 1851. W. M. Crosby, A. B., 1852. Egbert L. Bangs, 1858.
Samuel S. Stebbins, A. M., 1854-55.
Horace H. Burchard, A. B., 1856.
D. W. Harrington, 1868.
Louis Dembinski, A. M., 1870-75.
Stanley P. Field, 1876.
Lena F. Colwell, 1877.
Eugene Bouton, A. B., 1878-80.
John O. Spencer, 1881——.

SHERMAN ACADEMY. (Moriah, Essex Co.

Incorporated by the Regents February 16, 1841. Name changed from "Moriah Academy," by Regents October 31, 1873, by request of its Trustees, in compliment to George Sherman, a Trustee, who had caused the Academic building to be repaired, enlarged, re-seated and painted at an expense of \$2,000, which had been paid by him. He had also endowed the Academy by a gift of \$30,000, the annual income of which was to be applied to the payment of teachers' salaries and the purchase of books and apparatus. The change was made in compliance with the universal wish of the inhabitants of the village and of the Trustees.

Principal.

Edward J. Owen, M. A., 1874.

SHERMAN UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Sherman, Chautauqua Co.)

Organized under general act of May 2, 1864. Admitted by Regents April 21, 1874.

James W. Brown, 1874-75. J. H. Selden, James W. Brown 1876. Principals.

J. H. Selden, 1877-78.

F. H. Hall, 1879-80.

Alton W. Onthank, 1881---.

SILVER CREEK UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Silver Creek, Chautauqua Co.)

Admitted by the Regents January 29, 1880.

Principals.

John W. Babcock, A. B., 1880.

P. K. Pattison, A. M., 1881--.

Sinclairville Union School, Academic Department. (Sinclairville, Chautauqua Co.)

Admitted by the Regents,

. 1883.

Principal.

Frank H. Hall, A. B., 1888.

SKANEATELES ACADEMY. (Skaneateles, Onondaga Co.)

Incorporated by Legislature April 14, 1829. Authorized to sell property to pay debts March 19, 1852.

Skaneateles Union School, District No. 10, Academic Department. (Skaneateles, Onondaga Co.)

Organized under general act of May 2, 1864.3 Admitted by Regents June 3, 1868.

Principals.

Wm. C. Bowen, A. M., 1870-74. F. D. Hodson, A. M., 1875. Arthur M. Wright, A. M., 1876-81. Frank Curtis Whitney, A. B., 1882-

SMITHVILLE UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Smithville, Chenanago Co.)

Admitted by the Regents April 11, 1879.

Principals.

George Irving Skinner, A. B., 1883----

E. W. Rogers, 1879-80. George B. Turnbull, A. B., 1881-82.

Sodus Academy. (Sodus, Wayne Co.) Incorporated by the Regents January 11, 1855.

Principals.

Dexter E. Clapp, A. B., 1854-55. E. P. Harris, A. B., 1856. Charles H. Dann, 1857. Lewis H. Clark, 1858-64. Elisha Curtis, A. M., 1865----

SOUTHOLD ACADEMY. (Southold, Suffolk Co.)

Incorporated by Legislature April 21, 1837. The building of this institution was erected in 1834, and was then and for many years afterward the most spacious one of the kind in the county.

Principal.

Selah Hammond.

Spencer Union School, Academic Department. (Spencer, Tioga Co.)

Received under visitation of the Regents March 1, 1875.

Principals.

W. Nathan Ferris, M. D., 1875. C. H. Freeman, 1876. Fred Johnson, 1877. George L. Graham, 1878. Charles O. Vose, 1879. Frank J. Vose, 1880. Floyd S. Lowell, 1881——.

¹ Chap. 127, Laws of 1829.

⁹ Chap. 68, Laws of 1852,

⁸ Chap. 555, Laws of 1864.

⁴Chap. 222, Laws of 1837.

Spencertown Academy. (Spencertown, Columbia Co.)

Incorporated by Legislature May 13, 1845. Admitted by Regents December 3, 1847. Merged in the School System, and now known as the "Spencertown (Free) Academy."

Principals.

John D. E. Jones, 1847-48. Elias E. Warner, A. B., 1849. Robert L. Dodge, 1850. A. F. Carman, A. B., 1851. Alden Whipple, A. B., 1852. Andrew W. Morehouse, 1853-57. Irving Magee, A. B., 1858.

James W. Grush, A. B., 1859-60. Levi S. Packard, A. M., 1861-68. W. B. Putney, 1864. Alexander Reynolds, 1865-66. Isaac Fowler, M. D., 1867-71. C. S. Mead, 1872. Rev. H. R. Schermerhorn, 1873-78.

Spring Mills Academy. (Spring Mills, Allegany Co.) Incorporated by the Regents April 8, 1861.

Principals.

Rev. Lowell L. Rogers, 1862. Daniel H. Cobb, 1868. Elias Horton, Jr., 1864-65.

Springville Academy. (See "Griffith Institute.")

S. S. SEWARD INSTITUTE. (Florida, Orange Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 7, 1847.² Admitted by Regents February 4, 1848. Male and female departments conducted separately.

Miss Elizabeth Parsons, 1847-50.
Miss Elizabeth Parsons, 1851-54.
John W. Round, A. M., 1855-61.
John W. Round, A. M., 1855-61.
T. G. Schriver, A. M., 1862-66.
T. G. Schriver, 1867-69.
T. G. Schriver, 4869-72.
Miss Mary Hotchkiss, 1869-72.

Principals.

James H. Durkee,
Mrs. G. W. Seward,
T. G. Schriver,
Mrs. G. W. Seward,
Henry A. Harlo,
Mrs. G. W. Seward,
Henry A. Harlo, A. M., 1879-81.
Charles H. Atkins, A. B., 1882.
Mrs. M. S. Parks, 1883—.

STAMFORD SEMINARY. (Stamford, Delaware Co.) Incorporated by the Regents January 11, 1872.

J. Harvey McKee, LL. B., 1876-78.

Principals.

Robert W. Hughes, A. B., 1882.

STARKEY SEMINARY. (Starkey, Yates Co.) Incorporated by the Regents February 25, 1848.

Principals.

Rev. Edward Chadwick, A. M., 1848-61. Oscar F. Ingalsbe, A. M., 1863-73. B. F. McHenry, A. M., 1874-77. R. D. Evans, A. M., 1878. Oscar F. Ingoldgsby, A. M., 1879----.

¹ Chap. 187, Laws of 1845.

⁹ Chap. 235, Laws of 1847.

STEUBEN ACADEMY. (Steuben, Oneida Co.)

Incorporated by Legislature April 17, 1826. Admitted by Regents January 29, 1828. Discontinued about 1830.

Principals.

Charles Chapman, 1827. James Henry Eells, 1828. Wm. G. Lloyd, 1829-30.

STILLWATER ACADEMY. (Stillwater, Saratoga Co.) Incorporated by the Regents January 29, 1839.

Principal.

Zalmon Richards, 1839-46.

STILLWATER SEMINARY. (Stillwater, Saratoga Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 25, 1848. A reincorporation of the preceding.

Principals.

William T. Goodenough, 1847. Nathan W. Ayer, A. B., 1848-49. Joseph F. Cary, A. M., 1850-51. E. Franklin Foster, 1852-

Sullivan County Academy.² (Bloomingburg, Sullivan Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature April 5, 1828 ³ Admitted by Regents March 31, 1831.

Principals.

Samuel Pitts.

Samuel Robinson, 1831.

SUSQUEHANNA SEMINARY. (Binghamton, Broome Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents April 7, 1854, and charter declared absolute January 14, 1855. An act passed April 16, 1857,⁴ allowed the Comptroller to loan \$15,000, and take a mortgage upon the property. The mortgage was foreclosed and the title acquired by the State. By act of April 22, 1862,⁵ the premises were to be given back to the Trustees, upon certain conditions

¹ Chap. 288, Laws of 1826.

² This Academy was located in the north-eastern part of the village, and the edifice was erected in 1810 or 1811; and a private school was taught several years before incorporation, among the teachers were Alpheus Dimmick, John Burnett, Samuel Moseley, Alexander Patterson and others. The Rev. H. Connelly was for a considerable time Principal. The Academy was at one time flourishing, but it declined to a low degree, and the premises were used for Common School purposes. (Quinlan's Hist. Sullivan Co., p. 438.)

³ Chap. 171, Laws of 1828.

⁴Chap. 675, Laws of 1857.

⁵ Chap. 434, Laws of 1862.

stated, but which were not fulfilled. The building erected for Susquehanna Seminary is now occupied by St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, under the charge of Catholies of the city.

Principals.

Henry Carver, A. M., 1857-58. Alfred B. Miller, A. M., 1859.

Stephen A. Walker, A. B., 1860-63.

SYRACUSE ACADEMY. (Syracuse, Onondaga Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 28, 1835.² Admitted by Regents February 5, 1839.

Principals.

Oren Root, 1888-48.

Joseph A. Allen, 1844.

SYRACUSE HIGH SCHOOL. (Syracuse, Onondaga Co.)

Organized under act of April 13, 1860.3 Admitted by Regents January 9, 1862. A description of the building, with engraving, is given in Regents' report of 1870, p. 486.

Principals.

Charles O. Roundy, A. M, 1861-71. Walter A. Brownell, 1872. Samuel Thurber, A. M., 1873-78. George A. Bacon, A. M., Ph. D., 1879---.

Temple Grove Seminary. (Saratoga Springs, Saratoga Co.)
Incorporated provisionally by the Regents June 4, 1869. Charter made absolute April 11, 1879.

Principal.

Charles F. Dowd, A. M., 1875-78.

TEN BROECK FREE ACADEMY. (Franklinville, Cattaraugus Co.) Incorporated by the Legislature April 19, 1862. Admitted by Regents April 19, 1862. Entitled to share in Literature Fund April 11, 1868. The Peter Ten Broeck legacy may be paid. Act of May 1, 1868. The Supervisors were required April 3, 1879, to cause the report of this Academy to be printed in their annual Journal of Proceedings.

Principals.

William M. Benson, A. M, 1868-82.

Theodore F. Chapin, A. M., 1883-

¹ Communication from the Comptroller in answer to a resolution of the Assembly. Assem. Doc. 64, 1863.

² Chap. 170, Laws of 1835.

³ Chap. 357, Laws of 1860.

⁴ Chap. 353, Laws of 1862.

⁶ Chap. 162, Laws of 1868.

⁶ Chap. 517, Laws of 1868.

¹ Chap. 102, Laws of 1879.

TICONDEROGA ACADEMY. (Ticonderoga, Essex Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents April 8, 1858. A fund was raised and an Academy taught one or two years, when it became a private school, one teacher after another occupying the premises for several years upon their own account. In 1872 the building and lot were conveyed to the Union Free School District on a lease of ninety-nine years. The building was rebuilt, and whatever funds belonged to the Academy were used.

Tonawanda Union School, Academic Department. (Tonawanda, Erie Co.)

[Union School of District No. 3, of Tonawanda.] Admitted by the Regents July 11, 1877.

Benjamin F. Betts, C. E., 1878-80.

Principal.

TRACY FEMALE INSTITUTE. (Rochester, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 17, 1857.¹ By act of May 21, 1872,² Lucilla Tracy and her associates were declared a corporation by the name of "The Tracy Female College."

TROUPSBURGH ACADEMY. (Troupsburgh Centre, Steuben Co.)
Incorporated by the Regents October 17, 1861. Burned about fifteen years ago.

Rev. W. H. Rogers, A. M., 1868-64.

Principals.

Rev. Wm. Rees, D. D., 1865-68.

TROY ACADEMY. (Troy, Rensselaer Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 5, 1834.³ Allowed to merge with Rensselaer Institute May 8, 1837.⁴ It was proposed that the united institutions should bear the name of the "Rensselaer Institute," but that they should remain two separate branches; one as "The Department of Experimental Science," and the other as "The Department of Classical Literature." A prudential committee, composed of three members from each, was to have charge of their common affairs, and of all the property of both. They were to share in the Literature Fund, upon compliance with rules. Admitted by the Regents February 5, 1839. The proposed union not having been carried into effect, this institution remained as the "Troy Academy." ⁵

¹ Chap. 705, Laws of 1857.

³ Chap. 295, Laws of 1834.

⁹ Chap. 803, Laws of 1872.

⁴ Chap. 351, Laws of 1837.

⁵ By act of January 14, 1839 (chap. 4), five trustees were to form a quorum.

Principals.

Charles H. Anthony, 1838-40. R. S. Hones, 1841-46. John D. E. Jones, 1847-48. A. P. Beals, A. B., 1849-50. James L. Newell, A. B., 1851-52. John Smith, A. M., 1858-54.
Philip Furbeck, A. B., 1855.
James T. Allen, B. S., 1856-58.
T. Newton Wilson, A. M., 1859——.

TROY EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE. (Troy, Rensselaer Co.) Incorporated by Legislature April 13, 1839.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY. (Troy, Rensselaer Co.)

Founded by Mrs. Emma Willard, who had previously taught the Waterford Female Academy (1819–21), and removed her institution to Troy in the spring of 1821, where the citizens had provided a large and commodious building. Her sister, Mrs. Almira Lincoln, was associated with her in the Seminary, from 1824 to 1833, and the reputation which these distinguished teachers acquired brought unparalleled success to the institution, which was conducted without a charter about seventeen years. It was incorporated by the Legislature May 6, 1837,² and admitted by the Regents January 30, 1838.³ It was continued as a boarding Academy until 1873, and has since been conducted as a day school.

Mrs. Emma Willard, 1821-87. Mrs. Sarah L. Willard, 1839-48. Principals.

John H. Willard, 1948-73.
Emily T. Wilcox, 1874-76.

TROY HIGH SCHOOL. (Troy, Rensselaer Co.)
Organized under general act of April 22, 1862. Admitted by
Regents January 9, 1863.

Marcus H. Martin, 1862-70. David Beattice, 1871. Principals.

H. A. Pierce, A. M., 1878-82.

Henry A. Judson, A. M., 1883---.

TRUMANSBURGH ACADEMY. (Trumansburgh, Tompkins Co.)
Incorporated provisionally by the Regents July 6, 1854. Charter
declared absolute January 21, 1858. Merged in the "Trumansburgh Union School, Academic Department," in January, 1879, all
the property of the Academy being transferred to the Board of
Education.

¹ Chap. 169, Laws of 1889.

⁹ Chap. 339, Laws of 1837. By an act passed in 1834 (chap. 21), the city of Troy was authorized to raise \$12,000 for purchase of more land and enlargement of buildings. Further provision was made in respect to the debt thus incurred in 1843.

³ A sketch of the history of this institution will be found in the Regent's report of 1877, pp. 657-670.

⁴ Chap. 198, Laws of 1862.

Ed. O. Cowles, A. B., 1857. Stephen Hadden, A. B., 1858. A. H. Pease, A. M., 1859-60. E. M. Maynard, A. M., 1861-68. Ralph Hunt, A. B., 1860. N. B. Congdon, 1870. Orlo Horton, 1871. John G. Moon, 1872. Principals.

Fox Holden, A. B., 1873. Francis H. Grove, 1874. David Campbell, 1875. R. S. Smith, 1876. James O. Griffin, 1879. Daniel O. Barto, 1880. Frank D. Woodard, 1881. A. W. Dyke, A. M., 1882——.

TURIN ACADEMY. (Turin, Lewis Co.).

Incorporated by the Legislature April 30, 1839. Not organized.

ULSTER FREE ACADEMY. (Rondout, Ulster Co.)
The "Rondout Union School," or "Kingston Union School No.
2," admitted by the Regents January 9, 1880.

Principals.

L. M. Edmonds, 1880.

Thomas Raflery, A. M., 1881-82.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY. (Ellenville, Ulster Co.)

The "Ellenville High School" was incorporated by the Regents April 17, 1856, and merged in the "Ulster Female Seminary."

S. A. Law Post, of Ellenville, declared a corporation with succession by his executors or trustees to be duly appointed by his will, for the establishment of a Seminary, April 22, 1867.²

Unadilla Academy. (Unadilla, Otsego Co.)

Incorporated by Regents April 1, 1852. By an act passed May 3, 1872, a majority of the tax payers of the town of Unadilla might consent in writing to the appropriation of \$10,000, being part of the surplus moneys in the hands of town railroad commissioners, as a fund for payment of teachers. The money was to revert to the town in case the Academy failed to maintain instruction for two years. This act was amended April 4, 1873, by allowing the commissioners to set apart for this use certain interest-bearing securities.

William A. Ely, A. B., 1852-58. Alfred E. Burt, A. M., 1854-59. F. B. Arnold, A. B., 1860-65. William O. Webster, 1866. S. E. Smith, A. B., 1867-68. D. S. Truman, 1869-71. Principals.

R. J. Chamberlain, 1872. J. H. Willets, 1878-75. James O. Griffin, 1876-79. Thomas P. Ballard, 1880. Emmet Belknap, A. B., 1881——.

¹ Chap. 294, Laws of 1839.

² Chap. 537, Laws of 1867.

³ Chap. 484, Laws of 1872.

⁴ Chap. 178, Laws of 1873.

UNION ACADEMY. (Stone Arabia, Montgomery Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 31, 1795. Building erected and a school taught for a time but no reports made after the first vear.

Union Academy. (Granger, Allegany Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 11, 1855. This Academy was never organized.

UNION ACADEMY OF BELLVILLE. (Bellville, Jefferson Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents October 13, 1859. Name changed by the Regents from "Union Literary Society," October 13, 1859.

Rev. J. Dunbar Houghton, -Benj. D. Gifford, A. B., 1865. Rev. Buel A. Smith, A. B., 1866. E. H. Miller, 1867. R. L. Thatcher, A. M., 1868-69. Principals. W. W. Grant, A. M., 1870-73. Henry Carver, A. B., 1874. George F. Sawyer, A. B., 1875-81. Lee S. Pratt, A. B., 1882. William C. Joslin, A. B., 1888—.

UNION HALL ACADEMY. (Jamaica, Queens Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 29, 1792, and for a long period one of the leading Academies in the State. In 1834 a Female Seminary was built and opened in May of that year, under the care of Miss Margaret Adrian. It was established under the charter of Union Hall Academy, but conducted otherwise as a separate institution.

Principals. (Imperfect list.) Lewis E. A. Eigenlandt, 1805-20.

Rev. John Mulligan, A. M., 1830.

Henry Onderdonk, Jr.; Mary Hanna, 1833-41.

Henry Onderdonk, Jr.; Margaret Adrian
1843-48.

Henry Onderdonk, Jr.; Margaret Adrian
1843-48.

Henry Onderdonk, Jr., A. M., 1849.

John N. Brinkerhoof, A. M., 1850.

John N. Brinkerhoof, A. M., 1852.

John N. Brinkerhoof, A. M., 1852.

John N. Brinkerhoof, A. M., 1852.

John N. Brinkerhoof, A. M., 1869.

Jamel Hasbrouck, A. M., 1869-78.

> Union Hall of Catskill. (Catskill, Greene Co.) (See " Catskill Academy.")

UNION LITERARY SOCIETY. (Bellville, Jefferson Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 13, 1826. Name changed to "Union Academy of Bellville," October 13, 1859, by Regents.2 When first started, this was intended for a manual labor school upon a plan devised about 1824 by the Rev. Joshua Bradley, a Baptist clergyman. It was expected to combine all the advantages that an

¹ Chap. 165, Laws of 1826.

² Reports upon this Academy were made in 1831 and 1846, Assem. Doc. 262, 1831; Assem. Doc. 141 1846.

Academy could bestow, and afford a revenue from its earnings to sufficiently remunerate the stockholders.

Principals.

H. H. Hoff (2 years). Charles Avery (2 years). La Rue Thompson (2 years). George W. Eaton (1 year). John Mullin (1 year), 1883. H. H. Barney (2 years), 1884-85. L. E. Boomer, 1836. Truman C. Hill (1 year), 1837.

(Building sold by foreclosure of mortgage, but the institution was revived largely through the efforts of Rev. Jedediah Burchard.) Rev. George T. King (at the end of one year associated with Richard Ellis as joint princi-

pal).

Richard Ellis (3 years). Orsemus Cole, 1844. Richard Ellis, Calvin Littlefield, 1845-46. George S. Ramsay, 1847-48. John P. Houghton, A. B., 1850-51. Rev. J. Dunbar Houghton, A. M., 1852-64.

(See "Union Academy of Bellville" for continuation.)

Union VILLAGE ACADEMY. (Union Village [Greenwich] Washington Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 13, 1840. Merged in the "Greenwich Union School, Academic Department" in 1868, still retaining its individuality.

Principals.

James D. Lowrie, 1889-40. Sanford C. Mead, 1841-42. Horace Sprague, 1848-46. Thomas R. Ingalls, 1847-48. James S. Livingston, A. B., 1849. William W. Paddock, A. M., 1851. George D. Stewart, A. B., 1852-55. Henry Barnes, Jr., 1856-57. George D. Stewart, 1858. Leicester Allen, A. B., 1859-60. James Dobbin, A. M., 1861-65. Edmund H. Gibson, 1866-69.

University of Buffalo. (Buffalo, Erie Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents April 4, 1859. Allowed to establish an Academic Department April 4, 1859, but this was not done.

Ursuline Convent. (Morrisania, Westchester Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 13, 1868. Has not reported to the Regents.

UTICA ACADEMY. (Utica, Oneida Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 14, 1814. After much disagreement about the location, an arrangement was made by which every subscriber of \$5 was to have a vote for either one of two sites, and 667 votes were obtained for Chancellor Square and 445 for a lot on Genesee street. With the aid of the village, a building was erected in 1818, which besides being used for academic pur-

poses, served for many years as a court room for County, State and United States Courts, and as a Town Hall.¹

The building continued to be used for academic and judicial purposes until 1859, when an arrangement was made by which the county received the John street front of the Academy lot, about 100 by 115 feet, on condition, in addition to a pecuniary consideration, that it should release the remainder and should be free of all easements for courts and public meetings. In these proceedings, the rights of the original grantors and of the city were released, and the premises became vested in the trustees of the Academy alone.

In 1853 an act was passed by which the powers of the Trustees were vested in the Commissioners of Common Schools in the city of Utica, and the Academy was made one of the Common Schools of the city, but still subject to the visitation of the Regents, and entitled to all the rights and privileges it had formerly enjoyed. In May, 1865, the old Academy was burned with its furniture and apparatus, and on the 23d of January, 1866, the Common Council was

¹Dr. M. M. Bagg, in his "Pioneers of Utica," (p. 390) quoting from an address by Mr. J. Watson Williams at the opening of the second modern building, January 31, 1868, gives the following account of this first building:

"It was an unpretending brick edifice of two stories, about 50 by 60 feet, with a wide hall; one large room on the north and two smaller on the south on the first floor; and the whole upper floor was the court room. The external appearance of this structure was not such as would now suit the eye very favorably, although it was a well-proportioned and symmetrical building, possessing more of the old breadth of style than is agreeable to modern eyes, accustomed to see only the beauty of height and narrowness. With suitable external embellishments, such as the economy of that day would not tolerate, it would have been a tasteful edifice, if left to stand alone without any towering neighbors to put it out of countenance. But it was never commodious for its purpose, and was ill calculated to serve the double purpose it was destined to. Constables were required to stand guard during play hours to stifle urchin shouts, while the sacred silence of study hours was interrupted by the tread and turmoil of throngs of jurymen, witnesses. attorneys and judges, to say nothing of the pleasant grievance of being routed out of this and that recitation room to make way for jurymen about to cast lots or toss coppers for verdicts."

And thus, with all its inconvenience and its hindrances, it stood for over forty years without change of purpose or plan, never lacking of a teacher or of pupils, yet harboring from term to term the followers of the Supreme, the National and the County Courts, and serving likewise the ends of citizens intent on matters of local or of general interest, a nursery for generations of youth, a hall of judgment for the wrong-doer, and a town hall for a public spirited and intelligent people.

² Chap. 272, Laws of 1853. The arrangement for this transfer was made in the fall of 1852.

³ Chap. 9, Laws of 1866.

authorized to borrow \$25,000 to rebuild on the old site (but facing in the opposite direction, toward the square), and for the enlargement of grounds, and the purchase of books and apparatus. In 1868. the further sum of \$10,000 might be raised for furnishing the main academic building, which was completed in that year,

Since its union with the Common School system, it has been

known as the " Utica Free Academy." 2

Principals.

rected), 1815.
Rev. Samuel T. Mills, 1818.
Wm. Sparrow, 1819.
Carson and Johnson, 1820.
Edward Aiken, 1821.
Charles Stewart, 1822. Alexander Dwver, 1828. David Prentice, 1824-86.

Rev. Jesse Townshend (before a building was Rev. Thomas Towel, 1837. erected), 1815.

Rev. Samuel T. Mills, 1818.

Wm. Sparrow, 1819.

Carson and Johnson, 1820.

Rev. Samuel T. Mills, 1818.

George M. Perkins, 1841-44.

George Spencer, A. B., 1844-50.

Ellis H. Roberts, A. B., 1850-51. — Newcomb, —. Fitz Henry Weld, A. M., 1858-57. George C. Sawyer, A. M., 1858-

UTICA CITY LIBRARY.

The Board of School Commissioners at their organization in 1842. took charge of the Public Library, then numbering 1,700 volumes. In recent years a library building has been erected on the north side of Elizabeth street between Genesee and Charlotte streets. It has a frontage of 64 feet and a depth of 88. It is built in the Victoria Gothic style, and has two stories and an attic, the front façade containing a tower, which projects four feet, rises 51 feet to the cornice, and is covered with a pyramidal roof 30 feet in height. It contains the Superintendent's office, room for the Board of Education, Reference Library, reading room, lecture room and library proper. The library in 1877 reported 6,167 volumes.

UTICA FEMALE ACADEMY. (Utica, Oneida Co.)

Incorporated by Legislature April 28, 1837.3 Admitted by Regents February 5, 1839. Provisions for rebuilding after fire, 4 April 14, 1865.5

¹ Chap. 38, Laws of 1868.

² A description of this building with engravings, will be found in Regents' Report of 1871, p. 463.

³Chap. 284, Laws of 1837. Capital, \$20,000; shares, \$100. Affairs managed by twenty-one Trustees, and allowed to share in the Literature Fund, upon complying with the rules of the Regents. An increase of capital to not over \$35,000 was allowed April 6, 1849 (chap. 253). The Female Academy was formally reopened after rebuilding, in October, 1871.

⁴ This fire occurred March 27, 1865, and was probably set by an incendiary.

⁵ Chap. 419, Laws of 1865. New scrip may be issued, increasing the capital to not over \$75,000; shares reduced to \$50.

Principals.

Miss Urania E. Sheldon, 1838-41. James Nichols, 1848-48. Miss Jane E. Kelly, 1844-72. Mrs. E. F. Hammill, 1873-75. Mrs. J. C. G. Piatt, 1876.

VERNON ACADEMY. (Vernon, Oneida Co.)

Incorporated by Legislature April 18, 1838.¹ Admitted by Regents February 5, 1839. A Union Free School was formed by the consolidation of School Districts No. 8 of Vernon, and No. 2 of Lenox, and joint district No. 26, of these towns. The proceedings therein were confirmed by act of April 11, 1865,² and a portion of the public square in the village of Oneida Castle with the Academic buildings thereon, were directed to be conveyed to the Union district thus formed, for the use of the Board of Education, and to enable them to erect new buildings thereon. The Academic Department of this Union School was admitted January 11, 1877.

Charles Kilbourn, 1838.
Ely Burchard, 1839.
Ensign Baker, 1840-41.
Hugh B. Lalley, 1842-43.
Henry A. Williams, 1844-46.
Horace Lathrop, 1847.
Eli C. Botsford, 1848-49.
S. S. Norton, A. M., 1850-51.
C. L. Percival, A. M., 1850-55.
A. G. Williams, A. M., 1856-58.
S. F. Adams, A. B., 1859-60.
B. F. Sceva, A. B., 1869-60.
Walter Smith, 1862-68.

Principals.

Miss C. Amanda Barber, 1864. S. W. Culver, 1865-66. M. A. Sullivan, 1867. Stephen Manchester, 1868. Miss Rowena R. Ney, 1869. M. A. Sullivan, 1870-71. Randall Pease, A. B., 1872-78. Mary A. Sullivan, 1874-75. Edson W. Davis, A. B., 1876. Philip M. Hall, A. M., 1877-79. Clarence M. Champion, 1880. Harlo Loomis, 1881—.

VICTORY ACADEMY. (Victory, Cayuga Co.) Incorporated by the Legislature May 21, 1836.3

WALLABOUT SELECT GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE SEVENTH WARD OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN. (Brooklyn, Kings Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 4, 1839.4

WALLKILL ACADEMY. (Middletown, Orange Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 26, 1841. Admitted by Regents February 13, 1842. Merged in the "Wallkill Union School, Academic Department."

¹ Chap 273, Laws of 1838.

³ Chap. 403, Laws of 1836.

² Chap. 376, Laws of 1865.

⁴ Chap. 334, Laws of 1839.

b Chap. 349, Laws of 1841.

Rev. Phineas Robinson, 1843-44. Patrick McGregor, A. M., 1845-49. Henry Freeman, 1850-54. Rev. P. T. Babbitt, A. B., 1855. Principals.
D. Kerr Bull, 1856-68.

D. Kerr Bull, 1896-98. George H. Decker, A. M., 1869-70. Dr. H. Warren, A. M., 1871-74. Henry R. Sanford, A. M., 1875—...

WALTON ACADEMY. (Walton, Delaware Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents February 10, 1854. Merged in the "Walton Union School, Academic Department."

Principals.

E. M. Maynard, A. M., 1854-57. M. N. Horton, A. M., 1858-61. Sidney Crawford, 1862-64. Charles E. Summer, 1865-67. Strong Comstock, A. B., 1868-70. T. D. Barclay, B. D., 1871-72. Strong Comstock, A. M., 1873--.

WALWORTH ACADEMY. (Walworth, Wayne Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 12, 1841. Admitted by Regents April 19, 1843. Authorized to sell and buy other lands, April 2, 1864. By an ordinance passed March 5, 1857, the power of electing Trustees to this Academy was vested in the East Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This was repealed January 13, 1870, and the power restored to the stockholders.

Principals.

C. H. Dann, 1859. George H. Preston, 1860. Henry L. Harter, A. M., 1861. H. O. Abbott, A. B., 1862-65. John G. Williams, A. M., 1866-67. Daniel Ayres, 1868-69. J. Carlton Norris, 1875—.

E. B. Walworth, 1843-44. Ornon Archer, 1844-45. A. G. Williams, 1847-48. James A. Smith, 1849-50. J. Chamberlain, A. M., 1851-52. John F. Severance, A. M., 1854-55. H. Vosburgh, 1856. W. B. Holt, A. B., 1857-58.

Warnersville Union Seminary and Female Institute. (Warnersville, Schoharie Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents January 27, 1854.

WARREN FREE INSTITUTE IN THE CITY OF TROY. (Troy, Rensselaer Co.)

Incorporated March 19, 1846,³ for the purpose of maintaining a free school already established in the city of Troy, for the instruction of indigent female children in the elements of an English education, and in music, needle work and other useful employments, and of maintaining a place of worship. Not to be deemed within the provisions of law with respect to Literature Fund.

The above act revived April 5, 1859,4 the name changed to the

¹ Chap. 188, Laws of 1841.

³ Chap. 33, Laws of 1846.

² Chap. 112, Laws of 1864.

⁴ Chap. 140, Laws of 1859.

"Mary Warren Free Institute of the City of Troy," and additional powers specified. The Trustees were to be communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

WARREN COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL. (Glens Falls, Warren Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature April 15, 1828. Not organized.

WARRENSBURGH ACADEMY. (Warrensburgh, Warren Co.) Incorporated by the Regents May 4, 1860.

Principals.

Alfred A. Post, A. M., 1861. Frank Shepard, A. M., 1862-68. Wm. R. Baldwin, A. B., 1864. Thomas H. Hall, A. B., 1865-66. A. B. Abbott, A. B., 1867. Kendrick S. Putnam, A. M., 1868. C. S. Merrill, A. B., 1869-70. J. E. Weld, 1871. H. F. Ferry, 1972.
Henry P. Robinson, A. B., 1872.
Lewis L. Lawrence, A. B., 1878-74.
Warrington Somers, 1975-76.
W. S. Austin, A. M., 1877-79.
Frank Morton, A. M., 1881.
C. L. Morey, 1882.
L. S. Packard, 1888.

WARSAW UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Warsaw, Wyoming Co.)

Organized under general act of June 18, 1853.² Incorporated by the Regents January 11, 1855. Tuition charges authorized by chap. 222, Laws of 1868.

N. F. Wright, A. B., 1854-55. J. B. Brigham, 1856. E. P. Harris, A. B., 1857. N. F. Wright, A. M., 1858-59. Joseph Dill, A. M., 1861. Joseph Dill, A. M., 1861. Joseph Dill, A. M., 1862. Principals.

Winslow Scofield, 1863. Charles H. Dann, 1864-69. S. E. Peck, 1870. Flail C. Sheldon, 1871-74. S. M. Dodge, A. B., 1875. A. P. Chapin, 1876-82. Edwin D. Merriam, A. B., 1888.

WARWICK INSTITUTE. (Warwick, Orange Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 17, 1854. Merged in the Common School System as Warwick (Free) Institute, Academic Department. The change occurred January 25, 1868.

Principals.

Rev. Wm. H. Carter, 1854. Adrian H. Denming, 1855. Clarence L. Bennel, 1856-57. Charles E. Bennel, 1858-59. Robert C. Wetenhall, A. M., 1860. John P. Birch, A. M., 1861-62. James F. Knowles, 1868. C. H. Riggs, A. M., 1864-68. Dr. Hiram Warren, A. M., 1869-71. N. H. Dumond, 1872-74. M. N. Kane, 1875. A. G. McAlister, A. M., 1876——.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY. (Salem, Washington Co.)

A classical school was begun in Salem (then called "New Perth") in 1780, by the Rev. Thomas Watson, and continued several years. He was succeeded by St. John Honeywood. In December, 1790, a petition was addressed to the Regents for an Academic charter, and one was granted February 15, 1791, under the name of "The

⁴ Chap. 226, Laws of 1828.

⁹ Chap. 392, Laws of 1853.

Trustees of Washington Academy, in Salem, in the county of Washington in the State of New York."

The Academy was organized under its charter without delay, and a school begun in the spring of 1791, in a room fitted up by Gen. John Williams. In 1794, the same patron presented to the Trustees a suitable Academic building, which remained in use until burned in 1802. Temporary accommodations were used until 1810–11, when a third building was erected, the town raising \$500 by tax for its completion. It was used until 1819, when it was burned with its library and school furniture.

The Trustees did not allow this new misfortune to interrupt their Academy, which was continued in the Session House of a church in Salem, and measures were commenced without delay for rebuilding. An act was passed March 19, 1819, appropriating \$3,000 to aid in rebuilding after this second fire, upon condition that an equal sum was raised from other sources. It was much larger and better than the preceding, but in its erection a debt was contracted which remained a burden thirty years afterwards. It was occupied in 1820, a boarding department being provided in the building.

The Academy prospered for many years with various changes in its management, but without important event, until on the 17th of April, 1851, an act was passed amending the village charter. In this act, the village Trustees were directed to appoint six Commissioners of Schools, who were to be classified so that two would be elected annually thereafter, with power to institute a system of graded schools. They might contract with the Trustees of Washington Academy, for the lease of their premises, or for joint occupation; and under this arrangement the Academy became free to the inhabitants living within the village district within certain limitations, which the Trustees might define.

¹ This was two stories high, surmounted by a tower for a bell. It had two school rooms and a library room on the first floor, and six rooms for lodging and recitations of students. It was burned about December 20, 1802. It had cost £460 (\$1,150).

² This building was framed, 54 by 44 feet in size and two stories high. It contained rooms for the Principal's family and for boarding and lodging students. It was burned on the morning of February 18, 1819. The Adelphi Society's Library, lost with the building, contained 300 volumes. The loss amounted to \$4,500 and there was no insurance.

⁸Chap. 55, Laws of 1819.

⁴This edifice was of brick, three stories high, with a basement, 56 by 52 feet in size, and finished in a most substantial manner.

⁵ Chap. 206, Laws of 1851.

This act was not to prevent the Trustees from instituting teachers' classes as before, nor from collecting tuitions from students coming from abroad. This was one of the earliest of the free schools established in the State, in connection with Academic instruction. There was some hesitation in the adoption of the permissive features of the act, as the measure was new, wholly without precedent, and by some not rightly understood. The arrangement was finally concluded in December, 1853, and has been continued to the present time.

In 1872, plans for enlargement and renovation were adopted, at the expense of the Board of Education, and by this, the accommodations were increased three-fold, and the architectural appearance of the structure was greatly improved.¹

On the 25th and 26th of August, 1880, the Academy celebrated the centennial year of organization of the first classical school in Salem, which is regarded as the beginning of Academic education in that place. The occasion drew together great numbers of the former students, and friends of education from distant parts, and gave an opportunity for reviewing the experience of a century rich in the history of science, literature and art, and in which this institution, within its sphere, had borne an honorable part.

Principals.* (Appointed.)

Rev. Thomas Watson, 1780.
St. John Honeywood, 1788.
Charles Ingalls, 1791.
Artemas Robbins, M. D., 1800.
Cornelius Holmes, M. D., 1801.
Rev. Joseph L. Mills, 1802.
Rev. William McMurray, 1804.
Rev. John Frost, 1806.
Rev. Thomas Whyte, 1806.
Rev. Thomas Gross, 1808.
James Stevenson, 1810.
Rev. Joel B. Nott, 1817.
Hon. John W. Proudfit, 1818.
Rev. John McNiece, 1818.
Rev. Jidney Weller, 1820.
William Williams, 1824.
Rev. James W. Stewart, 1831.

(Appointed.)
Henry Barnes, A. M., 1832.
Rev. Earl W. Larkin, 1839.
David S. Sheldon, A. M., 1842.
Rev. James H. Carruth, 1842.
William H. McHarg, A. M., 1844.
Rev. John Crawford, 1848.
Hobert Rogers, A. M., 1848.
James S. Dobbin, A. M., 1850.
Winchester W. Whitcomb, 1853.
Charles A. White, 1855.
Rev. William M. Johnson, 1858.
John A. McFarland, A. M., 1869.
William Gorrie, A. M., 1865.
James S. Dobbin, A. M., 1866.
John A. McFarland, A. M., 1867.

*The following is from a list published in connection with the Centennial Proceedings of 1889.

¹ In this improvement towers were built outside of the old brick walls at each end, with suitable halls and stairways, furnishing double avenues of escape from every floor. The need of this was made apparent on the occasion of an alarm from an earthquake shock, on the 20th of October, 1870.

In 1880, the Hon, James Gibson in a historical address thus stated the statistics of this experiment in free Academic education as follows:

There had been an average transfer each term of about eighty-four; the number of different scholars transferred had averaged ninety-four each year, making for the twenty seven years 2,538 pupils. The results were spoken of as in the highest degree satisfactory, and most beneficial to the village, and to the cause of education in the Academy.

Washington Academy. (Warwick, Orange Co.) Incorporated by the Regents March 25, 1811. This Academy was never organized.

Washington County Seminary and Collegiate Institute. (See "Fort Edward Collegiate Institute.")

Washington Seminary. (Claverack, Columbia Co.) (See "Claverack Academy.")

WATERFORD ACADEMY. (Waterford, Saratoga Co.)

Incorporated by Legislature April 28, 1834. Admitted by Regents February 6, 1839. Merged in the "Waterford Union School, Academic Department," which was admitted by the Regents June 2, 1871.

Principals.

William T. Seymour, 1838. Samuel R. House, 1889-40. William G. Lloyd, 1841-47.

Waterford Union School. (Waterford, Saratoga Co.)
Organized under general act of May 2, 1864. Admitted by Regents June 2, 1871.

Andrew J. Robb. 1871-74.

Principals.
E. E. Ashley, 1875----

WATERFORD FEMALE ACADEMY. (Waterford, Saratoga Co.) Incorporated by the Legislature March 19, 1819.³

Precentress.

Mrs. Emma Willard, 1819-21.

WATERLOO ACADEMY. (Waterloo, Seneca Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 2, 1835. Merged in the "Waterloo Union School, Academic Department," October 12, 1855.

Principals.

Edward Cooper, 1842-44.

William T. Gibson. 1845-46.

Waterloo Union School, Academic Department. (Waterloo, Seneca Co.)

Organized under special act of April 10, 1855. Incorporated by the Regents October 11, 1855.

¹ Chap. 198, Laws of 1834.

² Chap. 555, Laws of 1864.

³ Chap. 52, Laws of 1819.

⁴Chap. 203, Laws of 1835. See Lord's "Life of Emma Willard," pp. 85-94 Mrs. Willard had previously taught with much success in Middlebury, Vt., and removed from this place to Troy, in the spring of 1821.

⁶ Chap 238, Laws of 1855.

Principals.

D Wallis Blanchard, 1856. Geo. D. Reynolds, 1857-58. Edward R. Adams, 1859. Benj. F. Lee, A. B., 1860-62. George J. North, 1868. WATERTOWN ACADEMY. (Watertown, Jefferson Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 2, 1835.¹ Not admitted by the Regents, but an Academic school was taught from September 19, 1832, by Mr. La Rue P. Thompson. He was succeeded by Samuel Belding and Joseph Mullin. The establishment of the "Black River Literary and Religious Institute," upon another site in Watertown village, drew off the patronage, and for many years the building lay unoccupied. It now belongs to the "Jefferson County Orphan Asylum Society." The act of 1835 was repealed Feb. 19, 1841.²

WATERTOWN HIGH SCHOOL. (Watertown, Jefferson Co.)

In 1836 the "Black River Literary and Religious Institute" was incorporated under the joint auspices of the Presbyterians and Congregationalists, each assuming one-half of the expense. It was at once organized, but was not admitted by the Regents until February 28, 1842. Name changed to the "Jefferson County Institute," May 12, 1846. The act was amended with respect to number of Trustees, etc., March 15, 1849. Succeeded by the "Watertown High School," organized under the special act of April 21, 1865,7 and admitted by the Regents January 12, 1866. The High School was established upon the premises of the institution above mentioned.

Rev. James A. Boyd, A. M., 1836-48. D. M. Linsley, A. M., 1849-51. Rev. Alvan Parmelee, A. M., 1852-56. Rev. John Sessions, A. M., 1857-58. Michael P. Cavert, A. M., 1859-61. Rev. George Kerr, LL. D., 1863-65. Principals.

Wm. Reed, Jr., 1866.

M. M. Morrill, 1867-68.

E. P. Nichols, 1869.

Hamilton Sunth, A. M., LL. D. 1870-74.

Wm. K. Wicks, A. M., 1875——.

WATKINS ACADEMY. (Watkins, Schuyler Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents January 13, 1860, Founded upon a bequest made in the will of Anne Freer, who design

1 Chap 203, Laws of 1835

⁹Chap 33, Laws of 1841. Report of a Senate committee upon the bill for repeat of charter, Senate Doc 20, 1841

³ Chap. 411, Laws of 1836, passed May 25.

⁴A copy of the report of a joint committee upon which this agreement was based will be found in *Hough's Hist. of Jefferson Co.*, p. 380

5 Chap 262, Laws of 1846.

6 Chap 101, Laws of 1849

nated the first Trustees. Charter made perpetual January 9, 1862. Merged in the "Watkins Union School, Academic Department."

Principals.

A. C. Huff, A. M., 1861-67. J. M. Wadhams, 1868. Edward W. Abbey, 1869 J. L. Mack, 1870-74. Samuel S. Johnson, 1875——-.

WATERVILLE UNION SCHOOL. (Waterville, Oneida Co.)

Organized under general act of June 18, 1853. Admitted by Regents April 21, 1874.

Principal.

Geo. R. Cutting, A. M., 1874-

WATSON AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE. (Clyde, Wayne Co.)

Joseph Watson and others were incorporated April 9, 1851,² for the purpose of establishing a seminary of learning at Clyde. Shares, \$50, and no one to own more than five shares at a time. Plans not perfected.

WAVERLY INSTITUTE. (Waverly, Tioga Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents January 21, 1858. Charter made absolute January 13, 1859. Merged in the "Waverly Institute, Academic Department."

Principals.

Andrew J. Lang, A. M., 1858-70. Paul Roulet, 1871. S. C. Hall, 1872.

WAVERLY HIGH SCHOOL. (Waverly, Tioga Co.)

Organized under general act of May 2, 1864.3 Admitted by Regents January 11, 1872.

Principals.

S. C. Hall, 1878.

Henry H. Hutton, 1874—.

WAYNE COUNTY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. (Newark, Wayne Co.) Incorporated by the Regents July 6, 1855. Name changed to "Wayne and Ontario Collegiate Institute," January 13, 1860.

WAYNE AND ONTARIO COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. (Newark, Wayne Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 13, 1860. Changed from "Wayne County Collegiate Institute." A report received in January, 1871, showed that further progress had been made in the construction of the Academic building which was then nearly completed.

¹Chap. 433, Laws of 1853.

² Chap 105, Laws of 1851.

WEBSTER ACADEMY. (Webster, Monroe Co.)

Incorporated provisionally by the Regents April 17, 1850. Charter declared absolute January 14, 1858. Building burned, and the site relinquished to the Union School District.

Principals.

Rev. S. F. Holt, A. M., 1857. B. S. Potter, 1858. H. H. Cheesebrough, 1859. Charles H. Dunn, 1860-62, Henry Vosburgh, 1868. H. O. Abbott, 1864. H. L. Ward, A. M., 1865.

Henry C. Robinson, A. B., 1866. Eugene Cheeseman, 1867-68. Miss Almira Manley, 1869. J. Leonard Waugh, Miss Almira Manley, 1870. Erastus F. Maine, 1871-75. George S. Billings, 1876.

WEEDSPORT ACADEMY. (Weedsport, Cayuga Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature April 18, 1838. Merged in the

WEEDSPORT UNION SCHOOL.

Organized under special act of April 14, 1858,² which vested certain corporate powers in a Board of Education, in District No. 8, of the town of Brutus.

Principals.

Albert W. Morehouse, A. M., 1878-76. William H. Bradford, 1877-79. D. D. Van Allen, A. B., 1880-81. Lazell R. Hopkins, A. B., 1882——.

WELLS SEMINARY. (Aurora, Cayuga Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature March 28, 1868,³ under the patronage of Henry Wells, of Aurora. Changed to "Wells College" by the Regents March 29, 1870. This change of name made no difference in its powers, as it was practically a college from the first.

Wellsville Union School, Academic Department. (Wellsville, Allegany Co.)

Admitted by the Regents August 7, 1883.

Wesleyan Seminary. (New York City.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 13, 1819,⁴ for the purpose of establishing a seminary for both sexes in the city of New York, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Westchester Union School No. 1, Academic Department. (Westchester, Westchester Co.)

Admitted by the Regents July 11, 1877.

Principala.

J. E. Young, 1878-79. J. A. Reinhart, Ph. D., A. M., 1881. M. E. Devlin, A. M., 1882-

¹ Chap. 326, Laws of 1838.

³ Chap 72, Laws of 1868.

⁹ Chap. 212, Laws of 1858.

⁴ Chap. 198, Laws of 1819.

Westchester Union School No. 3, Academic Department. (Westchester, Westchester Co.)

Admitted by the Regents March 20, 1878.

Principals.

J. A. Reinhart, M. A., Ph. B., 1878-80.

Wm. S. Hall, M. A., 1881---.

Westfield Academy. (Westfield, Chautauqua Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature May 5, 1837. Merged in the "Westfield Union School, Academic Department."

John M. Keep, 1838. Lorenzo Parsons, 1839-40. Alexander Montgomery, 1841-44. J E. Pillsbury, A. B., 1845-50. E. W. Johnson, A. B., 1851-52. John C. Donaldson, A. B., 1858-56. Theodore Baird, A. B., 1857-58. S. Gerard Nye, 1859. Charles H. Brown, 1860. Principals.

John C. Long, 1861-66.

Charles E. Lane A. B., 1867.

Abram Brown, A. B., 1868.

G. A. Mueller, 1869.

John Fosdick, 1870-78.

Henry A Balcom, L.L. B., Ph. D., 1879-80.

S. J. Somberger, Ph. M., 1882.

Lewellin M. Ghidden, A. M., 1883.

West Hebron Classical School. (West Hebron, Washington Co.) Incorporated by the Regents March 23, 1855. Merged in the "West Hebron Union School, Academic Department," in the fall of 1858. Changed from the preceding in the fall of 1858.

West Hebron Union School, Academic Department. (West Hebron, Washington Co.)

Principals.

Andrew J. Qua, 1870-72. John C. Gray, 1878-74. C. D. Heury, 1875. M. J. Oatman, 1876. Curtis C. Grove, 1877. C. D. Reid, 1878. James O. Partridge, 1879-81. J. F. Burker, 1882. Thomas J. Spier, 1888......

Westrown Academy. (Westtown, Orange Co.)
Incorporated by the Legislature April 18, 1839.² Admitted by Regents January 30, 1840.

Principals.

Stephen D. Bross, 1839-40. Lucien Roys, 1841-42. Gideon Bingham, 1848-44. Abijah M. Calkin, 1845-47.

Westport Union School. (Westport, Essex Co.)
Organized under general law of May 2, 1864. Admitted by
Regents January 10, 1867.

Principals.

L. B. Newell, 1870-74. Curtis C. Grove, A. M., 1875-79. Edward H. Baxter, A. B., 1880. Thomas A. Wassan, 1881-2. Edward C. Lane, 1883—.

¹ Chap. 337, Laws of 1837. Acts of relief were passed February 22, 1838 (chap. 44), April 5, 1847 (chap. 53), and May 12, 1847 (chap. 275). A description of the Westfield Academy, with engravings, is given in Regents Report of 1870, p. 487.

⁹ Chap. 191, Laws of 1839.

⁸ Chap. 555, Laws of 1864.

WEST WINFIELD ACADEMY. (West Winfield, Herkimer Co.)

Organized under general act of May 2, 1864. Incorporated by the Regents January 10, 1867. Merged in the "West Winfield Union School, Academic Department." Admitted by the Regents July 8, 1884.

Le Roy Bliss, A. B., 1851-52 William W. Bass, A. B., 1858. Ephraim R. Aiken, M. D., 1854-55 E. O. Hovey, A. B., 1856-57. D. M. Haggart, 1858. E. O. Hovey, A. M., 1859-64 D. P. Blackstone, A. M., 1865-69. Principals.

A. K. Goodyear, A. B., 1870-75.
T. H. Roberts, A. M., 1876-78.
Seward D. Allen, A. B., and James B. Mc-Giffert, A. B., 1879.
Sarah D. Allen, A. B., 1880.
Leigh R. Hunt, M. A., 1881——.

WHITEHALL ACADEMY. (Whitehall, Washington Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 20, 1839. Whitehall Academy incorporated by the Regents February 14, 1851. Merged in the "Whitehall Union School, Academic Department." Admitted by the Regents June 10, 1873.

Principals.

E. M. Maynard, 1848-49. Worden Reynolds, A. M., 1850-51. William W. Paddock, A. B., 1852. Worden Reynolds, A. M., 1853-55. G. H. Graves, A. M., 1856-57. Samuel E. Floyd, A. B., 1858. Henry R. Lovell, A. B., 1859. Charles R. Ballard, A. M., 1860-66. Ebenezer Butler, 1874-82. A. G. Miller, 1883——.

WHITE PLAINS ACADEMY. (White Plains, Westchester Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 19, 1828.² Admitted by Regents January 26, 1830. Authorized to sell property to pay debts, July 9, 1851.³ The sale and conveyance of Academy and lot to Bartholomew Gedney and John Mead confirmed March 6, 1857.⁴

WHITESBORO' ACADEMY. (Whitesboro', Oneida Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 23, 1813. The Trustees were allowed April 18, 1826, to transfer their property to the "Scientific and Military Academy of the Western District,"

Principals.

Ebenezer Thompson, 1817. Pelatiah Rawson, 1818. 24. Curtis C. Baldwin, 1825. Harvey Bladgett, A. B., 1830-81. Arminta P. Rice, 1838. Nebennah H. Lozey, 1825. A. W. Henderson, 1836-41. Salmon Strong, 1842. F. F. Andrews, 1848-45. James Morton, 1846. N. C. White, 1847. Mary G. Miller, 1848. James Smith, A. B., 1849.

WHITESTOWN SEMINARY. (Whitesboro', Oneida Co.)

A Free-will Baptist institution for both sexes, previously located at Clinton, and there known as "Clinton Seminary." Removed to

¹ Chap 203, Laws of 1839.

³ Chap 412, Laws of 1851.

⁹ Chap. 289, Laws of 1828.

⁴ Chap. 72, Laws of 1857.

Whitesboro' in 1844, and located upon the premises previously occupied by the "Oneida Institute of Science and Industry," which had been sold for debt. Incorporated by the Regents March 27, 1:45. At first it had a Biblical Department, with Rev. Moses M. Smart, A. M., and Rev. J. J. Butler, D. D., as instructors; but this was soon after removed to Lewiston, Maine, and merged in Bates College. Professor Smart is now connected with the Seminary, as teacher of Greek and Hebrew.

The premises were greatly enlarged after the removal; from a single wooden structure to four large buildings, two as domiciles, one a boarding hall, with music and ladies' society rooms, and one a large brick building called "Walcott Hall," used for recitations, office, society rooms and other uses. In 1882, the premises were sold on a mortgage, but measures are in progress for recovering the property for the Seminary, and for its proper endowment.

Principals.

John Fullerton, 1845. Damel F. Heffron, 1846. Samuel Farnham, A. B., 1846-52. James S. Gardner, A. M., Ph. D., 1853-80. M. Earl Dunham, D. D., Ph. D., 1881--

WHITNEY'S POINT UNION SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. (Whitney's Point, Broome Co.)

Organized under general law of May 2, 1864.2 Admitted by Regents January 9, 1868.

Principals.

David Carver, 1867-68. E. C. Beach, A. M., 1869. Rev. F. D. Blakeslee, 1870. T. H. Roberts, 1871. C. N. Cunningham, 1874-77.

R. S. Thatcher, 1878. Henry H. Maxson, A. B., 1879. Israel T. Deyo, A. B., 1880. Clark Mills Brink, A. B., 1881. William F. Strasmer, 1882.

During the first few years of its operation the Whitestown Seminary was very flourishing. The attendance rose from 173 in 1844, to 317 in 1854, 565 in 1864, and in 1869 it was 522. More than 10,000 young men and women have received instruction in this institution.

Owing to a debt incurred in the erection of Walcott Hall, and other causes, the Seminary became embarrassed. A receiver was appointed, and the entire property sold about two years ago. Mr. Ellis Ellis, of New Hartford, bid it in at a nominal sum, subject to a mortgage of \$15,000, for the purpose of saving it as an educational institution.

A project has been undertaken for the formation of a stock company, with shares at \$20, each share giving its owner the right of one vote. Of this stock, Mr. William D. Walcott has taken \$10,000. It is proposed to raise \$25,000, and hopes are entertained of realizing this amount, which will enable the Seminary to go forward with renewed life.

In 1857, an act was passed allowing the Seminary to sell, change its name, and locate elsewhere in Oneida county, whenever two thirds of the Board of Trustees should consent, but nothing was accomplished under this act.

⁹ Chap. 555, Laws of 1864.

WILLIAMSVILLE ACADEMY. (Williamsville, Erie Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 27, 1845. Merged in the "Williamsville Union School, Academic Department." The proceedings and title in School District No. 3, of town of Amherst, confirmed May 28, 1875.¹

Principals.

L. F Bittle, 1868.

L. R. Gault, 1869.

WILSON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. (Wilson, Niagara Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 10, 1867. Merged in the "Wilson Union School, Academic Department."

Principals.

Benjamin Wilson, A. M., 1846-49.
Benjamin Wilcox, Jr., A. M., 1850-56.
Dan. H. Calkins, 1857.
B. Baldwin, A. B., 1858-60.
Charles Kelsey, A. M., 1861-64.
R. S. Bingham, A. M., 1865.
Asher B. Evans, A. M., 1866.
M. Davidson, A. M., 1867.
H. George Miller, A. B., 1868.

John McLeod, 1869-70.
Stephen C. Hall, A. B., 1871.
F. A. Greene, A. M., 1872-75.
Thomas Greene, A. M., 1876.
A. Melvin Couper, B. A., 1877.
Sheldon J. Pardee, 1878.
A. H. Burdick, 1879.
Sheldon J. Pardee, M. S., 1881-82.
A. Hall Burdick, 1888——.

WINDSOR ACADEMY. (Windsor, Broome Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature May 15, 1837.² Not organized under this act.

WINDSOR ACADEMY. (Windsor, Broome Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents March 15, 1848. Merged in the "Windsor Union School, Academic Department."

Principals.

Rev. A. Craig, A. M., 1849.
Rev. Henry Osborn, A. M., 1850.
James A. Robinson, A. B., 1851.
Albert S. Wheeler, A. B., 1852.
Rev. Adam Craig, A. M., 1853.
Rev. Henry Rinkers, A. M., 1854-56.
Rev. Jos. B. Eastman, A. M., 1857-64.
M. E. Eastman, 1865.
Charles W. Gray, 1866.
Nelson Wilbur, 1867.
T. B. Barclay, A. B., 1868.

E. Payson Fausher, 1870.
G. H. Vosburg, 1871.
Hiram L. Ward, A. M.. 1871.
A. W. Cooper, 1872.
E. R. Hall, 1878-74.
R. L. Thatcher, A. M., 1875-77
Frank V. Mills, 1878.
Henry W. Callahan, 1879.
Frank A. Wilherd, A. B., 1881.
Hambly P. Orchard, 1882.
J. D. Bigelow, A. M., 1888

WOODHULL ACADEMY. (Woodhull, Steuben Co.)

Incorporated by the Regents January 9, 1868. Town allowed to borrow \$4,000 for additional buildings for Woodhull Academy April 16, 1869. Merged in the "Woodhull Union School, Academic Department," which was admitted by the Regents April 11, 1879.

¹ Chap 448, Laws of 1875.

² Chap. 447, Laws of 1837.

³ Chap 226, Laws of 1869.

Daniel H. Cobb, 1868-72. M. M. Baldwin, A. M., 1878. D. H. Cobb, 1874-77. Principals.
E. L. Moxon, A. M., 1878-82.
H. G. Van Norman, 1888.

WYOMANOCK FEMALE SEMINARY. (New Lebanon, Columbia Co.)

Incorporated by the Legislature April 13, 1865.¹ Act amended with respect to the removal and filling of vacancies in the office of Trustees March 30, 1866.² This seminary building was burned in January, 1868, and not afterward rebuilt.

YATES ACADEMY. (Yates, Ontario Co.) Incorporated by the Regents August 23, 1842.

Principals.

Rev. William B. Bunnell, A. M., 1849-52. Charles Fairman, A. M., 1853-63. C. B. Parsons, 1864-66. F. A. Greene, 1867. Buer Lewis, 1868. E. A. Tuttle, 1869. F. A. Greene, 1870-71. L. R. Holroyd, 1872. C. C. Barrett, 1873. D. N. Burke, A. B., 1874. Philo Mosher, A. B., 1875. D. N. Burke, A. M., 1876-77. Magness Smith, A. B., 1878. F. A. Hamlin, 1879. Lloyd Crosset, 1882.

YATES COUNTY ACADEMY AND FEMALE SEMINARY. (Penn Yan, Yates Co.)

Incorporated by Legislature April 17, 1828.3 Admitted by Regents January 25, 1830. This Academy was opened in January, 1829, in a building erected by Elijah Holcomb for a hotel, and had a boarding-house attached, with rooms for about forty students. Under Mr. Gookins' management of four or five years, this institution was largely patronized by advanced students from all parts of the country. In 1834 there were 202 male and 139 female students, and in 1835 the numbers were 185 and 139. A primary department was dropped after the first year, and school was closed about 1848. The final effort was made by Richard Taylor and Joseph Bloomingdale.

Gardner Kellogg, 1829-80. Daniel B. Wakefield, 1831. Seymour Gookins, 1838-36. Benjamin Wilcox, Jr., 1842-45. Principals.

William F. Bascom, 1946.
Andrew G. Riley, 1847.
William B. Bunnell, 1848.

¹ Chap 394, Laws of 1865.

² Chap. 235, Laws of 1866.

³ Chap. 235, Laws of 1828.

YATES POLYTEOHNIC INSTITUTE. (Chittenango, Madison Co.) Incorporated by the Regents April 11, 1853.

Principals (after incorporation by the Regents).

Wm. Velaskow, A. M., 1854-61. Rev. J. N. Powell, A. M., 1862-64. Wm. Velaskow, A. M., 1865-66. A. L. Porter, 1867-68. James W. Hall, A. B., 1869.

¹ Mr. John B. Yates, about the fall of 1825, begun an enterprise in pursuance of a design he had entertained for a long time before, of founding an institution of learning in connection with practical instruction and employment in many of the pursuits of active life. It was one of the earliest of the "Manual Labor Schools" about which much was written and quite a number of experiments begun at a somewhat later period. He arranged with Professor Andrew Yates of Union College, that the latter should leave his position in the College, and unite with him in a plan for the establishment of an institution, of which the Professor was to have charge, and which he was to sustain with funds.

A large building was purchased, which had been built for a tavern, and several new ones were erected. At the beginning, the whole property in and about the present village of Chittenango was placed under the care of Dr. Yates, and Mr. Ely, a young man, a scientific and practical farmer, was procured and appointed Professor of Agriculture.

The school was organized as follows:

Rev. Andrew Yates, D. D., Principal

Rev. David A. Sherman, A. M., Professor of Philology and the Ancient Languages.

Benjamin F. Joslin, M. D., Professor of Natural Sciences.

Jonathan Ely, A. M., Professor of Practical Agriculture and the Natural Sciences.

Stephen Alexander, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics. Not long after, Dr. Joslin was appointed a Professor in Union College, and Wm. M. Herbert, M. D., was appointed, but soon died. Financial losses in other business compelled Mr Yates to limit his efforts to the maintenance of a Literary Department, in which Mr. Ely was employed in teaching the natural sciences alone. The agricultural operations gave employment to a few students, who were desirous of supporting themselves by labor.

The institution was run for a time as an Academy by Dr. Yates and his assistants, but did not pay expenses.

At the beginning of 1830. Mr. John B. Yates memorialized the Legislature for a loan.* pledging the property as security. There were at the time upon the premises, a woolen cloth factory, a flouring mill, hydraulic cement and gypsum mill, tannery, smith's shop with tilt hammer, machinery and carriage shop, an oil mill, two saw-mills and other machinery. A mile below, at the termination of a branch canal, and adjoining the Eric canal, were dry docks and a basin for the repairing of boats. "In all which pursuits, young persons attached to the institution may be employed." A plat of 300 acres had been laid out for a village on the canal, and the remainder of the tract, about 1,100 acres, he proposed to lay out into small farms of 50 acres each, with a house and a barn upon each to be rented for the benefit of the institution at will, so as not to be annoyed by undesirable tenants Each tenant was to receive and employ a laboring student, or more if required,

YATES UNION SCHOOL. (Chittenango, Madison Co.)

Organized under general act of May 2, 1864. Admitted by the Regents January 9, 1868. Formerly the "Yates Polytechnic Institute."

Principals.

Anthony Magoris, 1876. J. H. Kelley, 1877. F. R. Moore, A. M., 1878. Philo Henry Edick, A. M., 1882-

and have the privilege of educating his own children. The same provision was to be made with respect to the letting of the buildings for manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. Other stipulations were made, ending with a pledge that the lots of 50 by 200 feet should not be sold for less than \$500 apiece, nor rented at less than \$25 a year.

On the 10th of February, 1830, the Senate committee reported in detail,* reviewing the plan of the "Polytechny" (as the institution was to be called) in terms of approbation, and presenting in detail an inventory of the property offered as security. In this report the plans proposed were stated with more detail.

There were to be five general departments:

- 1. A President to have a general directory supervision over the whole.
- 2. A Principal in the Scientific Department, wich the requisite Professors and Tutors.
- 3. An Agricultural Superintendent, to direct and control the system of farming for each farm, and to keep an accurate account of the mode of culture, expenditure and product.
- 4. A Superintendent of the manufacturing operations, who is also to keep a particular account of labor and stock, and also to keep an account of and report the result of each new experiment in the operations; and
- 5. A Superintendent of the mechanical operations, and under his directions to have made whatever might be required.

The commercial transactions, in buying, selling and accounting, were to give employment to a number of persons, who would thus become familiar with business accounts.

As to the probable utility of the experiment, the committee were united, and there could be but one opinion, that of unqualified praise.

As to the complete pecuniary indemnity offered, they were unwilling to express an opinion. The amount required would be \$200,000, of which \$160,000 were to pay debts, and \$40,000 to erect new buildings. But they could count up \$15,000 a year from incomes, and after using \$2,000 for insurance and repairs, this would leave \$5,000 per annum more than would pay the interest of the loan

The committee left the subject for the consideration of the Senate, with the draft of a bill, but without particular recommendation, and there the matter ended.

We have given somewhat in detail the outlines of this plan, because it represents a theory that had plausibility in it, although but a feeble conception of what has since been attained in other countries, and to some extent in our own, in the way of industrial education; not in the more general instruction of an academic school, in connection with elementary teaching, but in the thorough and special application of principles first acquired in the school-room, and afterward illustrated in the practical work of the shop, the laboratory or the field.

¹ Chap. 555, Laws of 1864.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY 1

By HENRY A. HOMES, LL. D., Librarian.

The New York State Library was first established at the Capitol by an act of the Legislature, passed in 1818,² which declared that its object was to found "a Public Library for the use of the Government and the people of the State." The most noticeable of the causes leading to its establishment were the introduction of a system, first proposed by Massachusetts in the year 1811, of exchanges between the States of the Union of their session laws, and the passage of a law by Congress ordering that one copy of the Laws and the Journals and Documents of Congress should be distributed to each of the States. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the Chancellor of the Court of Chancery (now abolished), and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, were constituted a Board of Trustees for the new Library; and a few years afterward the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General and the Comptroller were added to their number.³

The first appropriation of money for the support of the Library was a sum of \$3,000 for the immediate purchase of books, and of \$500 as an annual provision for the same purpose. A Librarian was appointed, with an annual salary of \$300; but, for fifteen years from its organization, the Library was only open during the sessions of the Legislature and the Courts, and both Departments of the Library were in the same hall. The first report, made in the year 1819, showed the existence of a Library with six hundred volumes, of which two hundred and fifty were law books, and there were eleven maps.

The first Catalogue of the Library, published in 1820, contained brief titles of seven hundred and fifty-eight volumes. The income of the Library, after the year 1825, was \$1,300 a year, \$300 of which were derived from a fund of the Court of Chancery. From the year 1826, annual reports regarding its condition have been addressed

^{&#}x27;Reprinted with amendments, from the "Public Service of the State of New York," by the permission of the publishers.

⁹ Chap 41. Laws of 1818.

April 12, 1824. Chap. 239, Laws of 1824. Under this act the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State. Attorney General and Comptroller were made ex-officio Trustees of the State Library.

to the Legislature. During the early years of the existence of the Library, the Trustees devoted their attention principally to the purchase of works on Law, frequently in their reports referring to their inability, with the means at their disposal, to purchase historical and scientific works.

With the gradual increase of the Library, it became evident that it needed a steadier supervision than could be given to it by a Board constantly changing its members, and it was decided to transfer the care of it to a more permanent body. The Legislature enacted, May 4, 1844, that thenceforth the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York should be Trustees of the Library, and they formally assumed the trust in the same month. They found that three hundred volumes of this small collection were missing; the whole number of volumes being estimated at ten thousand.

A catalogue of the Library was published in 1846, embracing also the Warden Collection of two thousand two hundred volumes; and in the year 1850 another catalogue appeared, of over a thousand pages, of all the books in both departments. In 1855 and 1856 a catalogue was published in four volumes, embracing all the departments, and covering eighteen hundred octavo pages. It contained a catalogue:

1. Of the General Library, of nine hundred and eighty-seven pages.

2. Of the Law Library, of four hundred and two pages.

3. Of Maps, Manuscripts, Engravings and Coins, of two hundred and seventy pages.

4. Of books on Bibliography and Typography, of one hundred and forty-three pages.

Five years after, in 1861, this catalogue was followed by a supplement to the General Department of the titles of the books added to it in the preceding five years, of one thousand and eighty four pages; and in 1865 by a supplement to the Law Library, of one hundred and eighty pages. In 1872 a Subject-Index of the General Department was printed in an octavo volume, of six hundred and fifty pages, containing, under topical headings in dictionary form, abbreviated titles of all the works in the previously published catalogues, and of all the books added since the publication of the last catalogue of 1861. In 1882 a supplement Subject-Index of four hundred pages followed of the additions of the past ten years, and also of the principal subjects treated of in most of the collections of the American Historical Societies, containing, besides, thousands of references to subjects buried under some general title of works which were in

the Library previous to 1872. These subject-indexes are intended to be a substitute for the expensive full title alphabetical catalogues by authors' names. A similar Subject-Index was published in 1883, of the elementary works and reports in the Law Library, much more elaborate than previous indexes of that department.

The annual appropriation for the purchase of books for the Library has been gradually increased from the small sum of \$500, until, at the present time, it amounts to \$5,000 a year. At various times during the last fifty years, the Legislature has also made extra and specific appropriations, for the purpose of purchasing books or manuscripts so costly, that it was not deemed expedient that they should be purchased with the money of the annual appropriation. Of the annual appropriation of from \$2,500 to \$4,000 for the purchase of books from 1850 to 1880, it is estimated that one year with another \$1,000 has been used for purchases in the Law Department, and the remainder for purchases in all the other branches of human knowledge.

The character of the Library results, for the most part, from the special aims pursued by the Trustees in developing it. Their earliest purchases were largely for the Law Department, which was regarded as of the most practical importance, and they have continued to the present time to purchase all the works essential for it, for the use of the members of the Courts meeting at the Capitol. A Select Committee of the Trustees, in 1879, reports as the result, that the Law Department "is believed to be nearly, if not quite complete in its collection of Law Reports of the Federal Courts of the United States, of the highest Courts of the several States and of Great Britain, as well as of the Statutes of the several States." It aims also to contain, the committee says, "all really standard elementary works touching all departments of Municipal Law within Great Britain and the United States, together with a reasonable supply of all Digests, Books of Practice and Hand-books of like character," the leading authorities upon subjects of International and Ecclesiastical Law, and the Laws of the modern Continental Nations. Medical Jurisprudence has been largely provided for from the library of Dr. T. R. Beck, who was for fifteen years Secretary of the Board of Regents of the University, devoted to the interests of the Library, and author of a great work on the subject. The collection of the Statute Law and State Papers of Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, embraces upward of twelve thousand volumes. It also has been the custom to preserve in the Law Department the Journals

and Documents of Congress and the States of the Union, as complete as they can be obtained from the beginning, with the Journals and Sessional Papers of the Parliament of Great Britain, and the Parliaments of her Colonies, especially of Canada. Of the Sessional Papers of the British Parliament there are on the shelves one thousand and three hundred folio volumes, from the years 1803 to 1832, 1844 to 1851, and from 1869 to the present time. The American State Papers number eight thousand volumes.

As regards the character of the remainder of the Library, the Trustees, before and since the Regents of the University took charge of it, have always aimed, as is manifest from their frequent declarations in their annual reports, to enlarge it with works pertaining to American History, to Political and Social Economy, to Statistics, and to topics of Legislation. The first year of service of the present Board of Trustees was inaugurated by the receipt of the second collection of books on American History, made by David B. Warden, amounting to two thousand two hundred volumes. It had been purchased by the Legislature at their request by an appropriation of \$4,000. The Trustees, in the report of the Select Committee of 1879, express their opinion of the importance of continuing to develop the Library principally in these directions, in the following language: "Whatever pertains to the Science of Government, in its broadest sense, has a special place in a Library designed for the aid of those who are to administer the Government. And in a State Library, whatever illustrates the history, character, resources and development of the State, past, present and future, should be the subject of collection and preservation." "To make the Library encyclopedic or universal is simply out of the question." No appropriation, they say, likely to be obtained from the Legislature, would suffice the expenditure for the purchase of books and the maintaining of the Library.

The result of building up a Library with such purposes is, that at the present day it is one of the most extensive and best supplied with works on American History in the country; and with the direction given to the aims of the Library Committee by the decision of the Trustees, it is likely to become proportionately stronger in the future than in the past, in books tending to illustrate the History of this State, of the Nation, and of the New World. Its present relative completeness may be inferred from its condition in one branch of research. Of the two hundred and sixty one volumes quoted by Durrie in his "Index to American Genealogies, contained in Town

Histories." the State Library contains two hundred and fifty-eight. As an important pendant to American history, the Library is liberally supplied with works on the History of Great Britain and Ireland. and the History of Europe generally.

The State appropriated, for a considerable number of years, from \$400 to \$600 a year for the purpose of carrying out M. Vattemare's system of an international exchange with foreign States of the volumes of laws, journals, documents, historical and scientific publications printed by the State of New York. The appropriation ceased to be made soon after the death of M. Vattemare, in 1864. Many thousands of volumes of State Papers and miscellaneous works were added to the Library by this method, chiefly in foreign languages. It did not tend, in any great degree, to build up the Library in the direction intended to be given to it by the Trustees. Besides the increase of the Library by exchanges with the States of the Union and Canada, amounting to about four hundred volumes a year, nearly an equal number are received by exchange and donation from other sources, societies and individuals in this country and in Europe, The two largest collections of books given to the Library since its foundation are the publications of the Commissioner of British Patents, amounting at the present time to more than three thousand volumes: and the Library of the Hon. Harmanus Bleecker, of Albany, of about two thousand volumes. The Library now contains over one hundred and twenty-four thousand volumes, including those in the Law Department, which number about thirty-six thousand.

The annual increase of the Library for the last twenty years has been nearly three thousand volumes a year, on an average. Probably with the removal of the books before long to a new home, the sight of the empty shelves will impress a feeling of the need of larger appropriation.

The character of the Library may be indicated, in a manner to interest many minds, by the mention of some of the more remarkable treasures collected in it. There may be enumerated in its de-

partment of Manuscripts:

1. Twenty-eight folio volumes of the papers of Sir William Johnson, from 1733 to 1774, with a Calendar and a subject-index of seventy thousand references.

2. The Papers of Governor George Clinton, from 1763 to 1800, in thirty-four volumes folio, which the Hon. George W. Clinton is now engaged in indexing and annotating.

- 3. A volume containing autograph letters or documents from all of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.
- 4. The Papers from the traitor Arnold, found upon Major John André at the time he was captured, in 1780.
- 5. Memorials to the number of sixteen, of George Washington, among them being a Survey of Land made by him as County Surveyor, when but seventeen years old, in 1749; his Surveying Instruments, Watch-seals and Chain, his Inauguration Sword and the first draught of the Farewell Address May, 1796.
- 6. The grant on parchment from Charles II, in 1664, to his brother James, Duke of York and Albany, of the territory embracing New York.
- 7. The Emancipation Proclamation of September, 1862, in the handwriting of Abraham Lincoln.
- 8. Eight boxes, containing from thirty to forty thousand papers, called the "Stevens Vermont Manuscripts," as yet unassorted and unbound, referring to the early history of New England and New York. After the transfer of the Library to the New Capitol, those manuscript volumes in the offices of the Secretary of State that have no longer more than a historical value are by a late law to be deposited on the shelves of the State Library. They number several hundred volumes. The State Library possesses also the returns of the Marshals of the Census of the State for 1865 and 1875, containing the names and ages of all the inhabitants of the State, and bound in about one hundred and ten folio volumes for each series.

Among the printed books, those of interest, which may be mentioned, are: 1. As many as thirty-five volumes printed before the year A. D. 1500, such as the works of Thomas Aquinas, printed at Rome in 1470, in two volumes folio.

- 2. The publications of all the American Historical Societies.
- 3. Publications of Learned and Scientific Societies in America and Great Britain, such as the American Academy, American Philosophical Society, Antiquarian Society of London, Palæontographical Society, Royal Society, Zoölogical Society.
- 4. Publications of private printing clubs and societies, such as the Bradford, Camden, English Historical, Maitland, Ballad, Shakespeare, Percy, Spottiswoode, Hanserd Knollys and Woodrow.
- 5. Collections of eulogies on deceased Presidents: on Washington, 150; on Harrison, 60; on Lincoln, 205; on Garfield, 373.

^{&#}x27;This transfer has recently been made but the arrangement has not been per fected.

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- 6. A collection of works on Bibliography and Typography, consisting of more than two thousand volumes, one thousand of which were bought from Mr. Joel Munsell by a special appropriation.
- 7. A nearly complete collection of all the Genealogies of American families that have been published to 1883.
- 8 There has been placed on the shelves lately a series of Gaine's New York Register and Almanac, covering forty-four years, from 1756 to 1804, a remarkable set
- 9. The Journals and Resolutions of the Netherlands from 1524 to 1797; the Secret Resolutions, from 1651 to 1795, in all two hundred and sixty volumes folio, some of which are copies in manuscript, on account of the scarcity of complete copies. These were received from the Government of the Netherlands, and are in the Law Department.

Without enumerating any more of the valuable collection of books in the library, or pointing out exceptionally rare books, we would advert to the portfolios of maps of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which are exceedingly valuable for the period of the Revolutionary War. The Library possesses also several cases filled with Coins and Medals, Paper Money of the Colonies and the States, Paintings of Portraits of several of the Governors of the State, and of other eminent citizens.

The Library, from its foundation in 1818, was kept in a room occupying a portion of two stories of the old Capitol, on the north side. In 1854 it was removed to an edifice especially constructed for the purpose, west of the old Capitol, but connected with it by a corridor of two stories. It was two stories high, one hundred and fourteen fect long by forty-eight feet wide. Its principal façade was on State street, constructed of red sandstone, like the old Capitol as was that on the north end. The Law Department was on the ground floor, and the general department on the second floor. The upper hall was sufficiently high to admit of galleries on both sides. with alcoves in them, as upon the main floor. At the time when this edifice was constructed the Legislature prescribed very definite limitations regarding its size, lest it should be made unnecessarily large; yet not ten years elapsed before its shelves were full. Ample space is designed for the Library in the new Capitol into apart ments in which it has already been temporarily removed.

Under the Laws of the State, sustained by the rules adopted by the Trustees, the Library is treated primarily as a Reference-Library. The greater part of the books are such as do not leave the Capitol; the exceptions for the remainder are, that the Heads of Departments, the Members of the Legislature, the Judges of the Court of Appeals and of the Supreme Court, and the Trustees of the Library may draw two books at a time for a limited period. The Trustees agreeably to the provisions of the statutes, have declared that the books which are always to be retained in the Library are, all the books in the Law Library, all Dictionaries, Encyclopædias, Maps, Engravings, and books valuable for their rarity or antiquity. Books taken for use in the Courts must be returned on the same day that they are taken out.

The Library is open through the year from nine o'clock in the morning until five in the evening, except on holidays, and from the fifth to the twentieth day of August, when it is closed for cleaning. When the Legislature is in session the Library is open until six in the evening. All persons visiting the General Department can obtain books to read in the Library; but the Librarians are required to use discrimination regarding the delivery of such books as they may judge liable to be injured. Persons not under fifteen are allowed to make researches, but in view of the aims of the Library for reference by the Legislature, the officers of Government, and by advanced and professional students, and on account of the small staff of officers employed, the Trustees require the Librarians not to deliver to visitors, for general and continuous reading, works of fiction, light literature and publications of like character. The Law Library has particularly been declared by the Legislature to have been established for the use of the Government, the Courts and the Bar, and is to be used not for text-books of study, but for reference only.

[The Joint Rules of the Legislature require a Joint Committee, consisting of three Senators and five members of Assembly, to be appointed annually, to be called "The Joint Committee on the State Library and Cabinet of Natural History."]

ORGANIZATION (1884).1

The Library is in charge of a Standing Committee of the Trustees. The organization of the Library at the present date is as follows: Standing Committee on the State Library: Rev. Dr. Upson,

In the autumn of 1883, the Library was removed into the new Capitol, and temporarily arranged—the General Library in a court-room, and the Law Library in a corridor. Permanent rooms will be assigned upon the west side of the building when completed. The Library building of 1854 was demolished in 1883.

Chairman, the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Governor, Regents Brevoort, Curtis, Fitch, Reid and McKelway. Secretary of the Trustees: David Murray. Library Staff: Henry A. Homes, Librarian of the General Library; Stephen B. Griswold, Librarian of the Law Library. Assistants: George R. Howell, D. V. R. Johnston, Harry E. Griswold.

Table showing the annual accessions to the New York State Library and the annual appropriations from 1844 to 1883, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of volumes.	Regular appropriation.	Special appropriation.	Object of special appropriation
318 to 1843	9,912			
344	1,146	\$2,500		
45	8,175	2,800	\$4,000	Warden library.
46	1,510	2,500	42,000	warden merary.
47	1,828	2,800		
48	2,635	2,800	1,200	General purchases.
49	8,068	2,800	2,200	Constitution for the second
50	2,038	2,800		
51	2,545	2,800		
59	3,583	2,800		
52	8,419	2,800	2,500	Clinton papers.
53	2,804	3,100	2,000	Onnion papers.
54	3,034	3,700	1,000	General purchases.
55	2,987	8,100	1,000	General purchases.
56	5,542	4,000		
57	8,682	4,000		
58	2,922	2,000		
59	2,015	2,000		
60		2,000]	
61	1,982 8,328	8,000		
362	8,197	3,000	(1,500	Parliamentary papers
863			750	Johnson Mss.
364	2,160	2,000		•
65	2,477	2,000		
(1)6	1,860	2,500		
367	2,676	4,000		
368	2,572	4,000		
9	2,246	4,000		
370	2,563	4,000		
371	2,609	4,000		
572	2,585	4,000		
78	2,887	8,000	1	
374	2,922	4,000	1,500	Law books.
75	8,458	6,000	1,000	Law books.
76	8,505	4,000		
377	8,288	4,000		
378	8,540	4,000		
(70	8,248	4,000	5,000	Brinley library.
(90)	8,214	4,000		
91	2,688	4,000		
382	2,506	4,000		
**3	2,480	4,500		
884	2,490	5,000		
Total	124,176	\$138,300	\$18,450	

[[]Of the above number of volumes in the State Library 86,644 are in the General Depart ment, and 37,536 in the Law Library.]

STATE LAW LIBRARIES OTHER THAN THAT LOCATED IN ALBANY.

Under the former Constitution a "Chancellor's Library" was formed for the use of the Court of Chancery. For many years this Library was kept at Saratoga Springs, the place of residence of Chancellor Walworth.

Upon the discontinuance of that court, under the Constitution of 1846, it become the "Library of the Court of Appeals," and was divided, one branch being located at Syracuse, and the other at Rochester, under authority granted to the Judges of the Court of Appeals.¹ They were placed in some measure under the charge of the Board of Regents, by whom their Librarians were appointed, and their salaries were fixed. Reports are also required to be made to the Regents, but these are not published. Provision was made for placing in the Law Library in Albany, any books that it might want, and for placing in the branch libraries any duplicates the State Law Library might possess.

Three Law Libraries had been formed for Judges of the former Supreme Court, and one for the Vice-Chancellor of the Second Circuit. These four libraries were by the act of 1849, declared to be for the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and their successors in office.

Provision has been made for a Law Library in each of the eight judicial districts of the State, as follows:

the manage- oreme Court stees.
" under the the city of Justices of
the Third
Justices of its Trustees.
Syracuse is
eme Court, s of Broome le.
the Seventh Trustees of ect to orders t of Eighth

Reports are required to be made to the Regents, from the Libraries of the Second, Fourth and Eighth Districts.

The Regents were required to frame rules for the use of books in the Libraries mentioned in the act of 1849, and might add to and amend the same as might be necessary.¹

CHAPTER XXIX.

STATE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

By JAMES HALL, LL. D., Director.

The New York State Museum of Natural History is the legitimate result of the Geological Survey of the State, which comprehended in its scope and purpose every department of Natural History. This survey and its influence upon the progress of natural science in the country, and especially upon geology and geological nomenclature over the civilized world, deserves a special chapter 2 devoted to its history. The advocates and promoters of the survey long before its inauguration, in all their memorials and petitions, gave clear expression to their expectation that a museum of the natural productions of the State would be the outcome of the survey. It may be said that the Geological Survey was the result of a desire on the part of the people to have some definite and positive knowledge of the mineral resources and the vegetable and animal products of the State.

A memorial from the Albany Institute to the Legislature of the State in 1834,3 in regard to a proposed geological survey, expressed

¹ See Regents' Manual, 1882, p. 98.

² See the history of the New York State Geological Survey, and a sketch with portrait of the State Geologist, Professor James Hall, in the first volume of the "Public Service of the State of New York"

³ Senate document No. 15, 1834. This memorial had reference to the formation of a great public museum at Albany, and asked from the Legislature an appropriation for the continuation of what had been already well begun by the Albany Institute, through the active co operation of its members.

The first act or the Legislature of New York tending to promote a general knowledge of its resources, through the agency of a society, was passed March 12, 1793 (Chap. 59, Laws of 1793), and incorporated "The Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures," and was limited to 1804. It was a State Society, and included in its long list of members and corporators, the most

the public sentiment or desire "to form a grand and comprehensive collection of the natural productions of the State of New York; to exhibit at one view and under one roof, its animal, vegetable and mineral wealth." This memorial further remarked on the subject: "In every civilized country of the Old World, such collections are an object of national pride. For their increase the naturalists of every kingdom have explored unknown regions. The British Museum, the Garden of Plants, at Paris, the collections of every

eminent and influential class of men throughout the State. Members of the Legislature were deemed honorary members of the society, and were entitled to attend its meetings, but not to vote at its elections. Its transactions were printed at the State expense, and bear evidence of great activity and zeal in the development of the agricultural and industrial interests of the State.

Upon the expiration of its charter another society named "The Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts," was incorporated April 2, 1804 (Chap. 41, Laws of 1804), without limitation as to time, and the property of the former society became vested in the new corporation. Its general objects were in the main similar; but as circumstances brought various interests into importance, especially as the war of 1812 was approaching, in the encouragement of domestic manufactures, this society was charged with the duty of distributing premiums, and the like. It also encouraged researches, and published transactions that have permanent value in our literature. It made collections of various kinds, and until the formation of a "Board of Agriculture" in 1819 (Chap. 107, Laws of 1819), it was the only State society that existed for the development of the resources of New York.

A scientific society named "The Albany Lyceum of Natural History," was formed some years later, and both continued separately until 1829 (Chap. 43, Laws of 1829), when they were merged in "The Albany Institute," which became the owner of the library and collections that had been accumulated by its predecessors. Under the comprehensive charter received at that time, the Albany Institute was to consist of three departments.

First. The Department of Physical Sciences and the Arts, including the "Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts," as then constituted.

Second. The Department of Natural History, or the Lyceum of Natural History, and

Third. The Department of History and General Literature.

In the early years of the Albany Institute much attention was paid to Natural History in its various branches, and in its Petition of 1834, above referred to, it is stated that their catalogues comprised at least 10,000 articles upon that subject.

At a somewhat later period, the physical sciences, and especially meteorology, electricity and magnetism, became subjects of investigation, and some of the most brilliant of the early discoveries in electro-magnetism by Prof. Joseph Henry, were first announced to the world at the meetings of the Albany Institute.

This society has continued in active existence to the present day — Its library cabinet and room for meeting are in the Albany Academy, and its Transactions now extending to volumes, are recognized as valuable contributions to knowledge.

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kingdom, are illustrations of the value attached to such institutions and the liberality with which they are supported." 1

The Albany Institute had already at that time accumulated considerable collections in the departments of Natural History. Governor Clinton had shown his interest in these subjects by making a private collection of the fossils of the State, and had in his last annual message advised legislative encouragement to mineralogical-researches within the State; and virtually recommended a geological survey.

The geological survey was organized, and the collections which were gathered in its progress far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its promoters. The Albany Institute, which had been proposed as the custodian of these collections, had no sufficient room for their accommodation. Various plans were suggested to provide room

In 1828 a committee appointed upon this subject, in pursuance of the Governor's advice, reported favorably and at some length upon the subject, and brought in a bill entitled "An act directing Geological Researches," but it did not become a law. (Assem. Journal, 1828, pp. 1113, 1180.)

On the 28th of March, 1829, a memorial from the Lyceum of Natural History in the city of New York, was presented in Assembly, praying for the passage of a law "to provide for a practical and efficient examination of the mineral formations of this State for bituminous coal," with a resolution of the Common Council of the city of New York, approving of the object of the application.

The subject was referred to a select committee, consisting of Thomas L. Smith, of New York, Benj. P. Johnson, of Oneida, and Thomas Armstrong, of Wayne, who two days afterward made a highly favorable report, accompanied by a bill entitled "An act directing Geological Researches," but this failed to become a law. Assem. Journal, 1829, pp. 876, 887.)

Perhaps a more direct and immediate notice was presented in a memorial of the American Institute of the city of New York, praying for a geological survey of the State, received in Assembly April 1, 1835 and referred to a select committee, consisting of Charles P. Clinch, of New York, David Wager, of Oneida, and Mark H. Sibley, of Ontario. This committee on the 18th of April made a very favorable report. (Assem. Journal, 481, 650, Assem. Doc. 374, 1835.)

In this memorial the society alluded to the acknowledged obligations of the government to advance the cause of science and of learning, and strenuously urged that efficient measures ought to be taken to promote the progress of this important branch of knowledge, inseparably connected as it was with a thorough disclosure of the internal resources of the State, and with the industry and enterprise of its citizens. The States of Maryland, Tennessee, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Virginia, had already instituted surveys of this kind, with beneficial results, and reports of the survey in Massachusetts had been published upon a liberal scale.

This led to a resolution passed in Assembly the same day, directing the Secretary of State, [Hon. John A. Dix,] to report to the Legislature at its next session a plan for a complete Geological Survey of the State. (Assem. Journal 1835, p. 650).

for their arrangement. One was to unite in a continuous room several of the committee-rooms in the upper story of the Capitol; another to set off a portion of the State Library; but all were abandoned as insufficient. In February, 1839, Ebenezer Emmons. and James Hall, in a communication to William H. Seward, Governor of New York, offered some suggestions in regard to the disposition of the collections, and gave an estimate of their number and importance. On the 27th of February 1839, Governor Seward made a communication to the Legislature, accompanying it with the memorial above mentioned. In concluding the Governor said, "It ought to be known to the Legislature that the collections of specimens will far exceed in number and value the expectations indulged at the time of the passage of the act, and cannot be profitably or conveniently deposited in the State Library, or in any apartments of the Capitol which can be appropriated for that purpose. The whole collection will form a museum of the highest scientific interest. Unless suitable arrangements are made for its preservation and exhibition, the benefits of the survey, will be, in a great measure, lost."

"On November 1, 1839, as the time for the field work of the survey was drawing to a close, the Board of Geologists addressed a memorial to Governor Seward, in which, among other things, they recommended the use of 'rooms in the second story of the old State Hall, and we are unanimously of the opinion that this is the most eligible place for the State Museum.' This memorial was signed by James E. De Kay, Lardner Vanuzem, Ebenezer Emmons, William W. Mather, Tumothy A. Conrad, James Hall and Lewis C. Beck. It was communicated to the Legislature on the 24th of January, 1840. On the 28th of April, 1840, Mr. Robert Deniston of Orange County, 'of the select committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the geological survey,' made a report upon some of the results of the survey, and recommended the use of the old State Hall for the collections of the geological survey.

The ground occupied by the old State Hall having been ceded to the State for the specific purpose for which it was then occupied, it became necessary for the Common Council of the city of Albany to modify the original grant in order that the building might be occupied for a State Museum of Natural History. This was accordingly done, and by act of the Legislature, November 7, 1840, the building was appropriated for that purpose and the collections were

¹ Chap. 245, Laws of New York 1840, p. 192.

authorized to be there deposited for safe-keeping, in charge of the Regents of the University. An appropriation (of \$2,000) was made for fitting up the building with cases, and the collections were transferred from their temporary quarters in the committee rooms of the Capitol to the old State Hall. The final disposition of the collections with the labeling, etc., was completed in 1843.

At that time very little was generally known in this country regarding museums of Natural History; and, except in the minds of a few, no true appreciation existed of what such an institution should be. It is not, therefore, surprising that there should have been a general acquiescence in the proposition that the collections were deposited in the old State Hall for "safe-keeping," and that the idea of constant increase toward a great museum of Natural History was scarcely, if at all, considered.

The collections and the rooms they occupied were placed in charge of a curator, Mr. J. W. Taylor, and the small annual appropriations made by the Legislature were only sufficient for their custody and very moderate increase. Mr. Taylor was succeeded in his charge by Mr. John Gebhard, Jr., and Mr. James A. Hurst was employed as Taxidermist. In 1857 Colonel Ezekiel Jewett was appointed Curator and occupied the position for eight years. During this period considerable progress had been made toward completing the collection of the birds of the State. Some collections had been added by donation, notably that of Mr. DeRham of New York, which occupies a separate case in the Museum.

At this time, the old building had been replaced by a new one, giving greater conveniences for the arrangement of collections, and providing for the joint occupancy of the Agricultural Society. The new building was completed in 1857, but, requiring some alterations was not occupied until 1858. It provided an office for the Curator, one floor to be devoted to metamorphic and palaeozoic geology, the second floor to secondary and tertiary geology and the mineralogical collections, and the third floor to the zoölogical collection in all its departments. The affairs of the Museum remained stationary till 1865, when, through the influence of gentlemen connected with higher education in the State, the Legislature passed the following, tending to the expansion of the Museum:

"Whereas, The collections in geology, mineralogy, and other departments of Natural History, made by the geological survey of the State, were committed to the charge of the Regents of the Uni-

versity by the act of the Legislature in 1845, and the reports published before and since that period as the results of the survey have conferred great credit upon the State of New York, both at home and abroad, and the nomenclature proposed by her geologists has been adopted by other States and in the geological survey of Canada, and is well known, appreciated and recognized by the scientific men of Europe; and

Whereas, Great progress has been made since that period in geological investigation, both here and abroad, and it is due to science, as well as a suitable recognition of the great credit given to the State of New York, that her pre-eminence be sustained by keeping up the character and authenticity of the collections as a museum

of practical and scientific geology; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Regents of the University report to the Legislature at its next session, what means may be necessary, together with a plan for placing the State Cabinet of Natural History in the condition required by the present state of science, to maintain it in full efficiency as a museum of scientific and practical geology and comparative zoology; and whether the establishment of a system of free lectures in connection with the Cabinet is desirable, and if so, on what general plan the same should be founded."

To meet the requirements of this resolution, the Regents of the University, through the committee on the State Cabinet, addressed a circular letter to many of the scientific men of the country, and to others interested in the advancement of knowledge. Ten of the gentlemen addressed, responded to the inquiries. The communications received were published in the nineteenth report on the State Cabinet. These letters are of much interest, as expressing the views of individuals from different standpoints, and as part of the historical record of the State Museum of Natural History. The suggestions made by several of the respondents, and especially by Alexander Agassiz, now Director of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy in Cambridge, and by Professor J. D. Dana, of New Haven, are worthy of consideration.

The committee of the Board of Regents recommended the plan of organization proposed by James Hall, as, in their view, best adapted to carry out the objects contemplated by the resolution of the Senate and Assembly. This recommendation became the first step toward an improved condition, and a recognition of the necessity of regarding the Museum as a series of collections in natural history, which were to be increased and elaborated in each of its departments. To propose a plan of improvement or progress may not be difficult.

¹ Nineteenth Annual Report on the State Cabinet of Natural History, pp. 8, 9.

but it is often very difficult to put the plan into execution, and although the Legislature might resolve, and the Regents of the University recommend, neither of these, nor both together, would accomplish the work.

In 1865, Colonel Jewett resigned his position as Curator, and in 1866. Mr. Hall was appointed to the charge. By dint of much exertion among his friends in and out of the Legislature, he succeeded in increasing the financial resources of the State Cabinet. The discovery of the mastodon skeleton at Cohoes, in the summer of 1866. and its acquisition by the State Cabinet, attracted attention toward the institution. At the next Legislature, the successful application for \$5,000 to purchase the Gould collection of shells gave some eclat to the new recommendations, and the accession of sixty thousand specimens at once, representing six thousand species, could not fail to be appreciated. The New Capitol Commissioners, wishing information in regard to the sources of building material, engaged the Curator of the State Cabinet to make a reconnoisance, which resulted in a report to the Commissioners, and the acquisition to the State Cabinet, by this and other means, of the very fine collection of marbles, limestones, sandstones and granites which now occupy two sides of the entrance hall of the Museum.1

Heretofore the State Cabinet had received no regular or fixed appropriation of money from the Legislature, but in 1870, a law was passed organizing the same under the designation of "The State Museum of Natural History," and appropriating \$10,000 annually, to provide for the salaries of the Director and three assistants, as then employed, together with the expenses of increase and preservation of the collections. In addition to this the sum of \$1,500 has been annually appropriated for the salary of a botanist, and special appropriations have been made from time to time for the increase of the collections. These sums, however inadequate to the requirements of such a museum, serve nevertheless to keep up a very visible and substantial progress in each one of the departments, as is seen in the improved order, and the additions to the collections, and as recorded in the annual museum reports. Since the period of the resolution and action referred to, the original collections have been greatly extended and new ones added. As far as possible, with the means at his command, the Director has endeavored to make the institution "a museum of scientific and practical geology and comparative

¹These descriptions refer to the location and arrangements in the building on the corner of State and Lodge streets.

zoölogy." The collections in the museum building are arranged as follows: On each side of the main entrance hall are placed collections of economic interest, such as marbles, limestones, freestones, granites, etc., wrought into forms to show their adaption to building or ornamental use. These specimens are mostly in blocks of one foot or six inch cubes, and others of different form. Adjacent to the hall are office and library rooms, likewise occupied by the botanical collection, and by the Botanist and the assistant in the Zoölogical Department.

The first floor above is entirely devoted to the collections illustrating the geology and palæntology of New York, and showing the relations of these formations with the carboniferous system of the West, and with the coal measures of Pennsylvania. These collections, here arranged in their natural order, have laid the foundation of the geological nomenclature of the United States and Canada for formations of the same age. Besides these systematically managed collections, the upper part of the wall cases, above each formation, exhibit enlarged figures of the fossils characteristic of such formation, surmounted by an extended geological section, showing the actual relations of the successive geological formations. There is also a series of iron ores from the principal mines in the State. The entire arrangement is such as to afford students convenient facilities for prosecuting studies in geology and palæontology.

On the middle floor, the wall cases are chiefly devoted to the minerals of the State of New York, and to a general mineralogical collection, each separately arranged. In the central portion of this floor are arranged the foreign collections of fossils from all formations and the American Triassic, Cretaceous, Tertiary and Estuary formations. An extensive series of casts, comprising among them the Megatherium and gigantic Armadilli, of South America (presented by Charles F. Wadsworth), occupy the eastern portion of the floor; while the skeleton of the American Mastodon, with other remains of the mastodon and elephant, and the skeleton of the Megaceros, occupy the western portion of the room. A series of table-cases contain the stone implements, pottery, and other objects of ethnological interest.

The third or upper floor is entirely occupied by the zoological collections, including stuffed skins, skeletons and alcoholic specimens. The species known to inhabit the State of New York are arranged separately and apart from the general collection of this department.

During the period which has elapsed since the passage of the

resolution referred to in 1865, the area of case and shelf-room in each department has been more than doubled. The large mammals, once inhabiting the State, but now extinct within its borders, have been added to the collection; and the skeletons of a large proportion of all the mammals and some of the reptiles and fishes of our waters have been added. Some valuable additions have been made of extra-limital species. The collections of shells have been to a great extent accumulated within that period, and the fresh-water shells have been correctly labeled and catalogued. The foreign collections of fossils and those of the more recent American formations have been greatly augmented.

The general collection of minerals has been very largely increased, and its separate arrangement and labeling has been accomplished within the few past years. The catalogues of this department are now in the hands of the printer. Vast additions have been made to the palæontological series of the rocks of New York in the arranged collections; and more than three times as many more are in keeping elsewhere, which should be systematically arranged in the Museum. There has been prepared a collection of sections or transparent cuttings of fossils, amounting to between three and four thousand specimens, and a large number of cuttings of minerals and polished specimens. With these may be enumerated a considerable number of sections of recent shells, of which there is in preparation a large collection.

During this period more than thirteen thousand labeled specimens of minerals and fossils have been distributed to the Colleges and schools of the State, and many thousands of specimens still remain for future distribution. The entire economic collection (with perhaps half a dozen exceptions) and the iron ores have also been accumulated within that time. In the Botanical Department the most extensive additions have been made in every class, and the determined and labeled collection of the fungi is now larger than that of any other Museum in the country. Thus the collection which in 1839 the Secretary of State supposed would require a room such as could be obtained by removing a partition and uniting two committeerooms in the third story of the Capitol, now occupy nearly twothirds of the main floor of the Museum and the three entire floors above, besides the storage in the basement. The collections at present arranged and stored in rooms outside of the Museum, together with those now within the Museum, would, if properly disposed, require more than twice the space afforded in the present building.

These collections form a scientific museum of great interest and value, and its annual publications are recognized among the works of standard authority in science. In no other State has a geological survey been so comprehensive and extended as that of New York, nevertheless some portions of the work are still incomplete; if judiciously fostered by the State this Museum, with its extensive collections and increasing publications, might be made to take a prominent part in the scientific education of the students of the State."

The following additional information concerning the Museum and the publications of the survey has been prepared by Secretary Murray of the Board of Regents:

The want of a commodious and fire-proof building for the Museum has been long felt. The present building, which it has occupied since 1858, has become inadequate to contain all the material, and from its imperfect construction is liable to destruction by fire. The Legislature, recognizing the importance of making a provision for its permanent establishment, in 1883 enacted a law setting apart the State Hall for a museum building, and directing the trustees to occupy for this purpose the rooms as they may be vacated by the State officers, and fit them up for the reception of the collections. In pursuance of this law portions of the building have been occupied, and the remainder will become available on the removal of the State officers to the new Capitol. The same law increased the appropriation for the maintenance of the Museum to \$15,000, and provided for the publication of its scientific papers, and for the distribution of its duplicate specimens. In addition to this the law directed the trustees of the Museum to supervise the publication of the remaining volumes of the Natural History of the State, and provided for annual appropriations for this purpose for five successive years.

The publication of the Natural History was begun in connection with the Geological Survey of the State, edition 3,000 quarto, 1842-84. It consists of six divisions as follows:

[The figures in brackets indicate the order of publication.]

PART (OR DIVISION) I. ZOÖLOGY, BY JAMES E. DE KAY.

[1] Vol. 1. Historical Introduction to the Series by William H. Seward, Governor, pp. 188. Zoölogy of New York, or the New York Fauna, comprising detailed descriptions of all

the animals hitherto observed within the State of New York. with brief notices of those occasionally found near its borders. and accompanied by appropriate illustrations. Part I. Mammalia. Text, pp. xiii, 146; 33 plates, 1842. [300 copies with hand-colored plates]

[10] Vol. II. Zoölogy. Part II. Birds. Text. pp. xii. 380: 141

plates. 1884 [With colored plates.]

[6] Vol. III. Zoology. Parts III and IV bound together. Part III. Reptiles and Amphibia. Text, pp. vii, 98. Part IV. Fishes, Text, pp. xv. 415, 1842.

[5] Vol. IV. Zoölogy. Plates to accompany Vol. III. Reptiles and Amphibia. 23 plates. Fishes, 79 plates. 1842, [300]

copies with hand-colored plates.]

- [9] Vol. V. Zoölogy. Parts V and VI bound together. Part V. Mollusca; text, pp. iv, 271; 40 plates. 1843. Part VI. Crustacea; text, pp. 70; 13 plates, 1844. [With handcolored plates.]
- PART (OR DIVISION) II. BOTANY, BY JOHN TORREY, M. D., F. L. S.
- [11] Vol. I. Flora of the State of New York, comprising full descriptions of all the indigenous and naturalized plants hitherto discovered in the State; with remarks on their economical and medical properties. Text, pp. xii, 484; 72 plates (not all numbered, though described by number in the text). 1843. [300 copies with hand-colored plates.]

[12] Vol. II. Flora of the State of New York. Text, pp. 572; 89 plates (not numbered, though described by number in the

text). 1843. [300 copies with hand-colored plates.]

PART (OR DIVISION) III. MINERALOGY, BY LEWIS C. BECK, M. D. [3] One Volume. Mineralogy of New York; comprising detailed descriptions of the minerals hitherto found in the State of New York, and notices of their uses in the arts and agriculture. Part I, Economic Mineralogy; Part II, Descriptive Mineralogy. Text, pp. xxiv, 536; 8 plates additional to

those printed as part of the text. 1842.

PART (OR DIVISION) IV. GEOLOGY, BY MATHER, EMMONS, VANUXEM AND HALL.

[7] Vol. 1. Geology of New York. Part I. First Geological District, William W. Mather. Text, pp. xxxvii, 653; 46 plates. 1843. 95

[4] Vol. II. Geology of New York. Part II. Second Geological District, Ebenezer Emmons, M. D. Text, pp. x, 437; 17 plates. 1842.

[2] Vol. III. Geology of New York. Part III. Third Geological District, Lardner Vanuxem. Text, pp. 306; no plates.

[8] Vol. IV. Geology of New York. Part IV. Fourth Geological District, James Hall. Text, pp. xxii, 683; with map and 19 plates. 1843.

PART (OR DIVISION) V. AGRICULTURE, BY EBENEZER EMMONS, M. D.

[13] Vol. I. Agriculture of New York; comprising an account of the classification, composition and distribution of the soils and rocks, and the natural waters of the different geological formations; together with a condensed view of the meteorology and agricultural productions of the State. Text, pp. xi, 371; 21 plates. 1846. [With hand-colored plates.]

[15] Vol. II. Analyses of Soils, Plants, Cereals, etc. Text, pp. viii, 343, 46; 42 plates. 1849. [With hand-colored plates.]

[16] Vol. III. Fruits, etc. Text, pp. viii, 340. 1851.

[17] Vol. IV (III on title page). Fruits, etc. Plates to accompany Vol. III. pp. vii; 95 plates, including 14 intercalated plates. 1851. [With hand-colored plates.]

[19] Vol. V. Insects injurious to Agriculture. Text, pp. viii, 272; 50 plates, including 3 prefixed, and marked A B C. 1854. [With hand-colored plates.]

PART (OR DIVISION) VI. PALEONTOLOGY, BY JAMES HALL.

[14] Vol. I. Text and Plates. Organic Remains of the Lower Division of the New York System. Text, pp. xxiii, 338; 99 plates, including 11 intercalated plates. 1847.

[18] Vol. II. Text and Plates. Organic Remains of the Lower Middle Division of the New York System. Text, pp. viii, 362; 104 plates, including 19 intercalated plates. 1852.

- [20] Vol. III. Part I. Text. Organic Remains of the Lower Helderberg Group and the Oriskany Sandstone. pp. xii, 533. 1859. Part II. Plates (separate binding). 141 plates, including 21 intercalated plates. 1861. (Both parts delivered to the Secretary of State as one volume in 1862.) Sold now as two volumes.
- [21] Vol. IV. Text and plates. Fossil Brachiopoda of the Upper Helderberg, Hamilton, Portage and Chemung Groups. Text,

pp. xi, 372; 69 plates, including 6 intercalated plates. 1867. (Delivered to the Secretary of State in 1870.) Note.—On the title page this is designated Volume IV, Part I; the material designed to form Part II will be included in the volumes in preparation.

[23] Vol. V. Part I. Lamellibranchiata I. Text and Plates. Monomyaria of the Upper Helderberg, Hamilton and Chemung Groups. pp. xviii, 268; plates 1-33 and 81-92. 1884.

[22] Vol. V. Part II. Gasteropoda, Pteropoda and Cephalopoda of the Upper Helderberg, Hamilton, Portage and Chemung Groups. Text, pp. xv, 492; 120 plates (separate binding), including 7 intercalated plates. 1879.

VOLUMES IN PREPARATION.

- [24] To be issued in 1885, on Lamellibranchiata.
- [25] To be issued in 1886, on Bryozoa.
- [26] To be issued in 1887, on Crustacea, etc.
- [27] To be issued in 1888, on Brachiopoda.

Note. — Copies of [20], [21], [22] and [23] are the only ones now in stock. The price for copies, as fixed under chapter 163, Laws of 1877, is \$2.50 a volume, — volume [20], consisting of two large parts in separate bindings, being sold as two volumes.

A new volume of the Natural History of the State of New York has recently been issued, constituting a continuation of the work on Paleontology by Professor James Hall, State Geologist. This volume is the first issued under authority of a law passed in 1883, providing for the completion of the publication of the work on Paleontology. This law places the supervision of the work under the Regents of the University, as Trustees of the State Museum. It provides for an annual appropriation for five years for the expense of the publication, and calls for the issue of one volume each year.

The same law places in the custody of the Trustees of the Museum all the remaining copies of the volumes of the Natural History, as well as the volumes to be afterward published, and authorizes them to be distributed, sold and exchanged in accordance with the provisions of law already in force, for the benefit of the Museum Library. Under chapter 163, L. 1877, the volumes "when sold shall be disposed of at a price not less than two dollars and fifty cents each, provided always that all colleges, academics, scientific institutions and library associations [in the State] which own the volumes

already published, or the greater part of them, shall have the right to complete their sets on the terms heretofore established for that

purpose," viz : one dollar a volume.

The Trustees reserve the right, under this law, to raise the price as the volumes become more rare and valuable. There is no authority to give away the volumes except to certain libraries, societies and personages specially designated by statute, in the United States and foreign countries. They may, however, be exchanged for works of equivalent value for the use of the Museum Library, the price for exchange being fixed at three dollars a volume.

Copies of [20], [21], [22] and [23] are the only ones now remaining in the possession of the Trustees; volume [20] consisting of two large parts in separate bindings, is sold as two volumes. Copies of previous volumes will be received in exchange for the above, on terms to be fixed in each case. The last volume, when sent by mail

within the United States, requires fifty cents for postage.

ORGANIZATION IN 1884.

The standing committee of the Trustees: Regent Leavenworth, Chairman; the Vice-Chancellor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Regents Bostwick, Watson and McKelway. Secretary of the Trustees: David Murray.

The Scientific Staff of the Museum: Director, James Hall; Assistants, James W. Hall, Charles E. Beecher and John Gebhard. State Geologist, James Hall. State Entomologist, Joseph A. Lintner. State Botanist, Charles H. Peck.

Public documents relating to the Geological Survey of the State of New York—the publications connected therewith and to the State Museum.

Report on the Memorial of the American Institute asking for a Geological Survey of the State.— Assem. Doc. 374, 1835.

Report of the Secretary of State in relation to the Geological Survey.— Assem. Doc. 9, 1836.

Message of the Governor relative to the Memorial of Amos Eaton [compensation for Geological researches].— Assem. Doc. 327, 1836.

Report of the Select Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Geological Survey of the State.— Assem. Doc. 77, 1836.

Communication from the Governor relative to Geological Survey of the State.—Assem. Doc. 161, 1837.

Report on a communication from the Governor in relation to the Geological Survey of the State, and the reports of the persons engaged in the execution thereof.— Assem. Doc. 258, 1837.

Communication from the Governor relative to the Geological Survey of the State.—Assem. Doc. 100, 1838.

Message from the Governor transmitting two several reports in relation to the Geological Survey of the State. [Letter from Dr. John Torrey, with a catalogue of the plants of the State; and communication from James E. De Kay.] — Assem. Doc. 406, 1839.

Communication from the Governor relative to the Geological Survey of the State.— Assem. Doc. 1839 (pp. 351).

Communication from the Governor transmitting several reports relative to the Geological Survey of the State.— Assem. Doc. 50, 1840.

Report on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Geological Survey of the State, on petition for a copy of the Geologists' Reports for each school district.—Assem. Doc. 290, 1840.

Report on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Geological Survey, and on the petition of F. C. Warner relating to a certain cement.—Assem. Doc. 297, 1840.

Report on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Geological Survey.—Assem. Doc. 338, 1840.

Resolutions providing for the distribution of certain copies of the Geological reports.—Laws of 1841, p. 372.

Communication from the Governor transmitting the several reports relative to the Geological Survey of the State.—Assem. Doc. 150, 1841 (pp. 184)

Communication from the Governor in relation to the progress of the Geological Survey.—Senate Doc. 68, 1842.

Reports on the petition of Agnes Mitchell [employed by Dr. Torrey to make botanical drawings].—Assem. Doc. 22, 1842; Senate Doc. 26, 1843.

Communication from Mr. James Hall, one of the State Geologists, March 6, 1843.—Senate Doc. 59, 1843.

Report of the Select Committee on the bill entitled "An act in relation to the Natural History of the State of New York."—Assem. Doc. 82, 1843.

Communication from the Secretary of State, relative to the act entitled "An act relative to the Geological Survey of the State," passed April 9, 1842.—Senate Doc. 67, 1843.

Supplemental communication from the Secretary of State, in rela-

tion to the law concerning the Geological Survey.—Senate Doc. 72, 1843.

Communication from Messrs. Emmons and Hall, State Geologists, March 7, 1843.—Senate Doc. 60, 1843.

Report of the Secretary of State in relation to the books of Natural History.—Senate Doc. 43, 1845.

Report of the Select Committee in relation to the Natural History of the State (volumes in hand, etc.)—Senate Doc. 143, 1845.

Minority report of Select Committee in relation to the Natural History of the State. (Recommending a termination of the work.)
—Senate Doc. 124, 1845.

Report of the Judiciary Committee on the communication from the Secretary of State in relation to the Natural History of the State (with opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Alanson Bennett vs. The Governor and Secretary of State).—Senate Doc. 125, 1845.

Report of the Comptroller in answer to a resolution of the Assembly February 12, 1845, relative to the expenses of the Geological Survey of this State.—Assem. Doc. 153, 1845.

Report of the Regents of the University on the condition of the Cabinet of Natural Ilistory.—Senate Doc. 91, 1846.

[Numbered Annual Reports of the Regents upon the Cabinet:]

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1. Senate Doc.
                   72, 1848.
                                   19. Senate Doc. 89, 1866.
 2
                   20, 1849.
                                   20. Assem. Doc. 239, 1867.
 3.
                   75, 1850.
                                   21. Senate Doc.
                                                       92, 1868,
       66
             66
                                                 66
                   30, 1851.
                                   22.
                                                       87, 1869.
 4.
 5. Assem. Doc. 122, 1852.
                                   23. Assem. Doc. 133, 1870.
 6. Senate Doc.
                   16, 1853.
                                   24. Senate Doc.
                                                       68, 1871.
                                                       83, 1872.
 7.
                   50, 1854.
                                   25.
             46
                   40, 1855.
                                           66
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                                                      109, 1873.
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                                   26.
 9.
                  112, 1856.
                                   27.
                                           66
                                                 66
                                                      102, 1874.
                                           22
                  109, 1857.
                                   28.
10.
                                                       71, 1875.
                 169, 1858.
                                   29.
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11. Assem. Doc.
                                                       77, 1876.
             33
                                           46
                                                 66
12.
                  187, 1859.
                                   29.
                                                       64, 1877.
                   89, 1860.
                                           66
                                                 66
13. Senate Doc.
                                   30.
                                                       63, 1877.
                                           66
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14. Assem. Doc. 136, 1861.
                                   31.
                                                       42, 1878.
15. Senate Doc. 116, 1862.
                                   32.
                                        Assem. Doc.
                                                       89, 1879.
                                                 46
16.
            66
                  115, 1863.
                                   33.
                                                      120, 1880.
17. Assem. Doc. 189, 1864.
                                   34
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18. Senate Doc. 90, 1865.
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Communication from the Governor and Secretary of State relative to the disposal of the volumes of the Natural History of the State.—Assem. Doc. 41, 1846.

Report of the Committee on Literature on the Letter of Professor Agassiz on the Natural History of the State.—Senate Doc. 151, 1847.

Report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the Geological Survey.—Assem. Doc. 186, 1850.

Report of the Select Committee appointed to investigate the Matters connected with the publication of the State Work on Natural History (pp. 179).—Assem. Doc. 9, 1850.

Reports of the Commissioners [Secretary of State and Secretary of Regents] appointed to take charge of the completion of the Publication of the Natural History of New York.

1851.	Assem.	Doc.	124.	1856,	Assem.	Doc.	150
1852	66			1857,	66	66	120
1853	66	66	74.	1858,	66	66	120.
1854	66	66	71.	1859,	61	66	127
1855	66	66	53.				

Report of James Hall on the Geological Survey, February 1, 1851.

—Senate Doc. 32, 1851.

Report of the Select Committee on the completion of the Natural History of the State.—Assem. Doc. 211, 1856.

Report of the Regents of the University in answer to a resolution of the Senate and Assembly of April 24, 1865, in relation to the State Cabinet of Natural History.—Senate Doc. 29, 1866.

Communication from the Regents in answer to a resolution of the Senate in relation to the State Cabinet of Natural History, on the subject of Prof. Hall's collection.—Senate Doc. 77, 1869.

Communication from the Comptroller in response to a resolution relative to moneys paid out of the Treasury on account of the Natural History of the State.—Assem. Doc. 91, 1873.

Estimate of the cost of making the drawings and lithographing the same, requisite for the completion of the Palaeontology of the State, and the statements in relation thereto by James Hall—Senate Doc. 101, 1874.

Communication from the Comptroller relative to the Geological Survey and Natural History of the State.—Senate Doc. 42, 1877.

Answer from the Comptroller in reply to a communication from the Assembly. (Expenses on account of Natural History since 1835, etc.)—Assem. Doc. 59, 1878.

Report of the Committee on Public Education relative to the Geological Survey and Natural History of the State.—Assem. Doc. 79, 1879.

Communication from the Regents of the University in relation to the State Museum of Natural History.—Assem. Doc. 39, 1881.

Memorial of James Hall, State Geologist, to the Legislature of the State of New York.—Senate Doc. 80, 1882.

Report of the Committee on Public Printing relative to continuing the publication of the work on the Palæontology of the State.—
Senate Doc. 88, 1882.

Resolution of the New York Academy of Sciences. (Approving the labors of Prof. James Hall.)—Assem. Doc. 12, 1882.

Communication from the Trustees of the State Museum of Natural History, in response to a concurrent resolution passed January 19, 1883. (Measures needed for maintaining and conducting the Museum.)—Senate Doc. 20, 1883.

Report of the Trustees of the State Museum of Natural History.
—Senate Doc. 53, 1883.

CHAPTER XXX.

VERIFICATION AND MARKING OF STATE BOUNDARY LINES.

The boundary lines between New York and the neighboring States were, for the most part, settled and marked by commissioners appointed on the part of the States concerned, and boundary monuments were erected in the early years of the State government. But from lapse of time some of these monuments had fallen into decay; others had disappeared entirely, and uncertainties had arisen upon questions relating to the true meaning of descriptions in certain natural landmarks, which has led to uncertainties that ought not to continue. The Regents of the University in the discharge of duties assigned to them by the Legislature, in the determination of the exact longitude of certain points in the State, as elsewhere noticed, submitted on the 10th of April, 1866, a report on the longitude of the Western Boundary of the State adjacent to that of Pennsylvania, in which it was mentioned that an historical sketch of that line was in course of preparation, and was intended to be furnished

¹ Assembly Doc. 191, 1866.

as an appendix to the report. No authentic record of this line had been found in the office of the Secretary of State, or elsewhere. In view of these facts, and to clear up any uncertainties that might exist concerning this and other boundary lines, the Regents suggested the propriety of authorizing them to report to the Legislature at a future day such information concerning the several boundaries of the State as they might be able to procure from the State archives and otherwise, with the view of stimulating and guiding investigation, and of placing in a condensed and permanent form, as far as may be, these interesting records of our early history.

In accordance with this suggestion, the Legislature passed a concurrent resolution April 11-16, 1866, authorizing the Regents to make such arrangements as might be found desirable, with the authority of Pennsylvania, for renewing and replacing the monument near Lake Erie on the Western boundary line.

On the 18th of April, 1867, the Regents made a brief report. in which they stated that while engaged in this investigation, they had been led to examine to some extent the history of the Southern boundary so far as it coincided with the forty-second parallel of latitude, and had found the records and memorials of the survey scattered and imperfect, and that in the preparation of the Revised Statutes, at least three historical errors had been committed in the description of a single monument at the south-western corner of the State.2 A correspondence had been opened with the Governor of Pennsylvania with the prospect that commissioners would be appointed to act on the part of that State. This was done, and on the 15th of September, 1869, a monument was placed near the margin of Lake Erie (Lat. 42° 15′ 57.9"; Lon. 79° 45′ 54.4"). properly inscribed, William Evans for J. M. Campbell, Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania, being present to represent that State, and John V. L. Pruyn (Chancellor); George R. Perkins (Regent); S. B. Woolworth (Sec. of Regents), and George W. Patterson representing the State of New York.3

In further pursuance of these duties, the Regents, on the 3d of September, 1869, appointed a select committee, consisting of the Chancellor, Mr. Perkins and Mr. Johnson, and on the 30th of September, 1869, transmitted to the several boards of supervisors along

¹ Senate Duc. 18, 1867.

y It was found upon inquiry that this angle was at or near the center of a high-way, and that there was no visible mark to denote the place.

³ Annual Report of Regents, 1871, p. x.

the southern tier of counties, a circular requesting information concerning the condition of the monuments along the State line. Particular acknowledgments were made to the supervisors of Chautauqua county for their cordial co-operation, and for a complete survey of the line on two sides of that county, an extent of over fifty-four miles. With this exception no local co-operation was secured.

A report prepared chiefly by Mr. Daniel G. Pratt, Assistant Secretary of the Regents, was transmitted to the Senate May 28, 1873, containing a part of the historical information then collected, and this has since been further continued in a supplementary volume of much larger size.²

On the 18th of January, 1875, Governor Tilden transmitted to the Senate a communication from Governor Joel Parker, of New Jersey, with a copy of a report of survey made by George II. Cook, State Geologist of New Jersey, made in July and August, 1874, with a map. It appeared that one-third of the original monuments were gone, and that the boundary could not be traced from what remained. Questions of jurisdiction and of title might arise, and it was deemed highly important that the line should be definitely ascertained and marked. He stated his intention of directing the attention of the Legislature of his State to the subject, and recommended that the authorities of New York be invited to appoint commissioners to join those that might be appointed by New Jersey, in determining the true location of the boundary line, and marking it by monuments.

This led to further action on the part of New York, and by an act passed May 26, 1875, and entitled "An act in regard to the Boundary Monuments of the State," the Regents were authorized to resume the work of examination of the boundary monuments in connection with the authorities of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, replacing such as were dilapidated or missing, and the sum of \$3,000 was appropriated for the expense.

On the first of June of that year, the matter was referred by the Regents to a committee consisting of the Chancellor, Mr. Pierson and Mr. Perkins, and official correspondence ensued between the

¹ Senate Doc 108, 1873, pp. 350.

⁹ Report of the Regents of the University on the boundaries of the State of New York Prepared by Daniel J. Pratt, Ph. D. Vol. II, being a continuation of Senate Doc. No. 108 of 1873, and Senate Doc. No. 61 of 1877. 8vo pp. 867.

³, Chap. 424, Laws of 1875.

Governors of the several States concerned, as fully reported to the Assembly in 1877.¹

Governor J. D. Bedle, of New Jersey, found himself unable at first to act, from want of authority of law, but on the 13th of April, 1876, an act was passed by the Legislature of New Jersey, authorizing the Governor to appoint three Commissioners, with power to negotiate and agree upon the line as defined in an act passed September 26, 1772, but their action was not to take effect unless confirmed by the Legislatures of both States.

It was found that some difference had arisen in the definition of the powers of the Commissioners, as given in the two acts. In New York, it was limited to the replacing of dilapidated monuments on the old line. In New Jersey it was to negotiate and agree upon a true line, without regard to what had been done a century before.

On the 7th of October, 1876, the two surviving members of the New York committee, in a letter to Governor Bedle, called his attention to this difference, and offered to go on with the work as their State had authorized, but no reply was made to this proposition, and nothing more was done with respect to that line, under that act.

On the 19th of May, 1877, the New York committee, with S. B. Woolworth, Secretary of the Board, met the Commissioners of Pennsylvania 3 in New York city, and after some sime spent in conversation, a series of resolutions was agreed upon by the joint commission, recommending that a reconnoisance of the line be first made by skilled surveyors, to ascertain what monuments were missing, and the condition of those that remained. Also, that an astronomical determination be made at four points on the line, to ascertain the true location on the surface of the earth of the forty-second parallel of latitude, and that a written report be made to them of these proceedings. Each State was to appoint a surveyor, to cooperate in the work, and the Superintendent of the Coast Survey was to be invited to cause the points in latitude to be ascertained, at the joint expense of the two States. Each State was to pay the surveyor it appointed, and the expenses jointly incurred were to be equally divided.

Under this arrangement, H. Wadsworth Clarke, a civil engineer

¹ Assem. Doc. 62, 1877, pp. 12.

⁹ Mr. Perkins had died in August, 1876. His place was afterward filled by the appointment of Mr Depew.

³ James Worrall, Robert N. Torrey and C. M. Gere, appointed under an act approved May 8, 1876.

of Syracuse, was appointed on the part of New York, and C. M. Gere, of Montrose, on the part of Pennsylvania.

The joint commission again met on the 19th of June, at Hale's Eddy, on the Delaware, near the eastern end of the line, and search was made for a monument at the initial point, but it could not be found. It was located by tracing eastward from milestones that were still in existence, and the survey progressed, but under great difficulties, some of the monuments remaining entire, while others were gone, and others evidently removed from their original place.

When the work of the season had been about half finished, impaired health required Mr. Gere to withdraw, and the Committee received proposals from the Commissioners of Pennsylvania, that Mr. Clarke should take entire direction. The examination was continued through 119 miles, leaving 106 miles on the south, and 19 on the west lines to be completed another season.

Field work was resumed June 13, 1878, and continued with the exception of about fifteen miles, to Lake Erie, which was reached October 28.2

In the summer of 1879, operations were delayed by lack of appropriations until June 26, when a meeting of the joint commissioners was held at Clifton Springs, N. Y., Colonels Worrall and Gere being present from Pennsylvania, and Regents Leavenworth and Pierson from New York, the latter assisted by Mr. Pratt, Assistant Secretary of the Regents, and by Surveyor Clarke.

The part omitted the year previous was examined during the season, and additional determinations of latitude were made by officers of the coast survey. A general report was made of the condition of the boundary.³ It had been found that the original line was not straight, and rarely three monuments were in line. The original mile-stones were temporary affairs, and it was probable that it was intended that more permanent ones should be placed.

One of the dangers to which these monuments were exposed, and from which they had suffered most, was that of forest fires. If of

¹Report of the Regents of the University on the New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Boundary Monuments. Assem. Doc. 49, 1878. pp. 51, with outline maps.

⁹ The part omitted was a rough and uncultivated district on the line of Cattaraugus county, which would require much time, and was deemed of less present importance than other portions.

The results of the work in 1878 were reported to the Legislature March 14, 1879.

Assem. Doc. 91, 1879, pp. 37.

³ Assembly Doc. 100, 1880, pp 41.

marble, they would crack and crumble, and if of iron cast hollow, they would warp and break. Several of the old monuments had been taken away for building stones. In view of these objections the engineer in charge recommended granite.

By an act passed May 20, 1880,¹ entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of the boundary lines between the State of New York and the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, respectively," the original line as surveyed at the time was declared the true one, however irregular it might be, and the Regents were directed to appoint three of their number as commissioners, to meet with such as might be appointed by these States, to agree upon this old line, and where necessary to erect new monuments. Under this act the Regents on the 13th of July, 1880, appointed Vice-Chancellor Pierson, and Regents Leavenworth and Depew, to carry this provision of law into effect.

In order to restore co-operation with the other States, the Commission above-named requested Governor Cornell to address their Governors, setting forth the action of the State of New York, and asking their aid in procuring joint action. In accordance with this suggestion, the State of New Jersey, on the 25th of March, 1881, passed an amendatory act of the act of 1876, expressly defining the duties of their commissioners to be the restoration of the original monuments on the old line. The Governor of Pennsylvania promptly replied that the attention of his State Legislature would be called to the matter, and action urged.² Delays in transportation and from other causes prevented the delivery of the monuments till near the end of the season, and about fifty only were set. A detailed report of operations was made in January, 1882.³

By concurrent resolutions passed June 28 - July 1, 1881, the

¹ Chap. 340, Laws of 1880.

⁹ In the execution of this plan, two kinds of granite monuments were adopted; the larger, termed "road monuments," being four and a half feet long, the top dressed rectangular, six by twelve inches, the letters "N. Y." and "Pa." being cut on the opposite broad faces, which were to be dressed down twelve inches from the top. The smaller monuments to replace the mile-stones were to be dressed six inches square, and both kinds were to have grooves cut on the top, crossing in the center. The holes were dug four feet deep, and at the bottom of each monument an unglazed earthenware disc, six inches in diameter, with a hole in the center, and numbered, was placed, and bedded in surface soil. Only the dressed portion of the stones appeared above the surface, and in some cases they were bedded in hydraulic cement.

⁵ Senate Doc. 26, 1882, pp. 27. In this report each monument, with its markings, is particularly described.

Commission appointed under chapter 340, 1880, was authorized to continue the work of erecting monuments, and of ascertaining the true boundary, as would best serve the interest and convenience of the State.¹

Under the provisions of the act of 1880, above noticed, an agreement was executed on the 25th of March, 1881, between Henry R. Pierson, Elias W. Leavenworth and Chauncey M. Depew, on the part of New York, and Abraham Browning, Thomas M. Carter and George H. Cook on the part of New Jersey, describing and fixing the boundary line between these States. The field books, maps and records relating to the proceedings were filed in duplicate in the offices of Secretary of State in the two States, and an official notice of the proceedings was reported to Congress.

These proceedings were confirmed by law, May 23, 1884,² and a final report of so much as relates to the New Jersey line was made March 24, 1884.³ In this report the proceedings of the Commission, instructions to surveyors, field operations, and final agreement are given in detail, together with a statement of expenditures and historical information of much importance. The appendix contains a Historical Sketch of the boundary between the States of New York and New Jersey, by Mr. Berthold Fernow of the State Library.

CHAPTER XXXI.

SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATIONS.

I. Meteorological Observations at Academies.

At a meeting of the Board of Regents held March 1, 1825, Vice-Chancellor Simeon De Witt offered a resolution:

"That each of the Academies incorporated by this Board be furnished with a thermometer and pluviometer, or rain-gauge, the expense of which shall be paid out of the funds of the Regents, and that the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Lansing and Mr. Greig be a committee to provide these instruments, and to prescribe the rules for making observations by them, and the manner in which the accounts of them shall be kept, reports of which shall be annually made to this Board."

¹ Laws of 1881, p. 965.

² Chap. 351, Laws of 1884.

³ Senate Doc. 46, 1884, pp. 137, with maps.

On the 12th of April of the same year the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That in addition to the existing requisites to entitle the Academies to their dividends of the public fund, it will be considered necessary that they keep an exact register of observations made with the thermometers and rain-gauges with which they shall be furnished, according to the instructions that may be given them by the committee appointed for that purpose, and that with their annual reports they shall give correct registers of such observations, and that the Secretary furnish each of the Academies with a copy of this resolution."

Reports commencing with January, 1826, were continued under this system, until the end of 1849, and in a few cases to 1850. They included readings of the thermometer every morning when the degree was lowest, every afternoon when it was highest, and every evening an hour after sunset. The lowest degree was supposed to occur generally between the beginning of daylight and sunrise, and the highest between two and four o'clock in the afternoon. The thermometers were generally those made by Kendall of New Lebanon, and of the Fahrenheit scale. The rain-gauge was measured not long after the rain was over, and two forms of this instrument were furnished, a conical one, invented by Simeon De Witt, and one with a cylindrical tube below a funnel-shaped receiver, and containing a float, which raised a graduated rod. A tin vessel having the same area as the rain-gauge was used for receiving the snow fall, and the contents were melted and measured.

Besides these two classes of instruments, observers were directed to record the direction of the wind, the aspect of the sky as to whether clear or cloudy, and every meteorological phenomenon that came under notice, such as unusual appearances of the sky, halos, parhelia, auroras, meteors, storms and the like, as also the first appearance of flowers and leaves, the beginning of haying and harvesting, first autumnal frosts and snows, appearance and departure of birds of passage, first notice of fire-flies, reptiles, etc.; in short, whatever might be thought to indicate the progress of the seasons, or to afford a fact worthy of scientific record.

Although in some cases these records were no doubt made in a formal way, and without particular interest in the observer, there were many instances in which they awakened attention in zealous students of the physical sciences, and secured a record of great value for future reference and comparison. It is but due to the memory of Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, long Principal of the Albany Academy and Secretary of the Board of Regents, that we should record the exact and painstaking labors that he performed in supervising this system of observations, and in preparing the returns for publication in the annual reports of the Regents. In the earlier years, he was assisted by Joseph Henry, then a teacher in the Albany Academy, and afterward a Professor in Princeton College, and first Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.¹

The number of years reported by the several academies is shown by the following table, not including certain special observations taken with especial care, with the barometer and other instruments by Prof. Chester Dewey, at Rochester, Prof. James H. Coffin, at Ogdensburg, and some others, for short periods.

Academies that reported Meteorological Observations under the System established in 1825.

	YEARS REPORTED.						
NAME.	Entire.	Temperature.	Winds.	Aspectofsky.	Rain-gauge.	Years in which records were kept.	
Albany Academy	24	24	24	24	24	1826 to 1849.	
Amenia Semmary		1	1	1		1849.	
Auburn Academy	22	22	22	22	22	1827, 8, 9, 80, 82 to 49.	
Bridgewater Academy	4	4	4	4	4	1888, 4, 5, 7.	
Buffalo L. & S. Academy.	1	2	2	2	1	1831, 2.	
Cambridge-Wash. Acad	13	14	14	14	13	1827 to 89, 41.	
Canajoharie Academy		3	2	2		1830, 3, 5.	
Canandaigua Academy	10	10	10	10	10	1828 to 1838.	
Cayuga Academy	7	13	13	13	7	1830, 1, 2, 4, 8, 40, 2 to 6, 50.	
Cherry Valley Academy	14	15	15	15	14	1827 to 86, 41 to 5.	
Clinton Academy	16	17	17	17	16	1827 to 1843.	
Cortland Academy		18	18	18		1932 to 50, ex. 1834.	
Delaware Academy	2	2	2	2	2	1828, 37.	
Dutchess County Acad	14	16	16	16	14	1829 to 36, 41 to 7, 49.	
Erasmus Hall	24 18	24	24 19	24 19	24	1826 to 1849.	
Fairfield Academy	10	11	11	11	18	1827, 8, 81, 2, 8, 5 to 45, 47 to 9.	
	3	3	11	3	3	1885, 8 to 42, 44, 5, 6, 7, 9.	
Franklin Academy (M.) Franklin Academy (P.).	9	10	10	10	9	1839, 40, 2. 1829, 30, 9, 40 to 46.	
Fredonia Academy (1.).	16	18	19	18	16	1880 to 48, ex. 1883.	
Gaines Academy	4	4	4	4	4	1839 to 1842.	
Gouverneur Wes. Sem.	9	12	12	12	9	1831 to 45, ex. 86, 7, 40	
Granville Academy	14	14	14	14	14	1835, 6, 88 to 49.	
Greenville Academy	1	1	1	1	1	1826.	
Hamilton Academy	17	18	17	17	18	1827 to 49, ex. 87, 8.	

^{&#}x27;In March, 1849, Dr. Charles A. Lee, of New York, addressed a letter to the Regents strongly urging the addition of Hygrometrical observations, but it was not done until the introduction of the revised and improved system in 1849.

TABLE - (Continued).

NAME. Idartwick Seminary Idudson Academy Ithaca Academy Johnstown Academy Kingston Academy Lansingburgh Academy Lewistown H. S. Acad Lowville Academy Mexico Academy Middlebury Academy Mildville Academy Monroe Academy	14 17 18 14 17 19 20 12 18	Temperature.	16 17 16 14 17 20 20	Aspectafsky.	Rain-gauge.	Years in which records were kept. 1826 to 32, 5, 7, 9, 45 to 50. 1827 to 49, ex. 30, 86 to 41 1827 to 48, ex. 29, 31, 2, 4, 41 1828 to 44, ex. 30, 8, 9, 40.
Iludson Academy	17 13 14 17 19 20 12 18	17 17 14 17 19 20 17	17 16 14 17 20	17 16 14 17	17 13 14	1827 to 49, ex. 30, 36 to 41 1827 to 48, ex. 29, 31, 2, 4, 41 1828 to 44, ex. 30, 3, 9, 40.
Montgomery Academy Mount Pleasant Acad Newburgh Academy N. Y. Inst. Deaf & Dumb. North Salem Academy Ordensburgh Academy Dueida Conf. Sem Oneida Inst. S. & I Onondaga Academy Oxford Academy Oxford Academy Oxford Academy Palmyra High School. Plattsburgh Academy Redhook Academy Redhook Academy St. Lawrence Academy St. Lawrence Academy St. Lawrence Academy Stringville Academy Syracuse Academy Syracuse Academy Union Hall Union Literary Society Utica Academy Washington Acad. (S.)	17	11 19 13 12 13 12 18 6 19 7 16 16 16 16 17 17 12 19 21 3 7	18 19 11 18 8 18 12 18 5 19 1 11 18 7 16 17 12 19 11 17 12 19 11 17 12 19 19 11 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	20 20 18 19 11 18 8 13 12 15 5 19 1 18 7 16 17 12 19 21 15 17 12 19 11 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	19 20 18 11 17 6 2 18 12 17 18 18 15 16 17 1 1 18 20 2 2 1 1 25 19 7	1830 to 1846. 1829 to 49, ex. 44. 1826 to 46, ex. 38. 1831 to 48, ex. 38. 1837 to 39, ex. 34, 6, 8. 1837, 8, 40 to 6, 6, 9. 1826 to 48, ex. 36, 7, 8, 47. 1840 to 1847. 1835, 6, 9. 1828 to 42, ex. 39, 41. 1831 to 44, ex. 38, 6, 40. 1829 to 50, ex. 86, 7, 9. 1838. 1830 to 49, ex. 36, 7, 9. 1838. 1830 to 49, ex. 36, 1, 7, 41. 1844, 8, 7, 9, 50. 1826 to 44, ex. 30, 1, f. 1829 to 1844. 1834, 1837. 1835. 1841, 2, 7, 8, 9. 1826 to 43, ex. 34. 1830 to 42, ex. 38. 1830, 33 to 50. 1828 to 1848. 1829, 36, 7. 1834, 5, 9, 42, 8, 7, 9, 50. 1843. 1826 to 1850. 1830 to 48, ex. 47. 1828 to 48, ex. 47. 1828 to 48, ex. 47.

Toward the latter part of the period embraced in these years some general summaries were included, showing for particular items the results of a series of years.

In 1850, the editor of this volume, having collected the series of annual reports of the Regents containing from year to year the summary of returns, began for his own information, some generalizations from these tables; but the work soon expanded into an idea of preparing a complete digest of the whole. The thought was suggested to Dr. T. R. Beck, then Secretary of the Regents, which led to the following proceedings:

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On the 4th of April, 1851, the Secretary communicated two letters from Dr. Franklin B. Hough, then of Somerville, St. Lawrence county, in which he proposed to prepare a general summary and tabular statement of results of the meteorological observations made by Academies from 1826 to 1849, inclusive.

"The Regents agreed unanimously that the plan proposed by Dr. Hough, if executed with proper scientific care and fidelity, could not fail of proving useful and of promoting further advances in the science of meteorology, while at the same time it would prove a lasting monument of what the State of New York had already done in that matter; but the Secretary was directed to inform Dr. Hough that they had no means and anticipated none, that could be applied in aid of the above work; that they were extremely doubtful whether even their recommendation would induce the Legislature to order the publication of the above work, and at all events, no promises could be held out on this point. The Regents, however, expressed their willingness to defray any ordinary expenses that might be incurred in the preparation of the proposed tabular statements.

In transmitting this resolution, the Secretary defined the term "ordinary expenses" to include the cost of stationery only. With this "encouragement," and without expectation or promise of any further compensation, the task was undertaken, finished and delivered; the bill of items presented and allowed, being about \$12.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science, at its session held in Albany, 1851, at the writers' request, referred the subject to a special standing committee for consultation, consisting of Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, Prof. Arnold Guyot, and Prof. Elias Loomis.² The writer further acknowledges very material aid in the way of advice, from the Rev. Chester Dewey, of Rochester, and from Capt. J. H. Lefroy, then director of the magnetic and meteorological observatory at Toronto, with both of whom he had much correspondence.

A small appropriation was made in 1852, upon the representation of Dr. Beck, toward the payment of the two years of labor which this enterprise had required; the Legislature provided for its publication in 1854, and it was issued early in 1855, in a quarto volume of 500 pages, with several plates of graphic illustrations and a map.

During the quarter of a century that these records had been kept, upon a plan devised in 1825, great advancement had been made in

^{&#}x27;Minutes of the Regents, V, p. 482.

⁷ Proceedings of A. A. A. S. 1851, pp 168-397. Regents' report of 1852, pp. 23 and 244-248. Report of 1853, p. 14.

the physical sciences, and the system had fallen behind, in meeting the requirements of the day. The Regents in their report of 1847, in alluding to this subject, said:

"It would doubtless promote the cause of meteorological science and its practical applications, could the present system be so far modified as to diminish the number of stations and at the same time afford a greater variety of instruments to observers in well-selected stations. The Regents continue to entertain the hope, that at some future period this proposal will meet the favorable consideration of the Legislature, so far at least as to enable them to make a partial trial of its effects."

In 1848, alluding to this subject they again remarked:

"On this subject, the Regents hope, before the conclusion of the session, to present the outlines of a plan better calculated than the one now adopted, to elucidate the great phenomena of meteorology, and which are attracting the attention of scientific men in every part of the civilized world."

To give further weight to their recommendations, the Regents, in their report of 1849, published a translation of the official instructions prepared by Dr. Mahlmann, of Berlin, for making meteorological observations throughout the kingdom of Prussia. They again urged the importance of a revision of the system, and alluded to the measure then being undertaken under the Smithsonian Institution for reporting simultaneous meteorological observations throughout the United States, as an indication of the growth of knowledge upon this subject.

In 1849, the Legislature, in compliance with the above repeated requests, granted money for the purchase of improved meteorological instruments, and the Regents employed Prof. Arnold Guyot, then of Cambridge, Mass., to visit the stations to be selected, and instruct observers in their management.

The instruments for each station consisted of a barometer, thermometer, rain and snow-ganges, and a wind-gauge or vane, and in several of them a psychrometer. The barometers, made by James Green, in New York, were carefully compared with a standard instrument by Newman of London. Thermometers by the same maker

^{&#}x27;Chap 301, Laws of 1849, appropriated \$1,500 a year for two years, for this object from the income of the United States Deposit Fund. Other small appropriations were afterward made for the purchase of instruments and a trifling salary to observer.

and likewise compared with standard instruments. Rain gauges made by M. M. Pike & Son, of New York, and the other instruments required for an outfit were conveyed to the places for observation and put up with the greatest care.

In selecting places for stations, upon a study of the map, and a consideration of the topographical features of the State, it was decided to divide the whole area into five regions having regard in this to the natural features of the country, and similarity of conditions. These regions and the stations selected in them were as follows:

- 1. Southern or Maritime Region. Stations: Rutgers' Female Institute (N. Y. City); Erasmus Hall (Flatbush); Deaf and Dumb Institution (N. Y. City); and North Salem.
- 2. Eastern, or Region of the Highlands and Catskill Mountains, with the valleys of the Hudson and Mohawk. Stations: Newburgh, Hudson and Albany.
- 3. Northern, or the Region of the Adirondack Mountains, isolated by the deep valleys of the Mohawk, Lake Champlain, St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario. Stations: Canajoharie, Cherry Valley and Utica.
- 4. Western, or the Region of the Western Plateau, with the small lakes, and the sources of the rivers. Stations: Pompey Hill, Seneca Falls, Rochester, Ithaca, Geneva College, Buffalo and Lewiston.
- 5. The Region of the Great Lakes, Erie and Ontario. This had not been provided for at the time of Prof. Guyot's report.

Subsequently through the advice and in some cases the assistance of the Smithsonian Institution, observations were undertaken by volunteer observers, at many places at which there were no Academies, but duplicate returns were made, one to the Regents and the other to the Smithsonian Institution, from which the blanks were supplied. For several years a small appropriation was made for Academic observers; but the system having grown to be a national one, it was finally decided to leave the field altogether for the better management of the whole, under one direction

In the meantime, a miscellaneous Meteorological Appendix, was published for several years in the annual reports of the Regents, the greater part contributed by persons who had acquired the habit of observation under the old system; but no attempt whatever was made to reduce to systematic form, the considerable amount of material which accumulated in the Regents' office.

These were turned over to the writer, without any special appoint-

ment, and wholly without the subsidy which had been promised by Dr. Beck, when the former volume was undertaken.

The work was digested, tabulated and prepared for publication; and the Regents for several successive years, directed the attention of the Legislature to the importance of placing it in form for convenient use. In 1870, authority was granted for this purpose and a second series, covering the period from 1850 to 1863, with records of rainfall and other phenomena to 1871, inclusive, was published in style uniform with the former volume in 1872. It forms a neatly printed quarto volume of 406 pages, with a small State map. The number of stations for several years was about thirty; but these diminished at a later period, until in 1863 there were but five.

It should not be inferred from this that the general interest in this subject had declined. It had simply passed from State to National control, and has since matured in the Signal Service of the War Department.

The State Agricultural Society, through its Executive Committee, applied for a summary of the results of the former series, which was prepared by the writer, and included in its report for 1855.

In 1842 a bill was introduced in the Senate, entitled "An act to bring into general use the Centigrade Thermometer," and on the 9th of February, 1842, it was referred to the Regents, and by them to a committee composed of the Chancellor, Mr. Hawley and Mr. Campbell for consideration.

The committee reported adversely to a change, although they admitted the convenience of a centigrade scale.

To complete this notice of the publications upon meteorology resulting from the plans adopted by the Regents, it may be mentioned that the Phænological records made under the improved system introduced in 1850 were reported upon separate blanks, and were not included in either of the volumes above noticed. The returns of this class from the several States and Territories of the United States, and from some foreign countries, including those of about forty stations in the State of New York, and including the period

¹ Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society, vol. XV, 1855 pp. 189-236.

A separate edition of this article was published in 1857, entitled "Essay on the Climate of the State of New York. Prepared at the Request of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, and published in the Fifteenth Volume of their Transactions By Franklin B. Hough." 1857. Svo. pp. 48. with the same diagrams and maps that had been used in the large volume.

from 1851 to 1859 inclusive, were placed in the writer's hands by Professor Henry in 1862, and prepared under a contract with the Smithsonian Institution, as a part of the General Results of Meteorological observations, prepared by Professor James H. Coffin, and published by order of the Senate of the United States, in 1864.

While these Meteorological Records were in course of publication in the Annual Reports of the Regents, through a period of nearly forty years, many other subjects of scientific interest were included in the Appendix, which thus in a manner became a general repository of information of popular interest, but chiefly in relation to the physical sciences. The whole of this series has been carefully examined during the current year by the editor of this volume, and separate references made to each article, forming in fact a general index to the whole. This has been done as part of a more general work undertaken at the request of the Chief of the Signal Service of the War Department, and will be included in an extended biliographical work relating to Meteorology, which that officer has in course of preparation for the press.

II. Observations upon the Variation of the Magnetic Needle.

In the report from Geneva College, made in January, 1832, there occurred the following suggestion with reference to observations upon magnetic variations.

"I also beg leave to present for the consideration of the Honorable Board of Regents, the propriety of directing that a course of magnetic experiments be made at each of the chartered colleges in the State for the purpose of determining the daily and annual variation of the declination and inclination of the magnetic needle, and also the magnetic intensity. The importance of this subject cannot

be doubted if we consider the uses to which it is applied.

The directive power of the magnet, although by no means constant, either at the same time at different places, or at different times at the same place, yet has been and probably will continue to be employed very extensively in fixing the limits of a large proportion of landed estates in the country; besides the interest of science will be essentially promoted by repeated and accurate observations simultaneously made in different parts of the State. Observations of this kind, in order to be useful, should be systematically and frequently

¹ Observations upon Periodical Phenomena of Plants and Animals, from 1851 to 1859, with tables of the Dates of Opening and Closing of Lakes, Rivers, Harbors, etc. Arranged by Franklin B. Hough, M. D. 4to. pp. 232. Included in Vol. 2, Part 1 of Results of Meteorological Observations, 1854 to 1859. Ex. Doc., 1st Sess. 56th Cong.

made and recorded for the purpose of comparison and investigation. There is no method of accomplishing this object so effectually as by directions from the Board of Regents to whom returns should be regularly made, somewhat similar to those prescribed for the Academies in relation to meteorology."

This communication was referred to the Chancellor, Mr. Dix and Mr. Bleecker, who reported on the 28th of March—

"That it is very desirable that observations should be annually made on the variation of the needle, inasmuch as the boundaries of lands are usually described according to the courses indicated by the needle, and there are no rules by which its variation can be ascertained, for any interval of time, according to which such bounds may be retraced where the land-marks have been obliterated. But as the Regents are not invested with the power of enjoining the making of such observations on the Colleges and Academies placed under their supervision, the committee are of opinion that it ought to be recommended to them to institute courses of such observations and make annual reports thereof to the Regents, and that a committee be appointed to address the trustees of the Colleges and Academies in this State on this subject, stating their opinion of the manner in which, for the sake of accuracy and uniformity, the observations ought to be made."

To facilitate these observations, and secure uniformity of methods, the Regents issued a circular with plain instructions for determining the true meridian by observing the pole star at time of greatest azimuth, and with the aid of a surveyor's compass.

As a part of the work intended to be effected in the determination of the true meridian, and observations upon magnetic variation, it was proposed to establish with the greatest possible accuracy, in connection with every College and Academy, a permanent meridian line for the more easy determination of the variation of the compass by a simple reading of the instrument from time to time. As the surveys of the country were almost without exception recorded from magnetic observations only, such a work would be beneficial in settling controversies about land-marks, but would also serve a valuable purpose in science. This, however, was never done, excepting perhaps in few exceptional cases, of which no permanent record is made.

DETERMINATIONS OF LONGITUDE.

In 1857 and 1858, sums of \$2,000 each were appropriated for the purpose of determining the true meridian of important points in the

State, under the direction of the Regents of the University. The duty was assigned to Professor C. H. F. Peters, of Hamilton College, who reported with respect to certain points in Buffalo, Elmira, Ogdensburg and Syracuse, and of the western boundary of the State in the years 1862, 1864, 1865 and 1866.

CHAPTER XXXII.

HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS; INDIAN HISTORY; COM-MEMORATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

In order to present a connected account of the charge intrusted to the Regents of the University in respect to the custody of Historical Records, and the publication of certain portions, it will be necessary to notice the origin of measures for the collection of our Colonial History, and the proceedings had in their publication before they were transferred to their present charge.

In 1839 the New York Historical Society addressed to the Legislature a memorial, recommending measures for procuring copies of records and papers relating to the history of New York while a colony.¹ On the 5th of February of that year, this was communicated by Governor Seward to the Legislature, with his approval, and on the 2d of May an act was passed authorizing him to appoint, with the consent of the Senate, an agent to visit England, Holland and France, for the purpose of procuring, if possible, the originals, if not copies of all such documents and papers in the archives and offices of those governments, as related to or in any way affected the colonial or other history of this State, as he might deem important to illustrate that history.

The sum of \$4,000 was appropriated for expenses, and Mr. John Romeyn Brodhead was appointed as agent. The appropriation was increased \$3,000 in 1842, and \$5,000 in 1843.

Several communications were received from Mr. Brodhead, informing as to the progress of his researches,² and a final report in

¹ Assembly Doc. 153, 1839.

² Doc. "C," accompanying the Governor's Message, second meeting of Legislature, 1842. Senate Doc. 106, 1842.

Also Doc. "A," with annual message of 1843. Senate Doc. 2; Assembly Doc. 3, 1843.

A highly censorious report was made by a select committee of the Senate upon this subject in 1844. Senate Doc. 42, 1844.

February, 1845. No original records were returned, but sixteen volumes of copies from originals were obtained in Holland, forty-seven in London, and seventeen in Paris. They were neatly bound and placed in the office of the Secretary of State.

The "Supply Bill" of 1848, appropriated \$600 to the Secretary of State to pay for extra clerk hire in collecting documents and papers belonging to the State, connected with its history, and translating the same. Under this authority, Dr. Edmund B. O'Callaghan was appointed, and on the 4th of January, 1849, the Secretary transmitted a report.

By Legislative resolutions subsequently passed, a series of four volumes known as the "Documentary History of New York," with sundry maps and illustrations, was issued in octavo, and in quarto, from 1849 to 1851, in very large editions, and portions of the material collected by Mr. Brodhead were included, the remainder being from unpublished State records and other sources.

In 1849 an act was passed 'providing for the publication of the papers collected by Mr. Brodhead entire, under the direction of the Governor, Secretary of State and Comptroller, who were authorized to employ some suitable person to translate such portions as were in foreign languages, and to contract for the printing. Under this authority the series of ten quarto volumes entitled "Documents relating to the Colonial History of New York," and commonly cited as "Colonial History of New York," was published.

Of these, volumes 1 and 2, containing translations of the Holland Documents, were published in 1856-8. Volumes 3 to 8, containing the London Documents, were published in 1853-7; and volumes 9 and 10, being translations from the Paris Documents, were published in 1855-8. The editorial labors were performed by Dr. O'Callaghan, who prepared a general index to the whole series, published in 1861 as a separate volume, known as "Volume II."

During the publication of this work an act was passed April 12, 1856, transferring the supervision of its completion to the Regents of the University, and providing for its distribution; partly as literary exchanges, and the remainder for sale. At the end of six months, the volumes remaining were to be kept in the custody of the Regents, subject to the future action of the Legislature.

¹ Senate Doc. 47, 1845, p. 376.

² Chap. 260, Laws of 1848 (§ 6).

² Assembly Journal, 1849, p. 52.

⁴ Chap. 175 p. 236, Laws of 1849, passed March 30th.

Chap. 168, p. 262, Laws of 1856.

In 1877, an appropriation was made for printing a twelfth volume of the series which was edited by Mr. Berthold Fernow, under the direction of the Secretary of State, and was printed in that year.²

In 1881, a second volume of this series (Vol. XIII) was printed under the direction of the Secretary of State.³

In 1883 a third volume of the new series (Vol. XIV) was printed under the same direction.

By an act passed April 19, 1881,⁵ the following records were transferred from the office of the Secretary of State to the care of the Regents, as Trustees of the State Library:

Dongan's Laws. 1 volume.

Bills which failed to become laws, from 1685 to 1732. 2 volumes. Colonial Manuscripts, Dutch, English, etc. 103 volumes.

Historical Documents procured by State agent in Europe. 80

volumes.

Various Colonial Orders in Council, Letters, Council Minutes and Treasury Warrants. 50 volumes.

Marriage Bonds. 40 volumes.

Indentures of Palatine Children. 1 volume.

Indian Traders' Bonds. 2 volumes.
Original Dutch Patents. 2 volumes.

Minutes of the Commissioners to settle the boundaries between Massachusetts and Rhode Island in 1741. 1 volume.

¹ Chap. 128, p. 138, Laws of 1877.

⁹ This volume is entitled "Documents relating to the History of the Dutch and Swedish Settlements on the Delaware River." Translated and Compiled from Original Manuscripts in the Office of the Secretary of State, and in the Royal Archives at Stockholm. By B. Fernow, Keeper of the Historical Records." Albany, 1877. 4to. pp. 669.

³ "Documents relating to the History and Settlements of the Towns along the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers (with the exception of Albany), from 1630 to 1684; and also illustrating the Relations of the Settlers with the Indians. Translated, Compiled and Edited from the Original Records in the Office of the Secretary of State, at Albany, and other sources, under the direction of the Hon^{ble} Joseph B. Carr, Secretary of State. By B. Fernow, Keeper of the Historical Records, Hon. Member Penn^a Historical Society." Albany, 1881. 4to. pp. 617.

^{4&}quot; Documents relating to the History of the Early Colonial Settlements, principally on Long Island, with a map of its Western Part, made in 1666. Translated, Compiled and Edited from the Original Records in the Office of the Secretary of State, and the State Library, under the direction of the Honbis Joseph B. Carr. Secretary of State. By B. Fernow, Keeper of the Historical Records, Cor. and Hon. Member of the Penna, New York, Virginia and Buffalo Historical Societies. Albany, 1883. 4to. pp. 799.

⁵ Chap. 120, Laws of 1881.

Minutes of the Commissioners to re-examine the controversy between Connecticut and the Mohegan Indians in 1743. 1 volume.

Evidence in vindication of the territorial rights of New York against the claims of the New England Colonies in 1750. 1 volume. Papers relating to the Vermont Controversy (1777 to 1795). 2

volumes.

Revolutionary Papers. 45 volumes.

Minutes of the Council of Appointment (1777 to 1821). 14 volumes.

Files relating to the Proceedings of the Council of Appointment (unbound).

Minutes of the Council of Revision (1777 to 1824). 5 volumes.

Assembly Papers (1777 to 1831). 43 volumes.

Miscellaneous Papers relating to the Frontiers, Neversink Navigation Company, Onondaga Salt Works, Canadian Sympathizers, Anti-Rent War, Dowen Fonda Claim, Boundaries, Holland Land Company, etc. 4 volumes.

Onondaga Claims. 1 volume.

Onondaga Salt Springs (1810 to 1812.) 4 volumes. Files of Election Returns, unbound (1800 to 1837).

Such other manuscripts as the Secretary of State might deem as of only historical interest, and desirable to be thus transferred to the care of the Trustees of the State Library.

Also the following records from the Comptroller's office:

Accounts of Certificates Issued by the State Treasurer in the Time of the Revolution, 10 volumes.

Quarter-Masters' Accounts During the Revolutionary War, 3

volumes.

Pay-rolls of Revolutionary Prisoners and State Agent's Certificates, 1 volume.

Pay-rolls of the New York Line in 1781, 1 volume.

Manifest Books, New York Custom House, 1737 to 1774, 33 volumes.

Entry Books, 1728 to 1769, 10 volumes.

Ship-Master's Bonds, 1750 to 1764, 7 volumes.

Sales of Property Belonging to Beverly Robinson and other Tories 1777 to 1779, 1 volume.

Accounts of forfeited Property Taken in Westchester County, 1782, 1 volume.

Such other records as the Comptroller might deem advisable.

Copies of any of the above records certified under the hand of the Secretary of the Board of Regents and under their seal, may be used in evidence in all courts within the State with the same force and effect as the original. The Regents are to appoint a person to take charge of these records, the same as formerly authorized under the Secretary of State. This act took effect October 1, 1881.

Mr. Fernow, who has charge of these records now in the new State Capitol, is employed under the direction of the Regents in preparing other portions for publication. Considerable additions have been made from time to time by the recovery of manuscripts properly belonging to the State, which had got separated, and in the procuring of others that have a close relation to our history.

The report on the State Library at the beginning of 1884, notices the accession during the year previous of many thousand pages of manuscripts which had belonged chiefly to Governor George Clinton, and many of them to Governor De Witt Clinton. They consisted of a large quantity of correspondence with men of eminence throughout the United States. These additions will double the number of the former series of twenty-three volumes of the Clinton Papers, but are not of equal value.

A proposition for the collection of the aboriginal geographical names relating to places within the State of New York, with their signification, was submitted to the Regents by Henry R. Schoolcraft, in a letter dated February 6, 1843, and was by them referred to the Legislature as an object worthy of encouragement. It was proposed as a rule that where these names had been fixed by usage, or legal enactments, that no attempt should be made to vary the orthography, but that in the case of those which were still unsettled, a uniform system of notation should be adopted, differing as little as possible from the common mode, or the ordinary pronunciation of the vowel sounds in English.

It was thought probable that the origin or meaning of these names, along the banks of the Hudson below Albany, might have already in some instances disappeared, although for the most part, the descendants of the native tribes in other sections of the State, had preserved their language as fully as they existed in 1600 when the country was wholly uninhabited by Europeans.

Mr. Schoolcraft was subsequently appointed by the Secretary of State, to make a special report upon the Indians of New York, in connection with the census of 1845.² His report contains a large amount of information upon the history and traditions of the Indian

¹ Report of Regents, 1843, p. 12.

² Appointed under section 15, chap 140, 1845. Report given in Senate Doc. No. 24, 1846, pp. 271,

tribes still existing, and in relation to the traces left by races that had passed away.

The late Lewis H. Morgan, of Rochester, whose researches in the line of Indian archæology and primitive languages have rendered his name familiar in the scientific world, undertook, at the expense of the State, and under the auspices of the Regents, about 1848–50, the collection of specimens of Indian fabrics and manufactures, as made at the present time, in which some of the appliances of civilized life are employed to decorate and improve upon the simple arts of aboriginal times. These collections are preserved in the State Museum, and figures and descriptions were published in the early reports of the Regents upon the State Cabinet. The Regents have at various times, published in their Cabinet Reports, maps of surveys of Indian earth-works, and descriptions of antiquities relating to our aboriginal period, of which there are only historical traces that remain.

In the opening address of Chancellor Pruyn, at the Regents' Convocation in July, 1876, he alluded to the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the battle of Saratoga as an object deserving of attention. Resolutions were passed recommending the subject to the Legislature.

In the next annual report, allusion is made to the proceedings to be held on the 17th of October, 1877, and the hope was expressed that the State would not fail duly to honor both the event and the distinguished services then rendered by General Philip Schuyler, one of the original members of the Board of Regents, who had contributed largely to the success of the event then to be celebrated.

¹ In 1879 a volume was published under the direction of the Secretary of State, pursuant to concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of 1878, and chapter 391 of the Laws of 1879, containing an account of several centennial celebrations that had been held in 1876 and 1877, viz.:

Proceedings of the New York Historical Society, with the address of Charles O'Connor on the adoption of the Constitution, February 6, 1877. Proceedings at Kingston; First formation of a State Government; The Battle of Oriskany; Centennial of August 6, 1877, Battle of Bemis Heights; Centennial of September 19, 1877, laying the corner stone of a monument to David Williams, one of the Captors of André; Schoharie, September 23, 1876; Burgoyne's surrender; Celebration at Schuylerville, October 17, 1877; Cherry Valley Massacre; Celebration of the unveiling of a monument at Cherry Valley, August 15, 1877; The Old Capitol; The New Capitol; Historical and commemorative proceedings relating to the former and to the occupation of the New Capitol.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Alphabetical List of Regents of the University from 1784 to 1884, inclusive, including those who held the office ex officio as well as those Elected by the Legislature.

NAMES.	Residences.	Office by virtue of which they were Regents.	Years in which they held the office of Regent
Alvord, Thomas G	Syracuse, Onondaga Co Cortland Village, Cortland Co.	Lieutenant-Governor	1865-6
Ballard, Horatio	Richmond Co.	Secretary of State	1862-6: 1784-8'
Barlow, Francis C	New York city	Secretary of State	1866-6
Reach Allen C	New York city	Lieutenant-Governor	1869-73
Beach, Daniel Beeckman, John Jacob	W ables Ochanics Oc	Secretary of State	1878-79
Beach, Daniel	Watkins, Schuyler Co	Mayor of Albany	188
Repediet Erastus C	New York city.	Mayor of Albany	1784-86 1855-8
Benedict, Erastus CBenson, Egbert	New York city	Attorney-General	1784-8
Benton, Nathaniel S		Secretary of State	1787-90
Benton, Nathaniel S	Little Falls, Herkimer Co	Secretary of State	1845-40
Bigelow, JohnBleecker, Harmanus	Highland Falls, Orange Co Albany, Albany Co	***************************************	1876-7 1822-3
Booth, James H			1873-7
Booth, James HBostwick, William LBouck, William C	Ithaca, Tompkins Co	************************************	1876-8
Bouck, William C	Gilbon, Schoharle Co	Governor	1843-4
Bradish, Luther		Lieutenant-Governor	1845-4 1839-4
Brevoort, J. Carson	New York city Brooklyn, Kings Co	Lieutenant-Governor	1861-8
Broome, John	New York city	Lieutenant-Governor	1804-1
Broome, John Bryant, William C.	New York city	*************	185
Buel, David	Trov Renssolver Co	***************************************	1842-6
Buel, Jesse	Albany, Albany Co		1826-4 1784-8
Rurraws Larenza	Albany, Albany Co	***************************************	1858-8
Burrows, Lorenzo Butler, Benjamin F	Albany, Albany Co		1829-3
Campbell, John N. Campbell, Robert, Jr			1851-6
ampbell, Robert, Jr	Bath, Steuben Co	(See note *)	1846-7
Carr, Joseph B. Carr, Nathan (see Kerr, N.) Cheever, George B. Church, Sanford E.	Cherry Valley, Otsego Co Troy, Rensselaer Co	Secretary of State	1833-4 1880-8
Cheever, George B	New York city		1859-6
Church, Sanford E	New York city	Lieutenant-Governor	1851-5
	Canandaigua, Ontario Co	Governor	1855-5
Clarkson, Matthew Cleveland, Grover Clinton, De Witt	Buffalo, Erie Co	Governor	1784-182 1889-8
Uniton, De Witt	New York elty	(See note †)]sns.9
Clinton, George		Governor	1824-2
Clinton, George	45 65	***************************************	1784-95, 1801-0
linton, George W	Buffalo, Erie Co Little Britain. (then) Ulster Co	***************************************	1856-8 1784-8
ochran, John.	Now York city	***************************************	1784-87, 1796-182
Joe, Jonas	Troy. Rensselaer Co		179
Cornell, Alonzo B	New York city	Governor	1880-8
Corning, Erastus	Albany, Albany Co	***************************************	1833-7
ushman John P	Troy Renegator Co	***************************************	1×64-8 1×30-3
Delaplaine, Joseph	New York city		17×4-8
ushman, John P. Delaplaine, Joseph Depew, Chauncey M	New York city. Troy, Reusselaer Co. New York city. Albany, Albany Co. W. New Brighton, S. I. Troy, Rensselaer Co. New York city. Peekskill, Westchester Co. New York city.	Secretary of State	1-64-6
* ******** ***			1877-8 1817-2
DeWitt, John	Albany, Albany Co		1798-183
lickinson, Daniel S.	Binghamton, Broome Co	Lieutenant-Governor	1843-4
De Witt, Simeon Dickinson, Daniel S Dix, John A	Albany, Albany Co	Zac decirate Governor title	1831-4
46 46 46	New York city	Governor	1873-7
D-31 T T	T71 1 0	***************************************	1876-7
longen John (!			1784-8 1784-8
Porsheimer, William	Buffalo Erie Co	Lieutenant-Governor	1875-7
Duane, James	New York city	Mayor of New York	1784-8
Doll, J. L	New York city	***************************************	1797-180
Elmendorf, Lucas		Corornor	1805-2 1865-6
Fish, Hamilton	New York city	GovernorLieutenant-Governor	184
	Jamestown, Chautauqua Co New York city	Governor.	1849-5
Fitch, Charles E	Rochester, Monroe Co		1877-8
Fitch, Charles E Ganee, John (Jansevoort, Peter, Jr. Gardiner, Addison Garrison, Harmanus.	New York city		1751-5
Pardiner Addison	Ruchastar Manron Co	Lieutenant-Governor] = 1 = 1
Laminous II	Rochester, Monroe Co	Lieutenant-dovernor	1784-8

^{*} Lieutenant-Governor in 1859-62.

NAMES.	Residences.	Office by virtue of which they were Regents.	Years in which they held the office of Regent.
Gelston, David,	Bridgehampton, Suffolk Co	Speaker of Assembly	1784-85
George, Augustus C	Syracuse, Onondaga Co		1876-77
Gilmour, Nell,	Geneva Ontario Co	Supt. of Public Inst	1874-83 1865-76
Gelston, David	New York city	**********************	1830-34
ireix, John	Bridgehampton, Suffolk Co- Syracuss, Onondaga Co. Ballston, Saratoga Co. Geneva Ontario Co. New York city. Camandagua, Ontario Co. Troy, Rensselaer Co. New York city. Elizabethtown, Essex Co. New York city.	***************************************	1825-5: 1869-7:
iros Johan Daniel	New York city	***************************************	1809-7
Hale, Robert S	Elizabethtown, Essex Co		1859-81
Hamilton Alexander.	hirzabethtown, Essex Co New York city. Cherry Valley, Otsego Co Orangetown (then) Orange Co Albany, Albany Co Warwick, Orange Co Albany, Albany Co New Windsor, Orange Co Elmira, Chemung Co	***************************************	1784-87 1845-56
Hammond, Jabez D Haring, John Harpur, Robert Harris, Hamilton	Orangetown(then) Orange Co	***************************************	1784-87
Harpur, Robert	New York city	***************************************	1784-87
Harris, Hamilton	Warwick Orange Co.	Sneaker of Assembly	1885 1784
Hathorn, John	Albany, Albany Co	Speaker of Assembly Secretary of StateLieutenant-Governor Governor	1842-71
Headley, Joel T	New Windsor. Orange Co	Secretary of State	1856-57
IIII. David B	Elmira, Chemung Co	Governor	1883-84 1886
Hoffman, Anthony. Hoffman, John T. Hoskins, George G. Humfrey, Cornelius. Hunt, Washington Jay, John	Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co	***************************************	1784-87
loffman, John T	New York city	Governor Lieutenant-Governor	1869-7:
Hoskins, George G	Attica, Wyoming Co		1850-83
Hunt Washington	Lockwort Niagara Co	Governor	1784-87 1851-52
Jay, John	New York city		1784-87
to 15	0.0 0.0 0.00000000000000000000000000000		1787-94
laubine Eliphe	Hudson, Columbia Co	Governor	1795-1801 1807-49
Johnson, Alexander S	Utica, Oneida Co		1864-74
Jenkins, Elisha	Utica, Oneida Co South Oyster Bay, Queens Co	Secretary of State Lieutenant-Governor	1860-61
Tamas (Pharman		Lieutenant-Governor	1863-64
Jones, Thomas Kelly, Robert Kent, James	New York city	****** ********************************	1784-87 1856
Kent, James	66 65	***************************************	1800-17
Kernan, Francis	Utica, Oneida Co	***************************************	1870-84
Keyes Emerson W	Albany Albany Co	Acting Supt. of Pub. Inst.	1784-1804 1861-62
King, Andrew		Acting Supt. Of 1 no. 10st.	1787-1816
King, James	Albany, Albany Co		1823-42
Kenta, James Kernan, Francis. Kern Nathan Keves, Emerson W King, Andrew King, Andrew King, John A Kusse, Johan Ch Lansing, John, Jr	Albany, Albany Co	Governor	1857-58 1784-87
Lansing, John, Jr	Albany, Albany Co	Mayor of Albany	1786-87
Lawrence, John Lawrence, Thomas Leavenworth, Elias W.	60	***************************************	1817-30
Lawrence Thomas	New York city	***** *** ******* ******* * * * * * * *	1784-87 1784-87
Leavenworth, Elias W.	Syracuse, Onondaga Co	Secretary of State	1854-55
		*******	1861-84
Lewis, John L Lewis, Morgan	Penn Yan, Yates Co New York city		1871-84 1784-87
120 W 151, 200 P. G. 110 P. C. 110 P	New Tork (10)	Governor	1804-07
L'Homedieu, Ezra Lispenard, Leonard Livingston, Edward P.	Southold, Suffolk Co New York city. Clermont, Columbia Co	***************************************	1784-1811
Lispenard, Leonard	New York City		1784-87 1827-31
Divingsion, Edward F.	Ciermoni, Columbia Co	Lieutenant-Governor	1831-32
Livingston, Gilbert	Dustah one Co		1784-87
Livingston, Henry Brockholst.	New York city		1784-87
Livingston, John H.	New York city		1784-97 1784-87
Livingston, Gilbert Livingston, Henry Brockholst. Livingston, Jumes Livingston, John H. Livingston, Peter R. Livingston, Walter R. Livingston, Walter R. Lock John, Jr. Lack wood, Ehenezer	Johnstown (then) Mont. Co. New York city. Rhimebeck, Butchess Co. — Albamy Co. — Queens Co. Poundridge, Westchester Co. Rochester, Monroe Co. Albamy, Albamy Co. — Washington Co. Albamy, Albamy Co. New York city. Albamy, Albamy Co. Salem, Washington Co. Albamy, Albamy Co. Salem, Washington Co. Albamy, Albamy Co. Salem, Washington Co. Albamy, Albamy Co.	Acting Lieut. Governor	1828
Layingston, Walter R	, Albany Co	*********	1784 87
Lockwood Ehenezer	Poundridge Westchester Co		1754-57 1784-87
Lackwood, Ehenezer Lackwood, Sanned Lann, Wirnern Medren, John Me Danadd, John Me Keeway, St. Clair Me Kought, Charles Me Kought, Charles Me Keewa, James Me Lean, John Marcy, William L. Mason, John Mason, John	Rochester, Monroe Co	***************************************	1847-70
Lynn, Wisham	Albany, Albany Co.		1787-1809
McDanald John	Albany Albany Co	***************************************	1784-87 1787-96
McKelway, St. Clair	Brooklyn, Kings Co.		1883-84
Mc Knight, Charles	New York city,	***************************************	1784-87
M. Lagr. Labor.	Albany, Albany Co		1834-47 1835-59
Marcy, William L.	Albany, Albany Co	***************************************	1823-29
		Governor	1833-38
Mason, John	New York city		1781-87 1787-1802
Mergan, Christopher	Automa Carrian Ca	Secretary of State	1/8/-1802
Morgan, Edwin D	New York offy	Governor	1859-62
Morris Lewis	Morrisania, Westchester Co.		1781-98
Bleer, William M	Penn Van Vates Co.	Secretary of State	1808-71
O Salivan, Joan L.	New York City. Morrisania, Westchester Co. Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co. Penn Yan, Yates Co. New York City.	······································	1846-55
Mason, John Mosco, Benjamin Morgan, Chestopher Morgan, Etwin D. Morra, Lewis Nelson, Homer A. Gleer, Wilson M. O Soilwan, John L. O Soilwan, John L. O Chestopher, Oswald, Patter, John Reves, Parsen Aman J.	4111 0 1 1	******************************	1870-73
Parker, Amasa J. Parks, Isano	Gilbox Schoharle Co	***************************************	1829-58 1835-41
Fr	City of the state		1807-69

NAMES.	Residences.	Office by virtue of which they were Regents.	Years in which they held the office of Regen
atterson, George W	Westfield, Chautauqua Co	Lieutenant-Governor	1849-
atterson, George W	Westfield, Chautauqua Co Pelham, Westchester Co		1784= 1862=
erkins, George Rierson, Henry R.	Utica, Oneida Co	***************************************	1862=
ierson, Henry R	Ulica, Oneida Co. Albany, Albany Co. Sandy Hill, Washington Co. Plattsburgh, Clinton Co. Niszara Fails, Nisgara Co. New York city. Albany, Albany Co. Cortland Village, Cort. Co. Astoria, Queens Co. New York city.	Lieutenant-Governor	1872-
latt, Zephaniah	Plattshurgh Clinton Co.	Lieutenant-Governor	1827-
orter Peter R	Niagara Falls Niagara Co	***************************************	1791-18 1824-
rovost. Samuel	New York city		1784-
ruyn, John V. L.	Albany, Albany Co	***************************************	1849-
andall, Henry S	Cortland Village, Cort. Co	Secretary of State	1852- 1847-
ankin, Robert G.	Astoria, Queens Co*	Lieutenant-Governor	1847-
aymond, Henry J	New York City		1855-
eid, Whitelaw	Buffalo, Erle Co	Supt. Pub. Instruction Lieutenant-Governor	1878-
obinson John C	Ringhamton Recome Co	Supt. Pub. Instruction	1854-57, 1862
obinson Lucius	Elmira Chemung Co	Governor	1873- 1877-
odgers John	New York city		1784-18
omayn, Nicholas		4******************************	1784-
omain, Thomas	Montgomery Co		1784-
latt, Zephaniah orter, Peter B rovost, Samuel ruyn, John V. L anvial, Henry S aukin, Robert G aynond, Henry J eit, Whitelaw 'ce, Victor M obinson, John C obinson, Luctus ouigers, John omayn, Nicholas omayn, Dirck omeyn, Dirck omeyn, Dirck	Montgomery Co		1787-
oot, Erastus	Delhi, Delaware Co	Lieutenant-Governor	1823-
oot, Erastus uggles, William Bussell, Ebenezer	Bath, Steuben Co	Supt. Pub. Instruction	1883-
ussell Legenb	Bath, Steuben Co	***************************************	1784-18
ussell, Joseph ussell, Leslie W utherford, John	Cauton St Lawrence Co.	***************************************	1839
utherford John	New York city	***************************************	1874- 1784-
utgers, Henry	Canton, St. Lawrence Co New York city Albany, Albany Co. New York city	****** ********************************	1802
huvier, Philip	Albany, Albany Co	******	1787-17
utgers, Henry chuyler, Philip cott, John Morin	New York city	Secretary of State	1781-
ribner, G. Hilton	10 46	Secretary of State	1872-
ixas, Gershom		******* **************************	1784-
elden, Charles		Lieutenant-Governor	1803
elden, Henry R	Rochester, Monroe Co	Lieutenant-Governor	1857
eward, William H	Attourn, Cayuga Co	Governor	1839-
holden Alexander	Charleston Mont Co	Governor	1853-54, 1863-
mith Caleb	Smithtown Suttolk Co	***************************************	1784
cott, John Morin ribner, G. Hilton sixas, Gershom eiden, Charles eiden, Henry R. sward, William H. seldon, Alexander mith, Caleb mith, Charles E. mith, Nahan suthwick, Solomon seners Ambrose.	Rochester, Monroe Co	***************************************	1879.
mith, Nathan	Fairfield, Herklmer Co		1809
outhwick, Solomon	Albany, Albany Co	***************************************	1812-
pencer, Ambrose		***************************************	1805
pencer, John C	Canandaigua, Ontario Co Steuben, Oneida Co	***************************************	1840-
leuben, Frederick Wm. de	Steuben, Uneida Co	***************************************	1787
lydam, John	Kinderhoods Columbia Co	***************************************	1829 1787-19
lvester. Peter	Kingston, Ulster Co Kingston, Ulster Co Kinslerhook, Columbia Co. Albany, Albany Co Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co Kingston, Ulster Co Albany, Albany Co		1823
allmadge James	Poughkeensie Dutchess Co	Lieutenant-Governor	1825
appen. Christopher.	Kingston, Ulster Co		1784-
ayler, John	Albany, Albany Co	(See note†)	1802
hompson, James	Ballston, Saratoga ('o		1822
hompson, Smith	Albany, Albany Co	Lieutenant-Governor	1813-
broop, Enos T	Auburn, Cayuga Co	Lieutenant-Governor	1,001
alcott, Samuel A alilmadge, James, appen, Christopher, appen, James, appen, James, appen, Jonathan G	New York city	Governor	1831- 1875-
much, Samuel J	New York city Casticton, Richmond Co Searsslate, Westchester Co Ovstor Bay, Queens Co Troy, Rensseler Co Oxford, Chenango Co	Governor	1807
ompkins, Jonathan G.	Searsdale, Westchester Co.	Governor	1787-18
wnsend, James	Ovster Bay, Queens Co		1784-
ownsend, Martin I	Troy, Rensselaer Co	***************************************	1873
racy, John	Oxford, Chenango Co	***************************************	1830
	\$7 \$7 . a 21 . a coordonness	Lieutenant-Governor	1833
reat, Malachi	New York city		1784
roup, Robert	** **	Secretary of State	1824 1858
ucker, Gideon J	Lowville Lewis Co	Secretary of State	1895
nean Anson J.	Albany Albany Co		1874
an Brunt Rutger	- Kings Co	***************************************	1784
an Buren, Martin	Lowville, Lewis Co		1816-29; 1
racy, John rent, Malachi roup, Robert ucker, Gideon J urmer, Henry E pson, Anson J an Brunt, Rutger an Buren, Martin		Governor Lieutenant-Governor] -
	Cortlandt, Westchester Co	Lieutenant-Governor	17
anderbilt, John	Flatbush, Kings Co		1784-
an Dyck, Henry H	Cortlandt, Westchester Co Flatbush, Kings Co Albany, Albany Co	Supt. Public Instruction.	1857
an Cortland, Pierre anderbill, John	New York city	LieutGovernor	1801-18
un Pensselaer, Philip 8	Albany Albany Co	Lieutenant-Governor	1×49- 1795-18
an hensselder, Stephen	Albany, Albany Co		1819-
an Vechen, Abraham	4.	Speaker of Assembly	1797-19
	*** *********	Claration of Assessed to	17
	New York city	Speaker of Assembly	- 11
arick, Richarderplanck, Gulianerplanck, Gulian C	New York city	Speaker of Assembly	1790-15 1826-

^{*} Afterward of Newburgh.
† Acting Lieutenant-Governor, 1811; Lieutenant-Governor, 1813-22, excepting a part of 1817, when Acting Governor.

NAMES.	Residences.	Office by virtue of which they were Regents.	Years in which they held the office of Regent	
Visscher, Matthew Walsworth, James S. Warner, Horatlo G. Warren, Orris H. Warren, Orris H. Watson, James. Watson, Wilman H. Watson, Wilman H. Weaver, Abraham B. Wendell, Peter. Westerfo, Eilardus Wennore, Prosper M. Williams, John Williams, John Williams, John Williams, Nathan. Wisper, Henry Wesserford, Stewart L. We	Albany, Albany Co. Genesseo, Livingston Co Rachester, Monroe Co Systemes, Onondaga Co New York City Tica, Oneida Co. Deerfield, Oneida Co. Albany, Albany Co New York city Varick, Seneca Co. Salem, Washington Co Utica, Oneida Co. Geshen, Orange Co Brooklyn, Kings Co Albany, Albany Co Canton, St. Lawrence Co. Albany, Albany Co Candon, Schenectady, Schenitzaty Co Ballston, Saratoga Co	Supt. Public Instruction. Secretary of State	1784-8 1847-4 1817-3	

^{*} Governor in 1823-24.

Succession of Regents chosen by the Legislature in the order of their Election, from their first Nomination in the Act of April 13, 1787, to the year 1885, inclusive.

NAMES.	Dates of election.	End of term.	Remarks.
Rev. John Rodgers, D. D. Joseph C. Yafes. Prespor M. Wetmore. John A. Dix. Whitelaw Reid.	April 13, 1787	May 7, 1811	Died. Resigned. Died. Resigned.
Eghert Benson, LL, D. John Tayler John Surdam, Washington Irving David Bael Lins W. Leavenworth, LL, D.	April 13, 1787	March 19, 1829	Resigned. Died. Died. Resigned. Died.
Philip Schnyler Ambrose Spencer, LL, D. John Lausing, Jr. John Tracy Westian Campbell Martin Van Beren, LL, D. James B, Hammond, LL, D. George W, Cimton, LL, D.	April 13, 1787	November 18, 1804 April 1, 1816* December 12, 1829 October 27, 1844 February 7, 1845 August 18, 1855	Died. Vacant. Died. Resigned. Died. Declined. Died.
Erra L'Hommedieu Schemer Southwick James Ring Glideor Hawley, LL, D. John L. Lewis	April 13, 1787	September 27, 1811 June 20, 1841 July 17, 1870	Died. Resigned. Died.
Rew. Nothan Kerr. Live as Franciscof. Jacob T. Dos poon. Restor Completel, Jr. Hersdie G. Warren William L. Bestwick.	April 13, 1787 January 2s, 1805 February 7, 1822 Pebruary 2, 1846 February 8, 1871 Marco 9, 1876	December 21, 1894 December 26, 1845 July 13, 1876 1876.	Died. Vacancy. Died. Died.
Pater Sylvaster Satham Smith Harman vs. Bloocker, LL. D James McKown.	April 13, 1787	October 21, 1868	Died. Vacancy. Resigned. Dred.

^{*} Reported vacant from non-attendance

NAMES.	Dates of election.	End of term.	Remarks.
Robert C. Rankin	September 27, 1847 January 22, 1879 February 2, 1881	October 29, 1878 January 11, 1881	Died. Resigned.
John Jay. Gullan Verplanck James Kent, LL. D. Samuel Young John McLeen Robert S. Hale, LL. D. St. Clair McKelway	April 13, 1787	November 20, 1799 April 1, 1816 Becember 5, 1858 December 14, 1881	Resigned. Died. Vacancy. Resigned. Died. Died.
Rev. Dirck Romeyn, D. D. John Cochran William A. Duer, LL. D. Robert Troup Edward P. Livingston. John A. Dix, LL. D. John L. O'Sullivan Erastus C. Benedlet, LL. D. William H. Watson	April 3, 1787. February 18, 1796. February 1, 1820. February 13, 1824. February 20, 1827. March 23, 1831. February 2, 1846. March 21, 1856. February 2, 1881.	January 19, 1824 January 30, 1827 October 22, 1880	Resigned. Resigned. Resigned. Resigned. Resigned. Resigned. Resigned. Died.
James Livingston Abralam Van Vechten, LL. D. Samuel A. Talcott Gerritt Y. Lausing, LL. D. George R. Perkins, LL. D. Charles E. Fitch	April 13, 1767	January 21, 1823 March 2, 1829 January 3, 1862 August 22, 1876	Resigned, Resigned, Resigned, Died, Died,
Ebenezer Russell. John Woodworth Peter Wendell, M. D. Rev. John N. Campbell Alexander S. Johnson, LL. D. Anson J. Upson, LL. D.	April 13, 1787	February 13, 1923 October 29, 1849 March 27, 1864 December 31, 1873	Resigned. Resigned. Died. Died. Vacancy.*
Lewis Morris. Simeon De Witt. Amasa J. Parker, LL. D. John V. L. Pruyn, LL. D. Leslie W. Russell	April 13, 1787 March 13, 1798 January 20, 1835 May 4, 1844 January 17, 1878	January 22, 1798 December 3, 1834 March 25, 1844 November 22, 1877	Died, Died, Resigned, Died,
Matthew Clarkson	April 13, 1787 January 26, 1826 February 28, 1846 May 4, 1844 January 24, 1865 March 9, 1876 April 11, 1877	April 20, 1844	Resigned, Resigned, Vacancy, † Died, Died, Resigned,
Benjamin Moore. Henry Rutgers Gullan C. Verplanck, LL. D. Oswald Ottendorfer Junes W. Booth Chauncey M. Depew.	April 13, 1787	March 18, 1870	Resigned. Resigned. Died. Resigned. Died.
Rev. Eilardus Westerlo, D. D	April 13, 1787. January 15, 1791. February 11, 1898. March 3, 1813. March 16, 1819. February 18, 1839. February 18, 1839. February 18, 1845. May 6, 1847. February 10, 1870.	December 26, 1790 September 12, 1807 July 2, 1812 March 3, 1819 January 26, 1899 April 17, 1847 October 8, 1869	Died. Died. Died. Resigned. Died. Resigned. Resigned. Resigned. Resigned.
Rev. Andrew King	April 13, 1787	November 16, 1815 December 10, 1857 March 6, 1885	Died. Resigned. Died. Died.
Rev. William Lynn, D. D. De Witt Clinton, LL. D. John Greig. William C. Bryant, LL. D. Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D. J. Carson Brevoort, LL. D. Hamilton Harris.	April 13, 1787	January 8, 1808 January 7, 1825 April 9, 1838 January 7, 1885	Died. Resigned. Died. Declined. Vacancy. Resigned.
Jonathan G. Tompkins			Resigned.

^{*} From becoming a Judge of the Court of Appeals.

[†] Vacancy declared from non-attendance, Mr. S. having been appointed Secretary of War.

Resigned upon being elected a trustee of Hartwick Seminary.

NAMES.	Dates of election.	End of term	Remarks.
Alexander Sheldon Rev. John De Witt, D. D. William L. Marcy, LL. D. Benjamin F. Butler, LL. D. John L. Viele. Erastus Corning.	April 9, 1823 February 29, 1829	April 1, 1816*	Vacancy. Resigned. Resigned. Resigned. Died. Died.
Rev. John McDonald. Rev. Jonas Cee Liev. Thomas Ellison Charles Selden Nathan Williams. Gen. Peter B. Porter. John P. Cushman. John Lorimer Graham § George William Curtis, LL. D.	April 13, 1787 March 24, 1796 February 28, 1797 February 28, 1893 January 28, 1817 February 13, 1824 April 2, 1839 April 17, 1834 April 17, 1834	February 13, 1797 April 26, 1802 April 1, 1816 April 21, 1823	Resigned. Declined.† Died. Vacancy. Vacancy.‡ Resigned. Resigned. Resigned.
Gen. Frederick William de Steuben. Janues Watson Elisha Jenkius. Philip S. Van Rensselaer. Rebert Kelly. Rev. Isaac Parks D. D. John A. Griswold. Martin I. Townsend.	April 13, 1787	November 28, 1794 May 15, 1806	Died. Died. Died. Died. Died. Died. Died.

* Reported vacant from non-attendance.

† Mr. Coe assigned as his reason for declining, that being a Trustee of Union College and of Lansingburgh Academy, he thought he could be more useful in these positions than upon the Board of Regents.

t Vacant from becoming Judge of Circuit Court.

Objections were raised against the retention by Mr. Graham of his seat in the Board of Regents, while one of the Council of the University of the City of New York. He appears to have held both offices about five years. (Senate Doc. 10, 1840, p. 18.)

Officers of the Board of Regents.

Chancellors.

Stephen Van Rensselaer, January 8, 1835. James King, February 12, 1839. Peter Wendell, January 13, 1842. Gerrit Y. Lansing, October 31, 1849. John V. L. Pruyn, January 9, 1862. Erastus C. Benediet, January 11, 1878. Henry R. Pierson, January 13, 1881.

George Clinton, May 5, 1784. *
John Jay, January 20, 1786. George Clinton, February 15, 1802.
Morgan Lewis, February 4, 1835.
Daniel D. Tompkins, February 8, 1808.
John Tayler, February 3, 1817.
Simeon De Witt, March 24, 1829. * Governor Clinton resigned the office of Chancellor April 4, 1785, and the office was vacant until after the reorganization in 1787. In the meantime the Lieutenant-Governor, or the Mayor of New York city, presided

Pierre Van Cortlandt, May 5, 1784. John Jay, July 17, 1787. John Rodgers, March 31, 1790. John Taylor, March 14, 1814. Sinsson De Witt, Pebruary 3, 1817. Eliska Jenkins, March 24, 1829. Luther Bradish, January 13, 1843.

Robert Harpur, May 5 1781. Richard Harrison, July 17, 1787. Nathaged Lawrence, April 7, 1790. De Witt Crinton, June 21, 1794. David S., Jones, January 23, 1797.

Vice-Chancellors.

nucciors.
Daniel S. Dickinson, January 12, 1843.
John Greig, January 9, 1845.
Guian C. Verplanck, July 13, 1858.
Erastus Corning, April 21, 1870.
Erastus C. Benedlet, August 7, 1872.
Henry R. Pierson, January 11, 1878.
George W. Clinton, January 13, 1881.

Secretaries.

Francis Bloodgood, March 19, 1798. Gldeon Hawtey, March 25, 1814. * T. Komeven Beek, May 25, 1841. * Sammet B. Woodworth, December 4, 1855.† David Murray, January 9, 1880.

David S. Jones, Jahnary 2, 1797.

**Resigned February 22, 1841.

**Second Build Woodworth was born in Bridgehampton, Suffolk county, December 15, 1800; graduated Second Build Woodworth was born in Bridgehampton, Suffolk county, December 15, 1800; graduated Residual Second Build Woodworth was teacher in Monner, 1850-52; President of New York State Teachers' Association, 1841-85; prepared of State Normal School at Albary, 1851-56; precived the degree of Lb. D. Green Hamilton College on 1851; Secretary of Regents, 1865-39; He resigned January 8, 1880; died in Brooklyn June 18, 1880, and was furfied in Homer, July 8, 1880.

The power clarge upon the resignation of Dr. Woodworth, and upon the occasion of his death and funeral, and tributes to his memory, are recorded in the Proceedings of the University Convocation of 1882, pp. 648-670.

Assistant Secretaries.

Albert B. Watkins, January 1985

* Died September 12, 1881.

Inspectors of Teachers' Classes in Academies.

Charles E. Hawkins, January 7, 1865.

Albert B. Watkins

Treasurer.

Daniel J. Pratt. January 12, 1866.

Annual Reports of the Regents.

Since their organization under the act of 1787, which required the Regents to report annually to the Legislature, no year has passed without a report.

Before 1830, these reports were printed in the Legislative journals of one or both Houses — either under the dates when they were presented, or in an appendix at the end. Toward the end of this period, they were also printed separately in small octavo form. The following list of references will lead to these reports for each year, "S." being understood to mean "Senate Journal," and "A," to mean "Assembly Journal" of the folio series:

```
1788, S., p. 4; A., p. 97.
                                     1809, S., p. 174; A., p. 367.
1789, S., p. 28; A., p. 45.
                                     1810, S., p. 137; A., p. 332.
                                     1811, S., p. 179; A., p. 370.
1790, S., p. 24; A., p. 51.
                                    1812, S., p. 201; A., p. 357.
1813, S., p. 301; A., p. 495.
1791, S., p. 34; A., p. 74.
1792, S., p. 29; A., p. 79.
                                    1814, S., p. 100.
1793, S., p. 90.
                                     1815, S., p. 293.
1794, S., p. 16.
                                    1816, S., p. 179.
1795, S., p. 41; A., p. 85.
1796, S., p. 55.
                                    1817, S., p. 366.
1 97, S., p. 83.
                                    1818, S., p. 319.
                                    1819, S., p. 259.
1798, S., p. 87; A., p. 220.
1799, S., p. 73; A., p. 143.
                                    1820, S., p. 358; A., p. 1,009.
1800, S., p. 82.
                                     1821, S., p. 268; A., p. 983.
1801, S., p. 50.
                                    1822, S., p. 330; A., p. 1,088.
                                    1823, S., p. 378; A., p. 989.
1802, S., p. 112.
1803, S., p. 117; A., p. 245.
                                     1824, S., p. 397.
1804, S., p. 84; A., p. 243.
                                     1825, S., p. 578.
                                     1826, S., p. 611.
1805, S., p. 118.
                                    1827, S., p. 590 (App. B.).
1806, S., p. 129; A., p. 296.
1807, S., p. 146; A., p. 336.
                                    1828, S., p. 213 (App. B.).
1808, S., p. 224; A., p. 399.
                                    1829, S., p. 431.
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Since the adoption of the octavo form of Documents in 1830, the Regents' Reports have been included in the series as follows:

1830,	Assem.	Doc.,	216.	1839,	Senate.	Doc.,	56.
	Senate .			1840,		66	64.
1832,	66	66	72.	1841,	66	66	39.
1833,	66	66	70.	1842,	66	66	55.
1834,	66	66	83.	1843,	66	66	57.
1835,	66	66	70.	1844,	66	66	78.
1836,	66	66	65.	1845,	66	66	51.
1837,	66	66	45.	1846,	66	66	71.
1838,	66	66	52.	1847,	66	66	101.

1848,	Senute	Doc.,	71.	1867,	Senate	Doc.,	90.
1849,	66	66	55, 78.	1868,	66	66	49.
1850,	66	66	113.	1869,	66	66	49.
1851,		46	72.		Assem.		
1852,	. 6	66	92.	1871,	Senate	Doc.,	37.
1853,	. 66	22	70.	1872,	Assem.	Doc.,	32.
1854,	66	66	77.	1873,	66	66	28.
1855,	4	66	78.	1874,	66	4.6	59.
1856,	66	66	20.		Senate		
1857,	66	66	82.	1876,	Assem.	Doc.,	134.
1858,	66	46	130.	1877,	Senate	Doc.,	59.
1859,	66	66	26.		Assem.		
1860,	66	66	28.		Senate		
1861,	66	66	15.	1880.	66	66	41.
1862,	66	66	70.	1881,	66	66	69.
1863,	S., 74;	A.,	136.	1882,	66	66	37.
1864,	Assem.	Doc.,	199.	1883,	"	66	54.
	Senate.		55.	1884,	66	66	10.
	66		46.				

Besides these Annual Reports relating to educational matters, the Regents have reported annually since 1845, upon the State Library, and since 1840, upon the condition of the State Cabinet of Natural History (now the "State Museum").

CHAPTER XXXIV.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The idea of a Convocation of those officially connected with the higher educational institutions of the State for consultation upon subjects of common interests was mentioned as an incidental feature in the plan proposed by Mr. Erastus C. Benedict, for the establishment of a University of active instruction, in 1857, but no measures were adopted at that time, for the carrying of this idea into effect.

On the 9th of January, 1863, Mr. Benedict offered the following resolution at the annual meeting of the Board, and it was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That it is expedient to hold annually, under the direction of this Board, a meeting of officers of Colleges and Academies, and that a committee be appointed to draft a programme of business for the proposed meeting, to fix the time and place, and to make such other arrangements as they may deem necessary."

The committee of arrangements on the part of the Regents were Chancellor Pruyn, Governor Seymour, Mr. Benedict, Mr. Hawley, Mr. Clinton, Mr. Perkins, and Secretary Woolworth.¹

The meeting was held according to appointment, on the 4th and 5th days of August, 1863. Chancellor Pruyn briefly stated the objects entertained by the Regents, which were mainly "to consider the mutual relations of Colleges and Academies, and to promote, as largely as possible, the cause of liberal education in our State.' While it is a part of the duty of the Regents of the University to visit the fourteen² literary Colleges, and more than two hundred Academies subject to their supervision, it is obvious that this cannot be done as frequently as desirable, and that some such method as is now proposed whereby teachers may compare views with each other, and with the Regents, and discuss methods of instruction and general modes of procedure, is alike practicable and necessary.

"A law enacted more than three-fourths of a century ago was cited, by which the University was organized and clothed with powers similar to those held by the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford in England.

"The University of the State of New York, though generally regarded as a legal fiction, is, in truth, a grand reality. The numerous institutions of which it is composed are not, indeed, as in England, crowded into a single city, but are scattered, for popular convenience,

What was thus expressed in hope has since been realized in history, and the annual reports of the Regents, commencing with that of 1864, have given the proceedings of these convocations.

¹The Regents in their report presented March 5, 1863, after referring to the general condition of the Colleges and Academies of the State, made the following allusion to the proposed Convocation, which was as yet but an untried experiment.

[&]quot;More effectually to influence the character of both of these classes of institutions, the Regents propose, at some convenient time during the present year, to invite the officers of the Colleges and Academies to a joint convention, to discuss the philosophy of education, and its application to methods of instruction, and to unite their efforts in systematic means of perfecting the Academic and Collegiate education of the State. This proposal has been received with expressions of warm approbation by officers of the Colleges, and we have no doubt that it will be responded to with equal cordiality by those of the Academies. Institutions for elevating the character of instruction in the Common Schools, and exciting the teachers to higher professional qualifications have proved efficient and successful agents in that department of education. Public opinion has settled into an absolute conviction of their value, and they have been adopted by legislative enactment into the Common School system of the State. Not less important results are confidently anticipated from the proposed Convention, the realization of which the Regents hope to be able to communicate to the Legislature at their next annual report."

² Now twenty three (1882).

over the entire State. It is hoped that the present meeting will more fully develop this fact, in accordance with which the officers of Colleges and Academies now convened are cordially welcomed as members of a great State University. It is also confidently expected that the deliberations now inaugurated will result in the more intimate alliance and co-operation of the various institutions holding chartered rights under the Regents of the University."

The Chancellor and Secretary of the Regents were, on motion, duly elected presiding and recording officers of the meeting. A committee, subsequently made permanent for the year, and designated as the executive committee, was appointed by the Chancellor to prepare an order of proceedings. Among other recommendations of the committee, the following were submitted and unanimously adopted:

The Regents of the University of this State have called the present meeting of the officers of the Colleges and Academies subject to their visitation, for the purpose of mutual consultation respecting the cause of education, especially in the higher departments. It becomes a question of interest whether this convention shall assume a permanent form and meet at stated intervals, either annually, biennially or triennially. In the opinion of the committee it seems eminently desirable that the Regents and the instructors in the Colleges and Academies should thus meet, with reference to the attainment of the following objects:

1st. To secure a better acquaintance among those engaged in these departments of instruction, with each other and with the Regents.

2d. To secure an interchange of opinions on the best methods of instruction in both Colleges and Academies; and as a consequence, 3d. To advance the standard of education throughout the State.

4th. To adopt such common rules as may seem best fitted to promote the harmonious workings of the State system of education.

5th. To consult and co-operate with the Regents in devising and executing such plans of education as the advanced state of the popu-

lation may demand.

6th. To exert a direct influence upon the people and the Legislature of the State personally and through the press, so as to secure such an appreciation of a thorough system of education, together with such pecuniary aid and legislative enactments, as will place the institutions here represented in a position worthy of the population and resources of the State.

And for the attainment of these objects, the committee recommend

the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this meeting of officers of Colleges and Academies be hereafter known and designated as "The University Convocation of the State of New York." Resolved, That the members of this Convocation shall embrace,

1. The members of the Board of Regents.

2. All instructors in Colleges, Normal Schools, Academies and higher departments of public schools that are subject to the visitation of the Regents, and (by amendment of 1868) the trustees of all such institutions.

3. The president, first vice-president, and the recording and corresponding secretaries of the New York State Teachers' Association.

Resolved, That the Chancellor and Secretary of the Board of Regents shall act severally as the presiding officer and permanent

secretary of the Convocation.

Resolved, That the meeting of the Convocation shall be held annually, in the city of Albany, on the first Tuesday in August [see amendment], at 10 o'clock, A. M., unless otherwise appointed by the Board of Regents. [Amended, in 1873, as to the time of meeting, by making it the first Tuesday after the Fourth of July, except when the Fourth occurs on Monday, in which case it shall be the second Tuesday thereafter.]

Resolved, That at each annual Convocation the Chancellor shall announce the appointment, by the Regents, of an executive committee of seven members, who shall meet during the recess of the Convocation, at such time and place as the Regents may direct, with authority to transact business connected with its general object.

At the fourth anniversary, held August 6th, 7th and 8th, 1867, it was

Resolved, That the Regents be requested to invite the attendance of representatives of Colleges of other States at future anniversaries of the Convocation.

At the fifth anniversary, held August 4th, 5th and 6th, 1868, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That there be appointed by the Chancellor, at each annual meeting, a committee of necrology, to consist of three persons.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of each member of the Convocation to notify the chairman of the committee of necrology of the decease of members occurring in their immediate neighborhood or circle of acquaintance, as an assistance to the preparation of their report.

Resolved, That the Secretary publish, with the report of each year's proceedings, the original resolutions of 1863, as they are or may be from time to time amended, together with the two foregoing, as a means of better informing the members of the Convocation in

regard to its nature and the purposes of its organization.

On the 11th of April, 1879, the Regents passed the following ordinance relative to the University Convocation.

The Regents of the University of the State of New York declare and ordain as follows:

Section 1. The University Convocation hitherto existing is hereby constituted and established as the Convocation of the University of the State of New York, and shall continue to be called and known by the style of "The University Convocation." It shall consist of such members of the Board of Regents of the University and such instructors, officers and trustees of the several Colleges. Academies and other seminaries subject to the visitation of the Regents and constituent members of the University, as shall at the time being attend. The purpose of the Convocation shall be to secure an interchange of opinions on the subject of education and of literature, science and art, and to advance their standard in this State; to harmonize the workings of the State system of education; and, by essays, treatises, discussions and resolutions, on subjects connected with literature, science and art and with the credit, interest and welfare of the University and the institutions composing it, to recommend to such institutions and to the Regents, for their consideration, such action as may be expedient and lawful.

§ 2. The Convocation shall meet in the city of Albany, at the Capitol, on the first Tuesday after the Fourth of July, except when the Fourth occurs on Monday, in which case it shall be the second Tuesday thereafter, or at such other time and place as may be directed by the Regents. A quorum shall consist of those present at any actual sitting of the Convocation. The Board of Regents shall always be in session during the meeting of the Convocation, with such recesses of the Regents and of the Convocation as may be expedient. The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor and the Secretaries of the Regents shall be the presiding officers and Secretaries of the Convocation, with power to substitute others to perform their duties

respectively, pro tempore, not longer than one day.

§ 3. At the time of the Convocation shall be held the annual Commencement of the University, and such degrees as may be ordered by the Regents shall be then publicly announced and conferred by the Chancellor, except when the Regents shall otherwise provide.

The Convocation thus began has been since annually assembled at the State Capitol, the Chancellor being uniformly the presiding officer, and the Secretary of the Board of Regents their Secretary. The meeting of 1884 was made one of unusual interest from its being held on the centennial year of the first establishment of a Board of Regents, which gave a proper opportunity for reviewing the principal educational events of the century, as they had passed under the notice of the Board, or had been enacted under its impulse. These proceedings are given elsewhere in connection with this publication.

The following catalogue of papers published in the annual reports of the Convocation of the State of New York University prove convenient in referring to these proceedings.

INDEX TO PAPERS READ BEFORE THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

[In 1864, the paging of the Convocation proceedings was separate from that of the Regents' Report. This practice was continued in the separate edition for several years; but in the following Index the paging refers (after 1864) to the proceedings as found in the full Annual Reports. The years are those in which the Reports were printed, and one year after the year in which the papers were read. The Index does not include references to the proceedings in 1884.]

Abstract of Reports on Decimal Systems of Weights and Measures. By Rodney G. Kimball, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in the State Normal School, 1866, p. 119.

Academic Diplomas, 1855, p. 120.

Academic Education in the State of New York One Hundred Years Ago. By Noah T. Clarke, Ph. D., 1885, p. 57.

Academic Examinations, Report on, 1871, p. 546, 1884, p. 291.

Academic Institutions. (See State Aid to ---.)

Academies and Secondary Education. By A. C. Hill, Principal of Cook Academy, 1884, p. 58.

Academic Libraries. By Professor J. II. Gilmore of the University of Rochester, 1884, p. 86.

Academies and their Work. By James M. Sprague. Principal of the New Berlin Academy, 1873, p. 547.

Academics. By Joseph Alden, LL. D., of New York State Normal School, 1870, p. 517.

Academies, Legislative Grants and Franchises to, 1873, p. 681.

Academies. (See Co-Relation of Academies, etc.)
Academies. (See Literary Exercises in ——.)

Academies. (See Normal Departments in —.)

Academies. (See Normal Instruction in), 1869, p. 732.

Academies. (See Value the, and Means of Literary Culture.)

Academies. (See Whole Work, the, of -...)

Academy (the) in its relation to the work of Common Schools. By Principal John W. O'Brien, A. B., of the Griffith Institute, Springville, 1875, p. 711.

Accent, the value of, in Greek Verse. By Professor Isaac Flagg, Ph. D., of Cornell University, 1879, p. 549. Achilles, Carolin P. (See Teachers, Text-books, and the Encouragements of, etc.)

Address by Chancellor Pierson, 1882, p. 291; 1883, p. 285; 1885,

p. 1,133.

Address of Erastus C. Benedict, LL. D., Chancellor of the University, on his first taking the chair of the University Convocation at the Capitol, July 9, 1878, 1879, p. 493.

Address by Hon. George W. Clinton, 1864, p. 52.

Address by President E. N. Potter, of Union College, 1881, p. 671.

Admission to College. (See Importance of a Better Preparation, etc.)

Admission to College. (See Requirements for Admission, etc.)

Admission to College. (See Requisites of Admission, etc.)

Admission to College. (See Studies, on the, Proper to be Pursued, etc.)

Aesthetic Culture in the Troy Female Seminary. By Mrs. John H. Willard, Principal of the Troy Female Seminary, 1870, p. 539.

Agnosticism. (See Modern Agnosticism.)

Agricultural Education. By John Stanton Gould, Professor of Mechanics applied to Agriculture in Cornell University, 1873, p. 601.

Aid to Academic Institutions. (See State Aid, etc.)

Alden, Joseph. (See Academies, Lectures and Text-books.)

Algebra, Arithmetic, and; Recent Discoveries in. By H. M. Nexsen of New York, 1881, p. 518.

Algebra. (See Arithmetical Preparation Necessary to Commence, etc.)

Allen, Jonathan. (See Scientific Institute for Teachers.)

Allen, Thomas. (By President Potter.) 1883, p. 465.

American College (The). By Hon. Charles E. Fitch. (Regent.) 1885, p. 41.

American Educators in India. By Rev. Royal G. Wilder, A. M., of Kolapoor, India, 1878, p. 418.

Ames, Bernice D., 1877, p. 743.

Analysis, Logical. (See System and Method of.)

Analysis. (See Relation of the Art of Analysis, to, etc.)

Ancient and Modern Estimates of the Physical Sciences. By Prof. William D. Wilson, D. D., LL. D., L. H. D., of Cornell University, 1879, p. 499.

Anderson, John J. Notice of Stephen G. Taylor by, 1885, p.

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Anderson, Martin B. (See Dewey, Chester, Sketch of Life of.)

Anderson, Martin B. Remarks at Conference of Presidents of Colleges, 1884, 1885, p. 154, 163, 171. Remarks on Public School System, 1885, p. 151. (See Raymond, John II., Notice of.)

Anderson, Martin B. (See Volunteerism in Higher Education.)

Andrews, Charles T. Notice of John A. Gillett by, 1885, p. 271.

Andrews, N. Lloyd. (See Character in the Teacher.)

Andrews, Trustee Loring. By Professor Benjamin M. Martin, D. D., L. H. D., 1876, p. 659.

Annals of Public Education in the State of New York. By Daniel J. Pratt, A. M., Assistant Secretary of Regents, 1869, p. 830.

Annals of Public Education in the State of New York. By Daniel J. Pratt, A. M., Assistant Secretary of Regents. Second Period. Public Education in the Colony of New York. Part I. From the Capitulation by the Dutch to the First Legislative Act for Founding a College, 1664-1746, 1870, p. 617.

Annals of Public Education in the State of New York (continued). By Daniel J. Pratt, A. M., Assistant Secretary of Regents. (Leg-

islative Grants to Academics) 1873, p. 681.

Annals of Public Education in the State of New York (continued). By Daniel J. Pratt, A. M., Assistant Secretary of Regents, 1874, p. 715.

Annals of Public Education in the State of New York (continued). By Daniel J Pratt, A. M., Ph. D., Assistant Secretary of Regents,

1876, p. 671.

Annals of Public Education in the State of New York (resumed) By Daniel J. Pratt, A. M., Ph. D., Assistant Secretary of Regents, 1883, p. 437.

Apparatus Suitable for Teaching Physical and Natural Sciences in Academies. By Prof. Le Roy C. Cooley, of Vassar College, 1884, p. 204.

Formerly in Use, 1884, p. 100.

Anthon, Charles, LL. D. (See Discourse Commemorative of ____.)

Anthony, Brother. Remarks at Conference of College Presidents, 1884, 1885, p. 176. (See College Discipline.)

Anthropological Principles and Methods of Education. By Joseph R. Buchanan, M. D., Professor (elect) in the Eclectic Medical College, New York city, 1874, p. 677.

Apparatus. (See School Apparatus.)

Arithmetic and Algebra, Recent Discoveries in. By Mr. H. M. Nexsen, of New York, 1881, p. 518.

Arithmetical Preparation Necessary to Commence the Study of Algebra. By James II. Hoose, A. M., late Professor of Mathematics in Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, 1867, p. 621.

Armstrong, John W. (See Plan, A, to II armonize our Public School System.)

Arnott's Elements of Natural Philosophy Mentioned, 1885, p. 96. Art Studies in Academies and Colleges. By C. W. Bennett, A. M., Principal of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, 1866, p. 146,

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Aryan Civilization, The Downward Tendency of Early, 1881, p. 629. Avery, Prof. Charles, LL. D., Obituary Notice of. By Prof. A. G. Hopkins, 1884, p. 262.

Azarias, Brother. (See Psychological Aspects of Education.)

Backus, Truman J. (See Executive Committee Report of Philosophy of the College Curriculum.)

Bragg, M. M. (See Coventry. Prof. Charles Brodhead.)

Bancroft, Cecil F. P. (See Relations of the Colleges to Secondary Schools.)

Bardeen, C. W. (See Taylor, George H., Notice of.)

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Williams, S. G. (See Requisites of Admission to College.)

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Women. (See Endowment of Higher Educational Institutions for.)

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CHAPTER XXXV.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT ALBANY.

[Placed by law under the Regents of the University and the Superintendent of Public Instruction.]

The first attempts in the establishment of courses of normal instruction were made in the Academies as already noticed.¹ The history, organization and results of special institutions for the preparation of Common School teachers, as they existed in Europe, were well known and often discussed in the country; but it was not until 1839 that the first American school of this kind under State patronage was established in Massachusetts,² although in the city of New York one for local use had been in operation for some years before. The Academic departments were admitted to be useful, and in some cases eminently successful, while in other cases, more especially in those where their maintenance was made a condition to the distribution of the Literature Fund above \$700, they were mere formalities, without existence except upon record; there being neither a want for their presence, nor special preparations for their operation.

Meanwhile various agencies were quietly at work, all tending to a better provision for the qualification of teacher of Common Schools. In 1830 a committee of citizens of Rochester asked for a State Teachers' Seminary. In 1833 Gov. Marcy suggested some plan as desirable. The provision for teachers' classes in Academies had begun to operate, showing success in some cases, and revealing the need of something better in others. A board of visitors of schools established through the efforts of John C. Spencer, as Secretary of State, and of which the Rev. Alonzo Potter of Union College, was Chairman, lent its influence in support of more effectual measures. The District School Journal begun at Geneva in 1840, by Francis Dwight, and afterward removed to Albany, supplied every school district in the State at public expense, with sound views upon the

Governor Seward, in his message of 1839, in alluding to this subject, remarked:

[&]quot;We seem at last to have ascertained the only practicable manner of introducing Normal Schools into our country. It is by engrafting that system upon our Academies. I ardently hope you will adopt such further legislation as is required to make this effort successful."

⁹ Normal Schools were established at Framingham, Bridgewater and Westfield, Mass., in 1839.

subject, and in 1842, a convention of county superintendents at Utica, at which the Rev. Alonzo Potter, Horace Mann and George B. Emerson attended, gave the weight of its influence in favor of a Normal School. A like convention in 1843 renewed the recommendation as essential to the educational system of the State.

The Superintendent of Common Schools, in his report of 1843, in referring to this subject, said:

"The great cause of the failure of these departments to effect much practical good seems to be that the bounty of the State is diffused over too great surface. Sixteen institutions now receive annually \$300 each for this purpose, making in the whole \$4,800. While the share of each is so inconsiderable, educational science will be regarded as wholly subordinate to Academic instruction."

The discussion finally led to the passage of an act for the establishment of a Normal School on the 7th of May, 1844,² under the joint direction of the Superintendents of Common Schools and the Regents of the University. It appropriated \$9,600 for first expenses, and \$10,000 a year for five years, for the maintenance, but made no provision for building. Its immediate management was intrusted to an executive committee of five, whereof the Superintendent of Common Schools was one, and ex officio the Chairman. The first members of this committee appointed were the Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., Gideon Hawley, Rev. William H. Campbell, D. D.,³ and Francis Dwight, and their first duties were the preparation of a set of rules and regulations for its government.

The corporation of the city of Albany on the first of August following, offered for its use, for a term of five years, free of rent, a building on the north side of State street, a little below the Capitol Park, which had previously been used as a passenger depot by the Mohawk and Hudson River Railroad Company, and agreed to pay \$500 toward fitting it up for use, making the total contribution of the city \$5,750.

¹ Common School Report, 1843, p. 18.

⁹ Chapter 311, p. 464, Laws of 1844. The Hon. Calvin F. Hulburt of St Lawrence, Chairman of Committee on Colleges, Academies and Common Schools, in Assembly, and the Hon. Michael Hoffman of Herkimer, were conspicuous in their advocacy of this bill.

³ Dr. Campbell was then pastor of the Third Reformed Church in Albany. He was afterward for three years Principal of the Albany Academy, then Professor in the Theological Seminary of his denomination, and for a long period President of Rutgers College at New Brunswick, N. J.

Delays occurred in procuring a title, and from other causes so that repairs could not be commenced before October 17, and the opening did not occur until the 18th of December. Twenty-nine pupils appeared at the beginning, and at the time of the first report (January 29, 1845), ninety-three were in attendance, of whom sixty-seven were State pupils, and the remainder volunteers. The first instructors were David Perkins Page, Newburyport, Massachusetts, as Principal; George R. Perkins, of Utica, Professor of Mathematics; Ferdinand G. Ilsley, Teacher of Vocal Music; and G. B. Howard, Teacher of Drawing.

The Normal School thus established has since been continued without material change in organization or plan. In 1854, the Superintendent of Public Instruction took the place of the Superintendent of Common Schools [Secretary of State], and has regularly reported its condition to the Legislature. The Executive Committee has also made an annual report to the Board of Regents who have transmitted it to the Legislature.

It is deemed sufficient in this place to present a concise outline of present organization, and a summary of operations of this institution.

Rules of Admission. Applicants should apply to their School Commissioner, who will upon knowledge of qualifications send a certificate to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who will indorse it, and send to the President, in whose hands the applicant will find it. The allowance is two from each Assembly District; but since other Normal Schools have been opened it is practically open to all. If a county has more applicants than allowed, the vacant places of other counties are filled. Applicants must sign a declaration that their object in coming is to prepare themselves as teachers, and that they intend to devote themselves to the work of instruction in the public schools of the State. They must possess certain qualifications in Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Spelling and Reading, specified in the rules, and sufficient to enable them to enter the lower class to advantage. Those not having a Regents' Preliminary Certificate must be examined Females must be at least sixteen, and males eighteen years old, and for advanced class a proportionately greater age. Maturity of mind is deemed indispensable, and none without weighty reasons are admitted after the beginning of the term.

TERMS: COURSE OF STUDY There are two terms in a year; the Fall term beginning on the second Wednesday of September and the Spring term on the second Wednesday of February. Each

^{&#}x27;Mr Page was a consin of Professor Perkins. He was the author of a system of Penmanship, and an eloquent lecturer upon education.

term continues twenty weeks, and those prepared are graduated at the end of each term.

The course extends through two years. The studies are as follows:

JUNIOR CLASS, 1st TERM. Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Map Drawing, Penmanship, Physiology, Algebra, Didactics.

2d Term. Algebra continued, Higher Arithmetic, Elocution, Rhetoric, English Grammar, Botany, Natural Philosophy, History of the United States, Didactics.

Senior Class, 1st Term. Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Ethics, Astronomy, History, Science of Government, Higher Algebra, Criticism, Free-hand and Industrial Drawing, Didactics.

2d Term. English Literature, Mental Philosophy, Trigonometry and Surveying, Chemistry, Geology, Book-keeping, Political Economy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural History, Comparative Anatomy, Practical Use of the Microscope, Didactics, Teaching in Model School.

Composition, Elecution and Vocal Music receive prominent attention throughout the course.

DIPLOMAS. These entitle their holders to engage in teaching without further examination.

EXPENSES. Tuition and Text-books are free. The actual fare paid in coming is refunded to those present at the beginning of the term and remaining till its close. There are no dormtories. Board is furnished in families approved by the committee at from \$3.50 to \$4 per week exclusive of washing.

Buildings. The rooms hired near the head of State street below the Capitol were vacated at the end of the lease, and a building was erected on the north-west corner of Lodge and Howard streets, and this is still in use as a residence of the President, and for all school purposes.

In 1883, the Legislature was asked for an appropriation for repairs, but an examination having proved the building unsafe, it was decided to build a new one. The sum of \$125,000, and the proceeds from the sale of the old site and building were appropriated, and a site was chosen on Willett street fronting upon Washington park, where a new building of most approved plan has been built, and will be opened in 1885.

¹ The act for the erection of the Normal School building was passed May 20. 1883. Senators Abraham Lansing, of Albany, and Addison P. Jones, of Catskill, were greatly interested in procuring this enactment. The materials of the old

The Normal School has no library worth noticing.

RESOURCES. The appropriation for maintenance has been \$18,000 a year, and in no instance have the expenses been allowed to go beyond the means at command. Several special appropriations have been made, and there is an income from tuition in the model or experimental school that is applied toward the payment of expenses.

The receipts of the year ending September 30, 1883, were \$23,-323.70, including a balance of \$684.85 on hand at the beginning of the year.

The attendance in the Model School during the term ending January, 1883, was 128, and in the term ending in June, 1883, 111. Different scholars during the year, 161.

FACULTY. This consists of a President and eleven professors and instructors, receiving in all the sum of \$12,836 as salaries.

PRINCIPALS (since 1867 Presidents) OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT ALBANY.

David Perkins Page, A. M. December 18, 1844, till his death, January 1, 1848.

George R. Perkins, LL. D. January 1, 1848, till his resignation, July 8, 1852.

Samuel B. Woolworth, LL. D. September 20, 1852, till his resignation, February 1, 1856, upon appointment as Secretary of Regents.

David H. Cochran, A. M., Ph. D. February 1, 1856. Re-

Capitol were purchased for the building, which was erected upon plans proposed by Messrs. Ogden and Wright, architects of Albany.

It is described as follows: Front on Willett street and the Park, 128 feet; depth 160 feet; court in the centre 50 x 90 feet. Designed to accommodate 400 Normal students, 200 pupils in the model department, fifty in the Kindergarten and twenty in the Object Class. North and south flanks three stories high, with central part front two stories. The central part stands back six feet from the front of the two flanks. The latter are 104 feet deep, and running transversely across the easterly end is a four story building with a proportionally high roof. Style renaissance, with frieze-band and sill courses of terra cotta, and moulded brick liberally treated The ground story, elevated four feet above the grade, is faced with Nyack sandstone taken from the old Capitol, and laid in rock faced random ashlar. The exterior walls above this and the court are faced with Glens Falls pressed brick, with high windows and door dressings of brown stone. The lower ashlar is of upper aqueduct blue stone. The internal arrangements, ventilation. heating and drainage are planned with the utmost care. The building is practically fire proof. Each floor is filled with mineral wool, all partitions are of brick or hollow tile and all beams are of iron.

signed September 19, 1864, upon appointment as Principal of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute.

Oliver Avery, A. M. December 8, 1864. Resigned January, 1867, at close of 45th term.

Joseph Alden, D. D., LL. D. April 24, 1867. Resigned at the end of fifteen years' continuous service.

Edward P. Waterbury, Ph. D., LL. D. June 22, 1882. For the first time in its history, the Normal School at Albany was now placed under the care of one of its own graduates.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL WAR RECORD.

In July, 1862, upon receipt of news of disaster in the "Seven Days' Battle" before Richmond, the young men of the Normal School felt that the time had come for them to do their share of duty in the national defense. Professors Rodney G. Kimball and Albert N. Husted volunteered to lead, and with the graduates and students of the Normal School as a nucleus, a company of one hundred men was enlisted, and on the twenty-fifth of September they were mustered into the service of the United States, "for three years or the war." The Faculty presented a valuable revolver to each officer, and a rubber blanket was purchased for each Normal member. The company became "Co. E," 44th N. Y. Volunteers ("Ellsworth Avengers"), and after three weeks' drill at the Albany barracks, it left for the seat of war, where they were attached to the 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Army Corps. They joined this command on the twenty-third of October, at Antietam Ford, and served in seventeen engagements between December 11, 1862, and June 2, 1864.

When the three years of enlistment expired, August 8, 1864, but ten of the original hundred remained. These, with such as were absent, were then transferred to the 140th N. Y. Vols. and some were present at the final surrender at Appomattox. They were finally mustered out in June, 1865.

¹ An extended account of this service, prepared by Capt. Prof. A. N. Husted, will be found in the "Historical Sketch of the State Normal School at Albany, N. Y., and a History of its Graduates for Forty Years." (1884), pp. xii-xv.

Of this company, 13 were graduates and 12 undergraduates. Besides these, 79 others, formerly of the Normal School, served in various stations in the Union army from Brigadier General to private. Four served for the "Lost Cause," of whom one was killed in battle,

Summary o	f the	work of	Thirty	1-eight	Years.1
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				FEM	ALES.			MA	LES.	
Classes num- bered from the beginning.	YEARS.	Number of graduates,	Number.	Reporting educational service.	Number of years taught.	Average No. of years taught.	Number.	Reporting educational service.	Number of years taught.	Average No of vents taught.
1-10	1845-50 1850-55	460 361	205 211	182 187	1,797	9.88	255 150	204 176	2,501½ 1,502	11.1
21-30 31-40 41-50	1860-65 1865-70	257 255	226 198 221	201 182 210	1,731 1,6464 1,602	8.45 9.04 7.63	111 100 64	101 86 63	872 <u>1</u> 606 <u>1</u> 401	5.6 7.4 6.1
51-60 51-70 71-75	1870-75	325 347 170	289 204 112	236 204 112	1,409 678 170	5.97 3.34 1.52	89 143 58	80 141 58	450½ 450½ 95	5.0 3.4
Total	#	2,586	1,616		10,874	7.12	970	902	6,9781	7.1

The 2,420 reported 17,792½ years in teaching, an average of 7.35 years to each. Counting the 166 unreported as not teaching, the average is 6.84 years. Of the 2,420 reported, 103 did not teach after graduation; 14 died within a year; 7 enlisted in the army, immediately after graduation; 6 were prevented by family duties caused by sickness and death; 4 were shattered in health and unable to teach; 11 ladies married immediately, and were unable to teach, and one was relieved from the obligation, upon payment of \$75 for tuition, making 13 that reported valid reasons, and leaving 60, or about 2.7 per cent who were under obligations to teach but did not.

Of the 2,420 graduates, 88 became lawyers; 20 clergymen; 27 civil engineers; 56 physicians; 71 school officers, as State Superintendents, Assistant State Superintendents, Superintendents of Schools and School Commissioners; 102 instructors in this and other Normal Schools, authors (of many school books) and editors; 67 served in the war, of whom 12 died, and one is now a captain in the regular army.

It is believed that in addition to the above, about 8,000 undergraduates of the school have taught in District Schools.

The committee, in reporting the above statistics, express gratification at the results, as proving the error of a charge often made against the Normal School, that its graduates do not teach, but that, after being educated at the public expense they engage in other pursuits.

¹ From the 40th Report of the Executive Committee, made January, 1884. These statistics and those that follow were prepared by Principal Waterbury, who had undertaken exhaustive inquiries upon this subject. They are embodied in a separate publication (pp. xxxvii and 237) of which the title is cited on a preceding page. This work will be found to contain a complete list of Executive Committees and of all Instructors, with the exact time of their service, and a his torical notice of the educational and public services of each graduate, so fat as could be ascertained by a most searching inquiry.

Recapitulation of the Number of Pupils and Graduations by Years and Terms.

			Gı	RADUATE	18.				Gr	RADUATE	B.
YEARS.	Terms.	Pupils.	Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Total.	YEARS.	Terms.	Pupils.	Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Total.
1845–46 1846–47 1847–48 1848–49 1849–50 1850–51 1850–51 1852–53 1853–54 1854–55 1856–57 1858–59 1869–61 1861–62 1862–63	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 3 4 5 16 7 17 8 9 10 11 12 3 14 5 16 7 17 8 19 10 12 2 2 3 4 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	98 185 197 205 177 205 178 198 218 218 176 223 237 277 276 253 253 253 253 253 251 251 251 251 251 251 251 251 251 251	29 30 37 27 27 37 27 25 19 12 21 11 12 21 13 13 14 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	5 17 26 19 25 25 29 21 18 20 13 14 13 14 13 14 13 14 13 26 25 25 25 25 26 31 31 41 17 17 17 18 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	34 47 63 66 62 50 66 43 37 32 28 28 28 28 41 28 35 41 28 35 41 28 35 41 28 35 41 28 35 41 28 35 41 41 28 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	1865-66 1866-67 1867-68 1868-69 1869-70 1870-71 1871-72 1872-73 1873-74 1874-75 1876-77 1877-78 1878-79 1879-90 1880-81 1881-82 1882-83 Total	41 42 43 44 46 46 46 47 48 499 51 52 53 53 56 66 66 66 67 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68	179 193 231 197 177 177 177 177 177 240 240 240 240 240 240 324 344 347 340 324 349 240 324 341 319 261 363 363 271 373 373 373 373 373 373 373 373 373 3	3 2 4 4 5 5 8 8 6 14 4 2 2 11 7 7 8 8 5 7 6 6 5 18 14 11 12 10 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	15 30 16 12 18 22 26 17 37 29 18 27 23 36 20 23 19 24 20 30 24 20 30 24 21 18 22 14 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	133 122 222 411 433 322 222 224 442 233 341 422 233 442 233 443 422 233 443 443 443

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Examinations and Degrees.

Under the law establishing the Board of Regents, they were authorized to confer any Academic degree above that of Master of Arts. Under this authority they have conferred the honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws, Doctor of Civil Law, Doctor of Literature, Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Medicine.

By chapter 366 of the Laws of 1840, they were authorized to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine on persons nominated by the State Medical Society, not to exceed four in any one year. The practice, however, dates back to a period anterior to this law, begin-

ning in 1827, when Jonathan Eights, and five others, received the degree on the recommendation of the State Medical Society. This degree was an honorary degree, however, and in the law of 1840 it was specially provided that the diploma should not constitute a license to practice medicine. By various resolutions of the State Medical Society, it was determined that their candidates must possess moral and professional standing, must be of the age of thirty-five years or upwards, and must receive not less than two-thirds of the votes of the members present. An open nomination was first made, and afterward the names of the candidates, or such of them as each member should vote for, not exceeding four, are voted for in one ballot. So many as appear to have received two-thirds of all the votes of the members present, and those only, are presented to the Regents.

By chapter 268 of the Laws of 1862, the same privilege was conferred on the State Homoeopathic Medical Society, and under this authority the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine has since been conferred on persons nominated by that society.

Under chapter 746 of the Laws of 1872 the Regents of the University were empowered to appoint one or more boards of medical examiners, who were required to examine candidates referred to them by the Chancellor. On the favorable report of the examining board the Regents conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and this degree constituted a license to practice medicine. The number of applicants for this examination has been very small, and only eight persons in thirteen years have received the degree.

By an act passed May 29, 1880, all practicing physicians were required to register their names in the county clerk's office of the county in which they resided, and to indicate in this the time and place of their graduation. This act gave to those holding medical diplomas of incorporated Colleges the right of practicing, and repealed all former powers to license, excepting by the Board of Regents upon examination, as provided in chapter 746 of the Laws of 1872. Persons coming from another State were required to submit their diplomas to the faculty of some incorporated College in this State for approval, with evidence of good moral character, and of proper qualifications, as the faculty might require. The indorsement of the Dean of the Faculty was to be a sufficient license, and the sum of \$20 was to be paid for examination and indorsement.

¹ Chap. 315, Laws of 1880.

This act did not apply to those who at the time of the passage of the law had been ten years or more in practice, nor to those then in their studies who might graduate within two years thereafter.

Under the original charter of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the city of New York the Degrees were conferred by the Regents of the University on the recommendation of the Faculty. In 1860 an amendment to its charter was made, which transferred this right to confer degrees to the trustees of the College. During the fifty years between 1811 and 1860 the degree was conferred by the Regents on 1, 815 persons.

A similar provision existed for conferring the degree of Doctor of Medicine on candidates recommended by the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the western district. This College, located at Fairfield in Herkimer county, continued in operation from 1812 to 1840 and during that time the Regents conferred the degree on 577 persons.

Law Students' Examinations.

By a rule of the Court of Appeals, adopted under sanction of law May 4, 1882, for the admission to the bar of attorneys and counselors, it was required that no person should be allowed to enter upon a clerkship or substituted course of study, without passing the Regents' Examinations in certain studies specified, in accordance with the regulations observed in the examinations in Academies. Up to the end of the year 1884 314 certificates have been issued.

By an act 1 passed June 6, 1877, the Legislature enacted as follows:

Scholastic Examinations.

"§ 6. The Regents of the University shall establish in the Academies and Academic Departments of Union Schools, subject to their visitation, examinations in such branches of study as are commonly taught in the same, and shall determine the rules and regulations in accordance with which they shall be conducted; said examinations shall be prescribed in such studies, and shall be arranged and conducted in such a manner, as in the judgment of the Regents will furnish a suitable standard of graduation from the said Academies and Academic Departments of Union Schools, and of admission to the several Colleges of the State; and they shall confer such honorary certificates or diplomas as they may deem expedient upon those pupils who satisfactorily pass such examinations. And the said Regents are hereby authorized to establish examinations as to attainments in learning, of any person applying for admission to the same, to prescribe rules and regulations for the ad-

mission of candidates to said examinations, and for conducting them, and to confer and award such degrees, honorary testimonials or diplomas, to persons who satisfactorily pass such examinations as the said Regents may deem expedient. They shall audit and certify to the Comptroller all accounts for the expenses of establishing and conducting such examination and all contingent expenses attending the same, and the amounts thereof shall be paid from the appropriation for this purpose, made in the first section of this act."

Under this law the Regents have established and conducted examinations in subjects pursued in academies under their visitation. An examination in the preliminary subjects of arithmetic, English grammar, geography and spelling had already been in operation since 1866, undertaken for the purpose of establishing a proper standard for the apportionment of the Literature Fund among the Academies. Under the act of 1877 the same system was extended to advanced subjects. By chapter 514 of the Laws of 1880, a portion of the Literature Fund, not to exceed the one-fourth part, is distributed on the basis of the number of pupils passing the advanced examinations. No measures have yet been taken under the authority conferred by the last part of the foregoing section, to establish examinations as to attainments in learning outside of the Academies.

The following statement exhibits the list of studies and the conditions on which certificates and diplomas are granted in the examinations held in the Academies:

Preliminary Examinations.

The Preliminary Examination includes Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Reading and Spelling, as requisites for the Regents' Preliminary Certificate. Pass-cards are issued on passing in one or more of these subjects, and the preliminary certificate when all are passed.

Advanced Examinations.

These examinations are arranged for two courses of study; the College Entrance Course and the Academic Course. In the College Entrance Course, a diploma is granted on the completion of the entire group of subjects given in the fourth column. In the Academic Course a diploma is granted for Algebra (through quadratics). American History, Physical Geography, Physiology, Rhetoric and Planc Geometry, together with eight additional subjects, four to be chosen from Group I, and four from Group II. In each course a certificate of progress termed an Intermediate Certificate is granted, viz.: in the College Entrance Course for Algebra (through quadratics),

American History and Cæsar's Commentaries, and in the Academic course for Algebra (through quadratics), American History, Physical Geography, Physiology and Rhetoric. The substitution of language studies for others in the Academic Course is allowed as follows, viz.: Cæsar's Commentaries and Xenophon's Anabasis for three subjects. Virgil's Æneid, French translation, or German translation, for two subjects, and Sallust's Catiline, Virgil's Eclogues, Cicero's Orations or Homer's Iliad, for one subject: except that for at least two subjects in Group I, and two in Group II, and for Algebra (through quadratics), Geometry and American History, no substitution will be allowed. Pass-cards are issued to the candidate on passing in one or more of the subjects, and when they show a sufficient number of subjects passed, a claim, including the date of preliminary certificate must be sent by the principal, and the certificate or diploma. to which the holder is entitled, will be issued.

Subjects	College			
Intermediate.	Group I.	Group II.	Entrance Course.	
Algebra (through quadratics). American History. Physical Geography. Physiology. Rhetoric and English Comp.	Civil Government, English Literature, History of England, History of Greece, History of Rome.	Algebra (higher) Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Drawing, Geology, Physics,	Algebra (through quadratics, American History Plane Geometry, Cassus's Com., bks, 1-4. Sasust's Catiline. Virgit's Æneid, bks, 1-6,	
Substitutes in Academic Course.	Mental Philosophy. Moral Philosophy. Political Economy.	Plane Trigonometry. Solid Geometry. Zoology.	Virgil's Eclogues. Cicero, six orations. Latin Composition.	
French translation at sight. Terman translation at sight.	Plane Geometry requi	Xenop. Anab., bks. 1-3. Homer's Iliad. bks. 1-3.		

HONORARY DEGREES CONFERRED BY THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY. 1. Doctor of Laws (LL. D.).

Robert R. Livingston, 1792. William Patterson, 1792. William Alexander Duer, 1829. Benjamin Franklin Butler, 1834. Mark Hopkins, 1857. William Learned Marcy, 1844. Alexander H. Stevens, 1849. Harvey Peet Prindle, 1849. Salem Town, 1849.

Joseph Henry, 1850. Valentine Mott. 1851. John McLean, 1854. Peter Cooper, 1878. Thurlow Weed, 1879. Martin Brewer Anderson, 1881. Aaron Lucius Chapin, 1882.

2. Doctor of Civil Law (D. C. L.). William Beach Lawrence, 1873.

3. Doctor of Literature (L. H. D.).

George Ticknor, 1864. John Lathrop Motley, 1864. Charles Murray Nairne, 1865. Edward North, 1869. Goldwin Smith, 1870. William Cullen Bryant, 1870,

Horatio Seymour, 1870. Tayler Lewis, 1871. William Dexter Wilson, 1871. Benjamin Nicholas Martin, 1869. Frederick Augustus Porter Barnard, 1872. Charles Davies, 1874. Moses Coit Tyler, 1883.

4. Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.).

Philip P. Carpenter, 1860. David Henry Cochran, 1862. David Murray, 1864. Alonzo Crittenden, 1865. Noah Turner Clarke, 1869. Malcolm McVickar, 1869. Emerson John Hamilton, 1870. Joel Dorman Steele, 1870. Joseph Elijah King, 1872. Jonathan Allen, 1873. Alonzo Flack, 1873. Cecil Flavel Petch Bancroft, 1874. Joseph Albert Lintner, 1884. Daniel Johnson Pratt, 1874. Albert Barnes Watkins, 1874. Edwin Austin Sheldon, 1875.

Homer Baxter Sprague, 1875. John Howard Van Amringe, 1877. John Winthrop Chandler, 1877. Stephen Gale Taylor, 1879. John Edwin Bradley, 1879. Ray Thomas Spencer, 1880. Merrill Edwards Gates, 1880. Daniel Strobel Martin, 1880. Franklin Benjamin Hough, 1881. Rodney Glentworth Kimball, 1883. Edward Payson Waterbury, 1883. Willard Parker Ward, 1884. Sylvanus Aden Ellis, 1884.

5. Doctor of Medicine (M. D.).

Oliver Comstock, 1812. William Kirkpatrick, 1812 Andrew Morton, 1812. Alexander Sheldon, 1812. John Augustus Smith, 1812. John Stearns, 1812. David B. Warden, 1812. Joseph White, 1812. Westel Willoughby, Jr., 1812. Thomas Cooper, 1816.

John D. Jacques, 1817. Richard Davidson, 1819. William H. Richardson, 1819. John Van Cleve, 1819. Luther Riley, 1828. Lewis Phonix, 1829. Christopher C. Yates, 1832. Henry Marshall, 1847. Louis Agassiz, 1847. William Farr, 1847.

6. Doctor of Medicine (M. D.).

[On the nomination of the State Medical Society; after 1840 pursuant to chapter 336]

Jonathan Eights, 1827. Thomas Fuller, 1827. Laurens Hull, 1827. John Onderdonk, 1827. Gain Robinson, 1827. James Stevenson, 1827. Thomas Broadhead, 1828. Eleazer Gedney, 1828. John D. Henry, 1828. Daniel Ayres, 1829. Joseph G. T. Hunt, 182 '. Henry H. Sherwood, 1829. John H. Steele, 1829. Enos Barnes, 1830. Consider King, 1830. Matson Smith, 1830. Charles D. Townsend, 1830. Thomas Dunlap, 1831. John Ely, 1831. John McClellan, 1831. Samuel Porter, 1831. Fayette Cooper, 1832. Thomas O. H. Croswell, 1832. Alpheus S. Greene, 1832. Lucius Kellogg, 1832. George W. Phillips, 1832. Robert Collins, 1833. George Eager, 1833. Joshua Lee, 1833. Benjamin J. Mooers, 1833. Asahel Prior, 1833. Joshua Trowbridge, 1833. Harvey W. Doolittle, 1834. Asa Fitch, 1834. Richard S. Bryan, 1841. Claudius C. Coan, 1841. John Merriam, 1841.

Henry B. Moore, 1841. William C. De Witt, 1842. Levi Farr, 1842. Thomas Goodsell, 1842. Lester Jewett, 1842. Matthias B. Bellows, 1844. Samuel Maxwell, 1844. William W. Miner, 1844. Peter Van O'Linda, 1844. William Mason, 1845. Andrew F. Oliver, 1845. Samuel Shumway, 1845. Bartow White, 1845. George W. Bradford, 1846. Ithamer B. Crowe, 1846. Truman B. Hicks, 1846. Greene Miller, 1846. Caleb Bannister, 1847. Pelatiah B. Brooks, 1847. Hiram Corliss, 1847. John W. Weed, 1847. Benjamin E. Bowen, 1848. Eliphalet Platt, 1848. George C. Scheffer, 1848. Joshua Webster, 1848. Arba Blair, 1849. William D. Purple, 1849. Lewis Riggs, 1849. John W. Riggs, 1849. Patrick W. Hard, 1850. Nathaniel Miller, 1850. John Thorn, 1850. John E. Todd, 1850. Phineas H. Burbank, 1851. Purcell Cook, 1851. Heman Norton, 1851. Abel Brace, 1852.

Abel Huntington, 1852. Erastus King, 1852. Mason G. Smith, 1852. Sardius Brewster, 1854. John W. Hinckley, 1854. Elias P. Metcalf, 1854. Jacob G. Snell, 1854. Edson Carr, 1855. Alonzo Churchill, 1855. Jonathan Kneeland, 1855. James L. Phelps, 1855. Hiram Adams, 1856. Medina Preston, 1856. Samuel J. Swalm, 1856. Silas West, 1856. Miller Barnes, 1857. Daniel H. Bissell, 1857. William S. Norton, 1857. Hiram Watkins, 1857. William S. Appley, 1858. Nelson S. Garrison, 1858. James Hogeboom, 1858. William Rockwell, 1858. Merritt H. Clark, 1859. Richard Lanning, 1859.

Peter P. Staats, 1859. James M. Sturdevant, 1859. Francis J. De Avignon, 1860. Peter Moulton, 1860. Harrison Teller, 1860. Charles G. Bacon, 1861. Charles Barrows, 1861. R. Spencer Chapin, 1864. Leonard G. Warren, 1864. Ferris Jacobs, 1865. Richard L. Satterlee, U. S. A., 1865. John Van Ness, 1867. Lewis Post, 1868. Elijah S. Lyman, 1870. Tobias J. Green, 1870. Evander Odell, 1871. Cornelius H. Schaaps, 1872. William Lamont, 1872. Nathan R. Teft, 1873. Peter Denny, 1874. William Newman, 1874. Henry C. Seeley, 1875. Samuel M. Crawford, 1876.

7. Doctor of Medicine (M. D.)

[On the nomination of the Homœopathic State Medical Society, pursuant to chapter 268 of the Laws of 1862.]

Frederick F. Stamm, 1865.
Oliver E. Noble, 1869.
Ira C. Owen, 1869.
Stephen D. Sherman, 1869.
Casper Bruckhausen, 1872.
William B. Reeve, 1872.
Alfred W. Gray, 1872.
John F. Gray, 1876.
Constantine Herring, 1876.
Harrison V. Miller, 1878.
William H. Watson, 1878.
William Gulick, 1878.

Egbert Guernsey, 1878.
Edward Payson Fowler, 1879.
Cornelius Ormes, 1879.
Charles Sumner, 1879.
Edward Bayard, 1880.
Asa Stone Couch, 1880.
Austin Wells Holden, 1880.
Lester Marcus Pratt, 1880.
Andrew Robinson Wright, 1881.
William Cowles Doane, M. D, 1881.
Henry Minton, M. D., 1881.

Reuben Curtis Moffat, M. D., Orlanda Groom, M. D., 1881. Edwin Henry Hurd, 1881. 1883. Alonzo Spofford Ball, 1881. Lorenzo Marcellus Kenyon, M. Horace Marshfield Paine, 1881. D., 1883. John James Mitchell, M. D., Charles Taylor Harris, 1881. Charles E. Swift, 1882. 1883. S. Powell Burdick, M. D., 1884. E. Darwin Jones, 1882. John William Dowling, M. D., Timothy F. Allen, M. D., 1884. 1883.

8 Doctor of Medicine (M. D.).

[On examination pursuant to chapter 746 of the Laws of 1872.]
Louis E. Rade, M. D., 1880. Milton Ambrose Wilson, 1883.
Howard Simmons Paine, 1881. Samuel Spencer Wallian, 1883.
Isaac William Silberman, 1882. Russell Clark Paris, 1883
George Blumer, 1882. Juan Garcia Puron, 1884.

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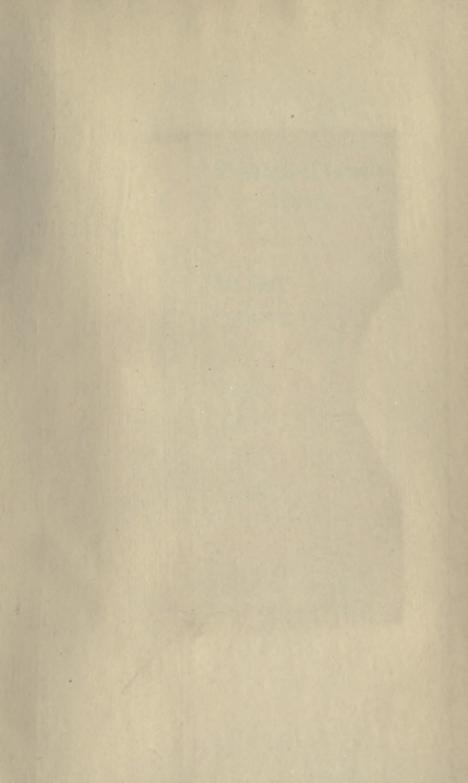
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